"Whenever you quarrel go upstairs where the baby is sleeping and look at him."——Judge Torrison, Chicago.

RAIN

WEATHER FORECAST FOR FORT WAYNE AND VICINITY.

CLOUDY TONIGHT, PROBABLY RAIN; SUNDAY, FAIR.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

ONLY FORT WAYNE EVENING PAPER WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1914. 28 PAGES—DAILY, 1 CENT. SATURDAY, 5 CENTS.

BATTLE NEARER LONDON

CRITICAL CLASH OF COLOSSAL CAMPAIGN

London, Oct. 17.—Within one hundred miles of London the most critical battle—viewed from its effect on the immediate fortunes of the opposing armies—that has marked this colossal campaign, is at present ebbing and flowing along a line stretching through Belgium and further westward into the French department of the north.

The Germans have prepared for a renewal of their vigorous offensive by joining their victorious troops from Antwerp to the main army.

Much more is published in British newspapers of German reinforcements than of accessions to the ranks of the allied armies.

Meantime the German offensive is meeting just as strenuous an offensive from the allied left, which remains in the most important position, as it has been throughout the campaign.

"Everywhere our ground has been held and at some points ground has been gained," is the latest report from General Joffre, commander in chief of the French army, on the operations in this particular field.

The British war information bureau is sphynx-like as to current events, contenting itself with trying to amuse the nation with trivial sidelights having no direct bearing on the campaign.

The only statement that had emanated from the bureau up to 2 o'clock this afternoon was a denial intended to lay the ghosts of the rumors that followed the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke.

"There is no truth whatever in rumors that any vessels of his majesty's navy have been sunk or have otherwise met with disaster, other than those about which announcements have already been made," said the official pronouncement.

Leave Ostend for East.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Flushing Netherlands, sends the following regarding the movement of German troops in Northwestern Belgium:

"The German troops are leaving Ostend for the east. Approximately 5,000 are now lodged in the public buildings of Ostend. Two thousand have left Zeebrugge and there are no Germans between Heyst and Sluis. The Germans billeted at Bruges are behaving well but those at Maldeghem have caused considerable damage."

"According to reports reaching here from Berlin, telegraphs the Exchange Telegraph company's correspondent at The Hague, "German police have entered the British consulate in Berlin where the British relief committee has been working in co-operation with the American embassy and arrested every one on the premises. No explanation of this course was given. Mr. Weston, secretary of the committee, and his assistant will be held in custody until the end of the war."

Today's War News Given in Summary.

The German army that successfully besieged Antwerp has swept victoriously westward along the Belgian coast until now, with its right resting on Ostend, it forms the extreme right of the German line stretching from the North sea to the Swiss frontier.

A great battle to determine whether the advancing German hosts will be stopped in western Belgium or push on into France, seizing Dunkirk and Calais on the Strait of Dover, must come soon and quite possibly is being fought today.

Official intelligence is markedly meagre today and this is invariably the case when the belligerents are particularly active. The French official statement today says that the German troops occupying western Belgium have not crossed the line running from Ostend south to Menin. The allied troops have occupied Fleurbaix and the immediate approaches to Armentieres, it is announced, while further gains are claimed in the region of Arras and the vicinity of St. Mihiel.

Berlin announces that a gigantic battle is preparing in the eastern theater where the Austro-German forces have taken positions along the Vistula and San rivers.

Vienna states officially that fighting continued Thursday along the entire battle front from Stry and Sambor, both to the southeast of Przemysl and to the mouth of the San.

The most recent advices from Petrograd claimed Russian successes in Russian Poland. All sources agree that there is a lull in the struggle on the East Prussian frontier following battles in which neither army won a decided advantage.

A correspondent at Flushing, Netherlands, reports that the greater part of the German army after the occupation of Ostend left for the east.

AFTER SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

New York, Oct. 17.—An application by Attorney General Parsons, of New York state for the dissolution of the International Sunshine society was filed today in the county clerk's office here. The application alleges that the society has violated its charter in maintaining for profit a sanitarium and home for blind babies.

GOING AFTER A RECORD.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 17.—W. C. Robinson, of Grinnell, flying in a monoplane, left here at 10:56 o'clock today for Chicago in an attempt to establish a new American record for continuous flight. He expected to cover the 350 miles without a stop, and said he would land in Grant park before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

HOW THE KAISER LIVES AT THE FRONT.

Kaiser Wilhelm (third to right in the front row) and his staff at the entrance to the headquarters of the German army in the field.

ALLEN COUNTY ORPHANS' HOME JUNIOR CLUB OPENS ITS CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS WITH SALE ON CITY MARKET.

Left to right—Miss Helen Harper, Miss May Jewell Smith, Mrs. Hal Rehrer, Miss Georgiana Bond.

A rather unique method of raising funds was put in practice Saturday morning at the Fort Wayne city market when these four young ladies opened a regular stand and sold cake, pies, cookies, canned fruit, candy, pickles, potato salad and lots of other things and obtained a nice sum to go toward the support of the Allen county orphans' home.

These ladies are four of the fourteen members of the Junior club of the home and the only reason they didn't sell more is because they didn't have it to sell. Just as rapidly as their "market stuff" came in it was bought and indications are that twice as much could have been disposed of.

The success of the undertaking probably will result in more sales during the fall as the members of the society are pleased with the liberal manner in which the public patronized their sale.

HE SAYS REID RULED BOARD

No Doubt About Who Was Boss of Rock Island Road's Affairs.

M'MURTRY KNEW LITTLE DETAIL

Boggs Believes Sale of Frisco at Heavy Loss Was Justified.

Washington, Oct. 17.—New details concerning the acquisition and subsequent sale at a loss of millions of the Frisco lines were developed today when the investigation into the financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway was resumed before the interstate commerce commission.

George G. McMurtry, of New York, director of the Rock Island operating company, and of the New Jersey holding company of the Rock Island, gave testimony tending to show that the board of directors practically was dominated by Daniel G. Reid.

The witness said he knew personally very little concerning the financial operations of the several companies. Asked about specific transactions—including the Frisco deal and the payments of money to Directors Jackson and Cable, for which no explanation had been given the witness said that he could remember nothing about those matters.

"I did not have time to go into such details," said he.

On cross examination Mr. McMurtry said that, as usual in such company operations, he relied upon the reports of the executive committee which had direct charge of them.

Believes It Justified.

George T. Boggs, of New York, a director of the Rock Island Operating company, and an official in various capacities of that company for many years, giving his version of the purchase and subsequent sale by the Rock Island of the Frisco lines, said he believed it to be for the best interest of the Rock Island to dispose of the Frisco stock to B. F. Yoakum and his associates even at the loss at which the Rock Island was to take.

"The times and conditions [illegible] September, 1913, [illegible]

NEW HAVEN LOSES ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Dissolution Decree Entered in Federal Court in New York.

New York, Oct. 17.—The disintegration of the great railway, trolley and steamship transportation monopoly built up in New England during the past twelve years by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway company is described in detail by the decree entered today in the federal court by Attorney General Gregory in the government's dissolution suit.

Briefly, the railroad trust must shear itself of holdings of trolley and steamship lines and must part with certain railroads brought under its domination, including the Boston & Maine, forever, and by public auction if necessary.

The control of many of the New Haven's subsidiaries today with the filing of the decree from the road's directors, who have so long managed them into the keeping of fifteen men, termed trustees, and acting as officers of the federal court. These men will rule these subsidiaries until such time as they are weaned, by sale, permanently, from New Haven domination. The time limit set for the final parting varies, but in no case is it to be deferred beyond July 1, 1919.

The filing of the decree today closes the civil proceedings in connection with the government's investigation of the New Haven road. The criminal end of the investigation is yet under way. To the government's dissolution decree the railroad company consented.

OFFER APOLOGY; BAN IS LIFTED

Washington, Oct. 17.—Upon receiving from the Marconi company an expression of regret and assurance that greater caution would be exercised in the fu[illegible]

THOMAS FILES WARM PROTEST

Calls Forcible Search of American Steamer by French Outrage.

WANTS A PROMPT INVESTIGATION

Letter from Passenger is Basis for Impassioned Denunciation.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Protest against a forcible search of the American merchant ship Metapan by the French cruiser Conde, in American waters, was filed in the senate today by Senator Thomas.

A letter was submitted by the senate from R. W. Patterson, a passenger on the Metapan, who said officers of the Conde forced five Germans on the vessel to sign parole agreements binding them not to fight against the allies in the European war.

Senator Thomas declared that the "outrage" as reported by Mr. Patterson called for prompt investigation by the state department.

The letter set forth that the Conde stopped the Metapan between Cartagena and Puerta Colombia on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Two armed officers and two soldiers from the Conde, Mr. Patterson wrote, boarded the Metapan, which with other vessels of the United Fruit company fleet, had been recently transferred from British to American registry. The captain of the Metapan, the letter said, assembled the passengers in the dining saloon, while the naval officers examined the ship's papers. Later five young Germans, who were bound for Colombia, and who, according to Mr. Patterson, were "on board a neutral vessel plying between neutral ports," were "forced to sign a parole in order to procure their liberty."

"This was an outrage committed on American soil under the American flag," said Mr. Patterson, "the passengers of an American vessel were all practically imprisoned by French officers and men."

Mr. Patterson said that the captain and practically all of the officers of the Metapan were British subjects and that [illegible]

SEE NO PROSPECT OF BATTLE'S END SOON

Bordeaux, Oct. 17.—(3:25 p. m.)—An early and decisive conclusion of the fighting in northern France is not expected in competent military circles here.

It is believed that the situations of the opposing armies will remain unchanged for some time to come. Damp fall weather has now set in and the roads are heavy and the air laden with mists, making extended operations difficult.

THE PARIS STATEMENT.

Declares Allies Have Continued to Make Gains in France.

Paris, Oct. 17.—(2:50 p. m.)—The official statement given out at the French war office this afternoon is as follows:

"In Belgium, the German troops occupying western Belgium have not crossed the line running from Ostend to Thourout to Rouler to Menin. There is relative quiet along the greater part of the front.

"On our left wing there has been no change. In the region of Ypres on the right bank of the Lys, the allied troops have occupied Fleurbaix, as well as the immediate approaches to Armentieres.

"In the region of Arras and also in the vicinity of St. Mihiel we have continued to gain ground.

"In the Russian field of operations there has been no change of importance on the front in East Prussia.

"Along the middle reaches of the Vistula river the Austro-German armies have been driven to the defensive along the entire front. To the south of Przemysl the fighting continues, and the Russians have taken 500 prisoners."

PREPARE FOR GIGANTIC BATTLE.

Eastern Arena Soon to See Desperate Fighting, Says Berlin.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—(Via The Hague and London, 12:50 p. m.)—Preparations are under way for a gigantic battle in the eastern arena of war, where Austrian and German armies have taken positions along the river Vistula and the river San and are ready for eventualities. The retaking of Przemysl, as announced from Austrian sources, has permitted the unfolding of the power of the Austrians from the direction of Lemberg and their advance in the southern Carpathian mountains is menacing the extreme left wing of the Russians.

Desperate fighting is going along the center of both areas. This action has been in a measure delayed owing to the bad condition of the roads in southern Poland and the presence of sections of swamp land. This condition has made necessary detours on the present Austrian and German forces.

According to the letters from the field which have just been received in Munich, Emperor William a few days ago entered the lines of certain Bavarian and Prussian detachments and visited the troops in the trenches. His majesty wore a field uniform of grey, and when he was finally recognized by his men there was an enthusiastic greeting. The soldiers cheered and threw their helmets and caps into the air.

THE WHEAT CROP LOWER THIS YEAR

Washington, Oct. 17.—The world wheat crop this year will probably be less than in 1913 and 1912, although the United States has had a record-breaking wheat harvest. Statistics announced today by the department of agriculture indicate the crops of all nations aggregate approximately 3,741,018,000 bushels against 4,125,310,000 bushels in 1913 and 3,791,875,000 bushels in 1912.

In Europe, agricultural conditions in most countries this season have been favorable for only moderate yield," the department announced, "and the grain is believed to have been saved in generally good condition except in territory actually occupied by the contending armies."

Of the 892,000,000 bushels, record crop harvested in the United States 525,000,000 bushels, it is estimated will be required for food in this country and 77,000,000 bushels for seeding. This will leave 290,000,000 bushels available for exportation.

MOUSE DIES FROM PLAGUE.

Case at New Orleans is First in United States.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 17.—A mouse found dead here yesterday succumbed to bubonic plague, according to federal health authorities, who assert this is the first instance of mouse infection in the history of the plague in the United States. Only two or three times in the history of the disease so far as is known has the disease been communicated to a mouse, the authorities assert.

LAST-MINUTE NEWS

GERMAN TROOPS REACH NORTH SEA.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—(Via Wireless.)—According to announcement made in Berlin today, German troops in the vicinity of Ostend have reached the North sea and fighting is going on as far to the west as Dunkirk. Belgium today appears to be almost completely in German possession. The French and British troops are reported as cut off on all sides, particularly around Ypres.

ENGLISH AEROPLANE IS SHOT DOWN.

London, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam, says that, according to the German paper Der Tag, an English aeroplane was shot down near Peronne, France, inside the German lines. The two aviators aboard were captured. One of them is said to be Colonel Gray, brother of the British secretary of foreign affairs.

STEAM TRAWLER BLOWN UP BY MINE.

London, Oct. 17.—3:57 p. m.)—The steam trawler Ajax, out of Grimsby, has been blown up in the North sea by a German mine. Nine members of the crew lost their lives.

MORE AMERICANS WOUNDED AT NACO

Naco, Ariz., Oct. 17.—During the fighting last night in which General Hill drove off Governor Maytorenas' attack, seven persons of the American side of the line here were wounded. This made a total of seventeen wounded by Mexican bullets in the [illegible] them are not expected to live. The others were Mexicans, two women and a man. The Maytorena forces have paid no attention to the armistice ordered by the Aguas Calientes peace conference.

BULLETIN.

London, Oct. 17.—(7:10 p. m.)—The secretary of the British admiralty announces that the British light cruiser Undaunted, [illegible] by the torpedo [illegible] steamer Lake [illegible]

ROBERT A. TAFT TAKES A BRIDE

Son of Former President is Wedded to Miss Bowers.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The wedding today of Robert A. Taft, son of former President and Mrs. Wm. Howard Taft, and Miss Martha A. Bowers, daughter of the late Lloyd W. Bowers, solicitor general during a part of the Taft administration, was of absorbing interest to official and diplomatic society. The former president and Mrs. Taft had arrived in Washington for the marriage, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Horace Taft, Miss Louise Taft, Charles P. Taft, jr., and Mrs. John Hayes Hammond.

The ceremony was to be performed at St. John's Episcopal church at noon, Rev. Roland Cotton Smith officiating. A license had been obtained by young Mr. Taft in person.

The marriage today is the culmination of a romance dating back several years. Miss Bowers and Miss Helen Taft became intimate friends during the last administration. An attachment soon sprung up between the former and Robert Taft and they were seen frequently in each other's company. When the former president and Mrs. Taft reached their rooms at a leading hotel they found them filled with flowers from the white house conservatories and personal friends. President Wilson sent American beauty roses and chrysanthemums with greetings to Mrs. Taft. Mr. and Mrs. Taft will be in Washington until next Friday. It was Mrs. Taft's first visit to Washington since her departure from the white house at the end of Mr. Taft's term.

"It seems very nice to be here again," she said to inquirers today.

Mr. Taft will preside at the convention of the American Bar association Tuesday and also will be present at the sessions Wednesday and Thursday, as well as the banquet to the justices of the supreme court Thursday evening. During the sessions the former president will have as his guest Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of the Dominion of Canada, who is to deliver an address at the convention. Mr. Taft stated today that he had no engagement to go to the white house, but hoped to call on President Wilson during his stay here.

FIGHT ALONG ENTIRE FRONT

Vienna, Oct. 16.—Via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 17, (12:05 p. m.)—It was announced officially in Vienna today that the fighting continued yesterday, Thursday, along the entire battle front from Stry and Samber, both to the southeast of Przemysl—to the mouth of the river San.

"In Marmaros-Szegel Hungary the enemy has been pursued by Austrian detachments which have occupied Palis.

In the valley of the Black Bistrica the Russians are retiring. Our troops have followed them to Zielona."

The river Bistrica and the town of Zielona are in Galicia close to the Hungarian frontier and to the northeast of Marmos Szgel.

DUTCH STEAMER ASHORE.

Tubantia, in Trouble on Kentish Coast, Summons Assistance.

London, Oct. 17.—In a dispatch from Dover the correspondent of the Evening News says the Dutch steamer Tubantia of the Royal Holland-Lloyd line went ashore on the coast of Kent today while on her way to Rotterdam from Buenos Aires, which port she left September 25. The Tubantia is believed to have a large number of passengers aboard. Assistance has been summoned from Dover and other ports.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

No Charge for Examination.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
Anthony Hotel Bldg.

Can You Make Both Ends Meet

If your money won't meet your fall requirements, get what you need from us and repay in small amounts by the week or month.

The cost is nominal and interest ceases when settled.

Loans of any amount from

$5 to $100

If you own furniture, a piano, horses and vehicles or stock or have steady employment, we make you the advance on your own note.

LOANS IN TOWNS ON ALL STEAM AND INTER-URBAN ROADS.

We are reliable and responsible and in addition have a license from the state and give bond, which is further assurance of right service.

Indiana Loan Co.

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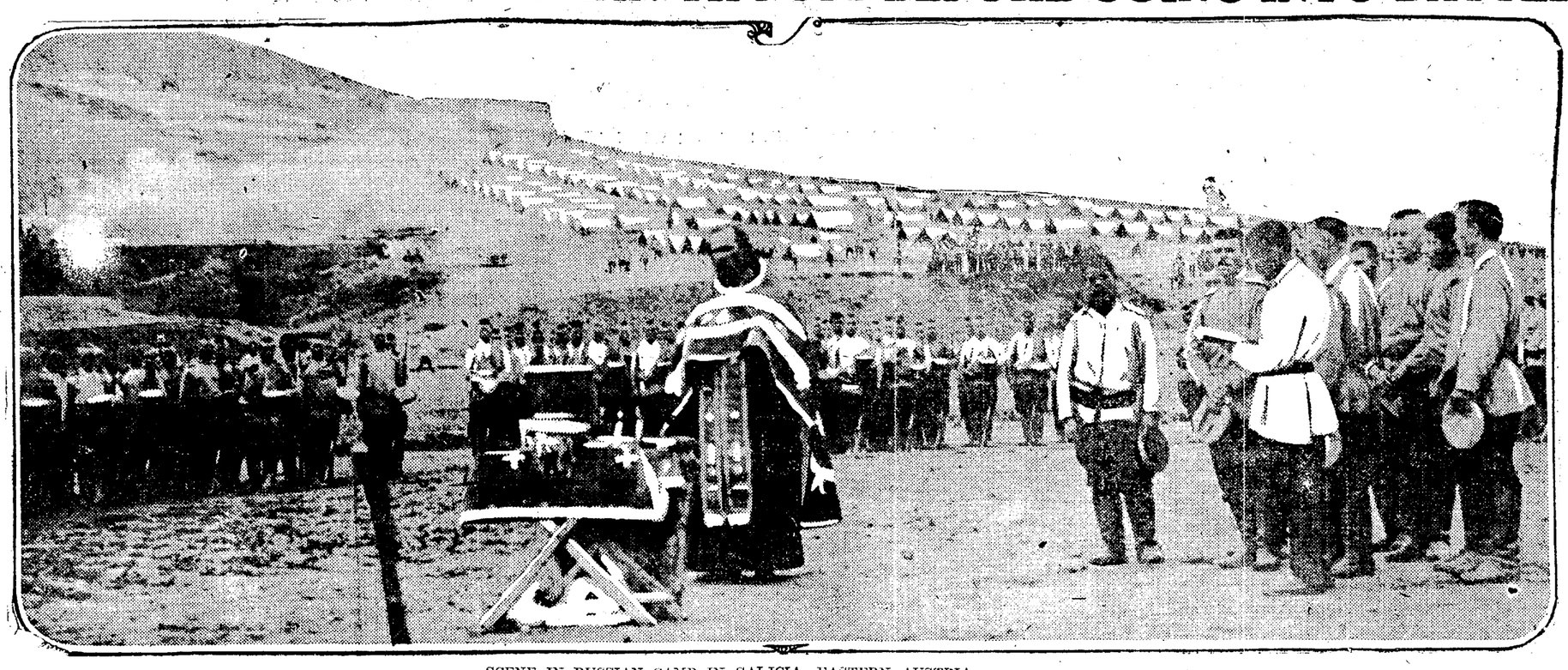
PRIEST BLESSING RUSSIAN TROOPS BEFORE GOING INTO BATTLE



SCENE IN RUSSIAN CAMP IN GALICIA, EASTERN AUSTRIA.

CAPTURE OF OSTEND ENTHUSES GERMANS

London, Oct. 17.—German forces, as was predicted, have occupied Ostend near the sea where the German right wing and the allies left are struggling in the last phase of what was once the battle of the Aisne.

Reports reaching London say that German imagination has been fired by the taking of Ostend and the cry is now not only "to Calais" but on to "Boulogne."

What progress if any the Germans have made since they entered Ostend Thursday morning is not known here, but their next objective apparently is Dunkirk.

Opinion in England seems to differ as to what part the British fleet would play should the battle continue to skirt the coast line and the reports that British dreadnoughts would back up the French, British and Belgian forces from the straits of Dover seem to originate in German sources.

London Discounts It.

London papers generally deprecate the importance of the German occupation of the Belgian coast, pointing out that the British mine field prevents the enemy's bringing ships to operate from the none too spacious harbor of Ostend. The fact remains, however, that as the fighting gets physically nearer to England the public heretofore discussing and speculating on a Zeppelin raid is bound to ask itself what will come next. It is unquestionably true that if Germany is able to engineer submarine attacks from a base further away, Ostend, if held by the invaders certainly would be of some strategic value.

Allied Left Holds Firmly.

The allied left is holding its ground. At some points it is even moving forward, having occupied Laventie, driving the Germans back in the direction of Lille. One report had it that the Germans had been driven out of Lille, but this has not been confirmed. The presence of Uhlans has been reported recently within 40 miles of Calais but a glance at the map in the region of the cavalry clashes of the last few days which for a time extended as far west as Hazobrouck shows that notwithstanding the German claims of victories the allies have made steady progress, Laventie being considerably east of the town mentioned.

Little definite news came during the morning of fighting along the Vistula river, where the Russians claim to have repulsed a German attack. Whether the German advance on Warsaw has been permanently checked only the future can show. One version has it that the Germans are preparing to go into Poland.

A dispatch from Petrograd dated Friday but received here today states that the Russians now have opened their attack along the entire line with special energy in the south, where Gen. Brussiloff's cavalry is said to have captured several Austrian detachments together with trains carrying reinforcements and supplies. In retreating from Warsaw it is said the Germans lost 42 guns intended for the siege of that city.

CHICAGO REAPS WAR BENEFITS

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Supplies and food amounting to $150,000,000 have been sent to Europe from Chicago since war was declared, according to figures made public today by John J. Arnold, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In one week a record shipment of $12,000,000 worth of wheat was made. The average weekly sales of provisions financed in Chicago was said to be about $25,000,000.

Mrs. H. U. Diem, of East Jefferson street, was operated upon Friday at the St. Joseph hospital for appendicitis and the removal of an abdominal tumor. Her condition is reported to be much improved.

RUSSIANS HAVE NOW MINED SEAS

Petrograd, Oct. 17.—The Russian government announces that because of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Finland and the sowing of mines in Russian waters by the enemy it has been compelled in turn to have recourse to similar measures. Consequently certain zones of Russian waters, especially those near the gulfs of Riga and Finland and the Littoral archipelago, must be considered as dangerous.

In order that non-combatants shall not run risks the entrances and exits of the gulfs of Riga and Finland, it is stated, are considered closed from the moment of the publication of this notice.

ENDORSED PLANS FOR BAUM HOME

College Extension Club Hears Views of Donor and Approves Them.

Members of the College club will give their financial and moral support to the home for the unfortunate that Miss Minette Baum proposes to open on West Wayne street and at a meeting on Friday afternoon decided that a home of this character can be made of great benefit if sufficient funds can be obtained to conduct it along the lines proposed by the donor.

Probably the first money to go into the fund will be that derived from an operetta to be staged at the Majestic theater by the College club members in a few weeks. Since the public announcement of the donation of her home to the cause Miss Baum has had opportunity to more fully work out her plans and she was able to present them at the meeting.

The home will be one for unfortunate women and to help those who are not strong enough for the battle of life. Illness, loss of work, errors, poverty or any of the causes that may contribute to the temporary embarrassment of women will be considered and aid rendered in securing work, in reformation, in recuperating strength lost in illness and in any of the things that will render unfortunates self-supporting and give them the encouragement and relief they need to start them on the path to right living.

Girls will be taught to work in a home of pleasant surroundings and when they are trained for positions they will be obtained. Those who have done wrong will be aided to reform and the police authorities have been asked to assist and so has Judge John W. Eggeman, of the juvenile court, for the reason that they become acquainted with the delinquent and are able to send to the home those in need of human kindness and protection.

Miss Baum does not intend that her home shall conflict with other organizations engaged in the same sort of work, but is attempting to supply a channel to reach those who are not being reached by these organizations and to relieve them of some of the burdens and vexing problems that confront them.

Churches, the W. C. T. U. and various societies have agreed to aid in the support of the home and at the next meeting of the College club Miss Baum will present her plans in full along with the names she may select for her board of directors and the club will vote on whether or not it shall donate funds collected for a day nursery to this new undertaking or take up the establishment of the nursery.

Mrs. Fred McCulloch stated that funds on hand are not sufficient for the establishment and maintenance of a nursery and Mrs. O. N. Guldlin announced that Mrs. Clarke had offered part of her home for the purpose and said she believed the societies of the city would support it.

She with Mrs. John Moring, Mrs. Yarnelle and Mrs. Voorhees were appointed to make an investigation and report at the next meeting.

TAKING TO MUCH MEDICINE.

Expenditure Out of All Proportion to Real Needs.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The amount of money expended annually for drugs and medicines in the United States is out of all proportion to the real need or requirements of the people, according to the public health service today in a report in the deleterious effects of the indiscriminate use of drugs on the human body. The report deals with "drug intoxication" which it is asserted is an economic waste and a menace to public health. Americans pay annually $500,000,000 for drugs and medicines, it is declared.

MAYBE YOU CAN FIGURE IT OUT

Bill and Emma Weaver Got Their Children Into Awful Tangle.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 17.—When William and Emma Weaver, parents of eight children, were divorced and later remarried, but not to each other, they brought about a state of affairs that their children are now trying to work out.

The oldest of the Weaver children, a girl, married her stepfather's brother, thus becoming her mother's sister-in-law and also a sister-in-law to her stepfather. The daughter's husband, who was his wife's uncle by marriage, became his sister-in-law's son-in-law and his brother's stepson-in-law. In the meantime Mrs. Emma Weaver, divorced wife of William Weaver, married a young man named Fay Newman, coming from a family of twelve children, and Mrs. Sam Newman, mother of the young man, after obtaining a divorce from her husband, married William Weaver, divorced husband of the former Mrs. Emma Weaver, but who is now Mrs. Fay Newman. Thus it is that the present Mrs. William Weaver is the stepmother of her daughter-in-law and both stepmother and mother-in-law to her son, Fay Newman.

The son's wife became her husband's stepsister and also stepsister to her stepfather and father-in-law. William Weaver has become his former wife's father-in-law and stepfather and the stepfather of his son-in-law, as well as father-in-law to his own daughter and stepfather to the man who married his former wife.

Now the question is, what relationship would the children born in each of these families bear to each other?

Get some paper and pencil and figure out this family tangle.

What's your answer?

The most excellent master's degree in the chapter of Royal Arch Masons will be conferred upon a large number of candidates next Wednesday evening at the lodge rooms in the Masonic Temple, corner of Wayne and Clinton streets.

ONLY THE BEGINNING, SAYS LONDON EXPERT

London, Oct. 17.—The Times military correspondent, replying to the Frankfurter Zeitung's statement that Great Britain was unable to raise more than 600,000 troops, says:

"We have at the present moment exactly double that number, namely, 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with. This is only the beginning.

"It is our way, as well as that of America, to begin to raise our arms after war breaks out and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. With 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the field and the hundreds of thousands forming in India, Canada, Australia and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which other armies will eventually be built.

"It is only a question of time. It stands to reason that an empire of 400,000,000 can never lack men. This war for us has hardly begun. We have sent merely an advance guard into France. In the spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow and somewhere toward the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view.

"We are sorry for the allies that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but a year or so hence, when the allies need a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war.

"Nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our army. Their cost is of little account since Germany will ultimately have to pay—in territory as well as money.

"Imagine things at their worst. Imagine the last Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we would begin a maritime war against Germany and still be no worse off than when we began war against Napoleon."

The Democratic Ticket

THE STATE TICKET.

For United States Senator,
Benjamin F. Shively, South Bend
For Secretary of State,
Homer L. Cook, Indianapolis.
For Auditor of State,
Dale J. Crittenberg, Anderson.
For Treasurer of State,
George A. Bittler, Fort Wayne.
For Attorney General,
Richard M. Milburn, Jasper.
For Clerk of the Supreme and Appellate Courts.
J. Fred France, Huntington.
For State Geologist.
Edward Barrett, Plainfield.
For Superintendent Public Instruction
Charles A. Greathouse, Indianapolis.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
Moses B. Lairy, Logansport.
For Judges of Appellate Court.
Milton B. Hottell, Salem.
Edward W. Felt, Greenfield.
Frank M. Powers, Angola.
Joseph G. Ibach, Hammond.
Frederick S. Caldwell, Winchester.

FOR CONGRESS.

Cyrus W. Cline, of Angola.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Judge Superior Court,
Carl Yaple.
Prosecuting Attorney,
Frank A. Emrick.
Sheriff,
Amiel C. Gladieux.
Auditor,
Will Johnson.
Treasurer,
William F. Ranke.
Clerk Circuit Court,
David C. Stout.
Coroner,
J. E. McArdle.
Commissioner, Third District,
William C. Schwier.
Commissioner, Second District,
Henry A. Wetzel.
Assessor,
William Eggeman.
Surveyor,
Ralph E. Gunther.
County Council, First District.
George H. Viberg.
County Council, Second District
W. J. Reddin.
County Council, Third District.
Valentine Schaffer.
County Council, Fourth District,
Noah Amstutz.
Councilmen-at-Large,
Byron H. Hattersley.
Louis A. Centlivre.
John C. Wertz.
State Senator,
Ohmig Bird.
Representatives to General Assembly,
Michael Kinder.
John B. Wyss.
Joseph Tonkel.

BATTLING NOW OVER RAIN-SOAKED FIELDS

Paris, Oct. 17.—A steady down pour of rain last night has drenched the fields of battle. The discomforts of the troops have been added to by the rain and the difficulties of operations have increased.

With the resumption of fighting today interest centers at that point in the long line where the most important developments are expected. This is on the allies' left wing.

The brevity of recent official communications is being commented on in Paris today and the fact that fighting has been going on as usual is making the people of the city ask if the present comparative silence is not the lull preceding the storm.

The joining of the barrier between the coast and Ypres to that of the existing front has made it impossible, in the judgment of French military experts, to turn the allies.

On the contrary it will now be necessary for the Germans to attack the allies on their front, and it has been thought here that such an attempt would be made between Ostend and Ghent.

To challenge this argument, however, is the fact that significant developments are said to be taking place near Lille. The strength of the positions of the allies near Lille, in the fact of repeated and unsuccessful attacks by the enemy, has given them great encouragement.

Col. Rousset, the military critic, in his review of the situation today, declares that it is now too late for the Germans to envelop the Franco-British lone on their left. "I see in the change of front operated by the enemy," the colonel writes, "only an admission of increasing embarrassment. German strategy is at the present time a little disconcerting and I believe that the directors of this strategy are themselves completely disconcerted. They have tried to force both our wings. The engagements in the region of Roye and Lassigny have partaken of the Homeric. They have not procured for the Germans any benefit nor have the combats which have taken place on the other extremity of our front."

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE FIGHTING.

A RED CROSS SURGEON ATTENDING WOUNDED SOLDIER ON THE GREAT BATTLEFIELD OF THE MARNE. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN NEAR MEAUX, FRANCE.

MEIGS
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
1012 CALHOUN STREET.
LYRIC THEATER BLDG.
"WHERE FORT WAYNE GETS HER GLASSES"

SHOP AND RAILROAD NEWS

MOVIES OF THE FORD FACTORY

Will Be Opening Number of Electro-Technic Club Tuesday Night.

The first of the series of entertainments to be given this season by the Electro-Technic club will be moving pictures of the Ford Automobile plant and also the employes' profit sharing plans of the mammoth automobile concern. The entertainment will be given next Tuesday evening in the assembly room at the Fort Wayne Electric works and because of the many who will want to attend and the limited space of the hall, there will be two shows, one at 7 o'clock and the other at 8:30 o'clock. These shows are open to the public and the entertainment committee will cordially welcome any who may wish to enjoy them. The social feature planned for the evening, which included refreshments and was intended only for members of the club, will have to be eliminated because of the crowd and inability of the committee to handle this feature satisfactory. The literary committee has not completed the list of attractions for the fall and winter, "but you can say that we have some surprises in store for the boys," said Chairman Harry Bagis. Art Smith, the bird boy, will be one of the attractions, but the date of his lecture has not been decided upon.

FORMER WABASH MAN ADVANCED

L. M. Dooley Becomes Superintendent of T. & P. Railway.

A bulletin issued by J. E. Taussig and approved by Vice President E. F. Kearney, announces the following changes on the Texas Pacific railway: T. S. Mahoney is appointed superintendent of the Trans-Continental division, vice R. B. Ayers, assigned to other duties; W. M. Lynch is appointed superintendent of the New Orleans division, vice T. S. Mahoney, and L. M. Dooley is appointed superintendent of the Rio Grande division, vice W. M. Lynch. Mr. Dooley is a brother to Mrs. J. F. Bennett and Mrs. S. D. Molsheimer, of this city, and has made frequent visits to Fort Wayne. He began his railway career as a brakeman on the Wabash road, but soon transferred to the Logansport division of the Pennsylvania and later became a passenger conductor, running in and out of Chicago, stopping while in the city at the hotel patronized by the trainmen of the Western division and many of them know Mr. Dooley. When he quit the Panhandle it was to take the position of trainmaster of one of the divisions of the Frisco. Thence he went to Omaha as trainmaster of the Missouri Pacific and about a year ago went to the Texas Pacific in a similar capacity. The Rio Grande division of the Texas Pacific railway extends from Fort Worth to El Paso and has 600 miles of track. Mr. Dooley will have headquarters in Big Springs, Texas.

NEW BOOKS AT LIBRARY.

Works of Efficiency, Salesmanship and Advertising in List.

The public library has added some more books to its list, which cover nearly every important question before the public. Among the new books are the following:

American academy of political and social science. "Cost of Living." (Annals, v48, Jl. 1913.)

American academy of political and social science. "Reducing the cost of food distribution." (Annals, v50, Nov. 1913.)

Meade, E. S., "Corporation Finance."

Arrhenius, S. A., "Theories of Solutions." (Silliman memorial lect. v8.)

Blackford, K. M. H. and Newcomb, A. W., "The Job, the Man, the Boss."

Brown, H. T., "Five Hundred and Seven Mechanical Movements."

Cassell, B. J., "Art of Collecting."

Hitt, Rodney, comp. "Electric Railway Dictionary."

Hoyt, J. C. and Grover, N. C., "River Discharge."

Johnson, E. R. and Huebner, C. G., "Railroad Traffic and Rates." (Appleton's railway service.)

Ketchum, M. S., "Design of Steel Mill Buildings."

Marston, Anson, "Sewers and Drains."

Niblett, J. T., "Storage Batteries."

Railway Signal association, "Railway Signal Dictionary," Ed2.

Scott, W. D., "Increasing Human Efficiency in Business."

At a joint meeting of the employes of the Fort Wayne Drug company and the Fort Wayne Oil and Supply company at the Commercial club, the public library distributed lists of books on its shelves on efficiency, salesmanship and advertising. These lists were so favorably received that the library has been requested to distribute them to other firms in the city and these lists may be secured by anyone interested in the subject.

TWO STATIONS ROBBED.

Thieves Profit Little From Their Raid on the Wabash.

Thursday night two of the Wabash stations were robbed and the total cash value of the swag was $6.57. Some time during that night thieves pried open the door of the ticket office at Spencerville and robbed the cash drawer of the 50 cents Agent Rectenwald left there, but took no tickets or other property as far as could be learned. The robbery was evidently the work of boys. The other robbery was at State Line. There two masked men appeared in the office and forced Operator W. G. Beard to stand with his face to the wall while they looked over the office for valuables. They took $6.07 from the cash drawer, a pearl handled revolver and a watch, the two latter being the property of Mr. Beard, forced the operator to issue them tickets to Danville and disappeared in the dark. The Wabash police department is making efforts to locate and capture the robbers.

SAYS WILL HAVE CROWD.

F. P. Parnin, district passenger agent of the Nickel Plate, has just completed a trip over his territory in the interest of the Cleveland excursion, which takes place one week from today, October 24. Mr. Parnin found the people at all the stations greatly interested in the excursion and he is led to the belief that the attendance will be good. The excursion train will start here at a convenient time in the morning and will be amply provided with cars.

WILL SPEND SUNDAY WITH SON.

General Superintendent E. T. Whiter and Mrs. Whiter will be the guests of their son, Willis L. Whiter, over Sunday. They will arrive here in Mr. Whiter's private car on Pennsylvania train No. 15 at 3:30 Sunday morning and will probably leave on the same train for Chicago Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Whiter make frequent visits with their son, who is employed in the offices of the company.

BRAKEMAN HAS ANKLE SPRAINED.

Brakeman L. S. Bolerjack, of the Pennsylvania, a member of Conductor C. H. Blue's crew, fell as he went to get upon a car at Wanatah at 6:25 o'clock last night and severely sprained one of his ankles. He had to abandon his run and come home, where he will be confined several days. Mr. Bolerjack resides at 2728 Hanna street.

DELEGATES TO GAS CONVENTION.

Pennsylvania train No. 8 Monday night will carry three extra Pullman cars and an observation car for delegates from the west who will attend the annual meeting in New York of the American Gas association. O. O. Thwing, of the Western Gas works, who attends the meetings of this association, will probably go east also on No. 8.

JOHN ROSS RECOVERING.

Although still in the hospital at Peru, Wabash Engineer John Ross is making rapid progress towards recovery from a broken ankle and a bad sprain of the other ankle and declares he will be at the throttle again in two weeks. Mr. Ross was injured by a fall from his engine tender in Toledo two months ago.

TO CRESTLINE ON BUSINESS.

Chief Draftsman William Stephan and Boiler Foreman B. F. Sarver, of the Pennsylvania, went to Crestline this morning to look after some business for the company.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Assistant Trainmaster A. F. King, of the Wabash, was in the city today.

L. A. Moyer has resumed work in the Wabash shops, after a pleasure trip to Oklahoma.

Pennsylvania Yard Engineer H. O. Kelker is taking a lay off to look after some private business.

Night Trainmaster J. B. Kelty, of the G. R. & I., is in Chicago to spend a couple days with friends.

The Wabash shops, which are usually closed on Saturdays, were in operation eight hours today.

J. H. Martin, pipefitter at the Wabash shops, and his mother are in Toledo visiting friends for a couple days.

G. W. Kelty, a messenger in the G. R. & I. offices, will be the guest of a friend at Culver over Sunday and witness a football game.

Lawrence Goetz, a graduate of the Business college, has taken employment as stenographer for Division Operator J. F. Betts, of the G. R. & I.

L. E. Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania erecting shop, is suffering from a piece of steel in one of his eyes and may not be able to work for a few days.

Draftsman G. M. Merriman, formerly of the Fort Wayne Electric works, has taken employment at the Fort Wayne Oil Tank shop.

General Manager W. B. Wood, of the G. R. & I., passed through the city last night, en route from Grand Rapids to Pittsburg.

Master Car Builder J. A. Graham, of the Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Graham left last night for Rochester, Pa., where they will spend a few days with relatives.

Charles E. Buckley, of the Wabash shops, has gone to the Peru hospital for treatment. He has been sick several days.

Foreman M. S. Willson, of the general testing room at the Electric works, will address the Y. M. C. A. meeting tomorrow afternoon. His subject will be temperance.

Brakeman John Patrick, of the Nickel Plate, is at his home in Bellevue with injuries to his hips and body, the result of a fall while working at Leipsic Thursday.

C. W. Berning will go to Chicago tonight and T. P. Griner will go to Toledo for an over Sunday visit. They are employed at the Pennsylvania erecting shop.

Tomorrow the conductors and the brakemen in the passenger service of the G. R. & I. will put on their winter uniforms. Not all are new, but all have been brightened up and look as good as new.

The Western Gas Construction company has sent the last car load of material for the 1,000,000 foot gas holder at St. Louis, making a total of twenty car loads. Men are engaged in erecting the holder.

Nicholas Perry, a car inspector at Bellevue for the Nickel Plate, with whom all the trainmen were acquainted, died in that city Tuesday following a stroke of paralysis. He was sixty-three years old and had worked for the company thirty years.

Hi Werst and his gang of workmen will complete the work of putting in the slab flooring at the elevated tracks of the Wabash at Harrison street this evening. All of the piling has been removed and the subway is now ready to receive its brick pavement.

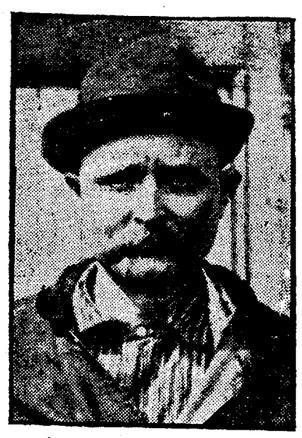
Carl Roembke did not appear at his desk in the office of Captain H. C. Stoll today and a telephone message explaining the reason was something like this: "That you Lieutenant Clark? Well tell the captain that I can't come down this morning. It's a boy and he weighs eight pounds."

Engineers Henry Lehmeyer and Charles Hurt, who figured in the collision on the Wabash road, at Lakeville, ten days ago, are rapidly recovering from their injuries. They are at the Peru hospital. Engineer Lehmeyer is a former resident of Fort Wayne and has several relatives and many friends in this city.

Wabash Switchman Frank Ladig has returned from Indianapolis, where he took his son a few days ago to have a badly fractured arm treated by a specialist. The lad will remain in a hospital there two or three weeks and his mother will remain with him. It is believed he will recover.

Worked Fifteen Years and Was Never Late Nor Absent a Day.

John D. Wright, better known among the Pennsylvania enginemen and the attaches at the roundhouse as "Skip," has a record for constancy and promptness that probably has no equal. For fifteen years "Skip" had charge of the turntable at the Pennsylvania roundhouse. He went on duty at 6 o'clock in the morning and worked until 6 o'clock at night, Sundays included, and during his fifteen years service in that capacity was never late in reaching the roundhouse nor off duty a single day. Mr. Wright is a native of Ohio and came to Fort Wayne thirty years ago. For ten years he worked at any employment he could find, going into the Pennsylvania roundhouse as the turntable attendant October 16, 1894, just twenty years ago yesterday. The roundhouse was then located south of the present blacksmith shop, west of Lafayette street, and P. J. Scheid was the foreman. Eleven years ago the present roundhouse was occupied and Mr. Wright assumed charge of the turntable in it. Five years ago, at his own request, he was transferred to the mechanical department of the roundhouse as a machinist's helper, in which capacity he is still employed. Mr. Wright's family consists of himself, Mrs. Wright and eight daughters, there being no sons. The family home is at 3101 South Lafayette street and they



JOHN D. WRIGHT.

are one of the most happy and contented of the many happy families in that neighborhood. The above half-tone picture is a reproduction of a photograph taken of Mr. Wright as he posed in his working clothes at one of the doors of the roundhouse.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

CITY BREVITIES

Charles H. Gumpper has returned from a business trip to Detroit, Mich.

Attorney John Morris has left for Washington, D. C., to attend the convention of the American Bar association.

Miss Emma Ranke, of West Washington boulevard, underwent an operation for appendicitis Saturday morning at the Lutheran hospital. Her condition is reported to be very encouraging.

William P. Breen left Friday for Cape May, N. J., where he will join his wife who has been at that place for some time. Mrs. Breen will return home the first part of next week. Mr. Breen will accompany her as far as Washington, D. C., where he will stop over to attend the convention of the American Bar association.

Howard council 246 R. A., held its regular meeting Friday evening. There was a large attendance and the members were very enthusiastic. After the business meeting there was a social session which everyone present enjoyed.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Young Women's Bible class of the First Baptist church will be held Monday evening at the home of Miss Harriet Rentscher, 1424 Swinney avenue.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

War Lifts Ban From Countess

Countess Torby.

Petrograd, Russia, Oct. 17.—War has brought sunshine instead of sorrow to the beautiful Countess Torby, morganatic wife of Grand Duke Michael, of Russia.

The grand duke is the czar's uncle, but even so when he married out of the royal circle he was banished from the Russian court. When war began, however, the czar lifted the ban from the offending couple and the duke is fighting at the front while his wife is making woolen mittens for the British soldiers who are in the field.

CARD OF THANKS.

We take this manner to thank the friends, also Rev. Danneker and Mr. Wichert for the sympathy extended me at the time of my mother's death. May God's blessings surround them.

MRS. B. M. BUSHEY
MISS CHRISTINA KUEHN

TAGGART ONE OF ORATORS COMING

Local Democrats Have Not Been Notified That He Will Be Here.

"No, we haven't been notified that he's coming, but we'll be mighty glad to have him," said Chairman W. A. Johnson, of the Allen county democratic central committee, when he was asked about the coming of Thomas Taggart to Fort Wayne to make an address.

Heretofore Mr. Taggart has given his attention to organization and has aided the democratic party materially in that respect, but the fact that a number of congressmen expected to be in Indiana during the campaign have been compelled to remain in Washington resulted in drafting him for one of the speakers. His date in Fort Wayne is October 23.

W. H. O'Brien, auditor of state, will accompany Mr. Taggart and they will speak at Goshen, Kendallville, Angola and Auburn in addition to Fort Wayne.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston is booked for a big meeting here at the Majestic theater on October 23, the same date fixed for Mr. Taggart, and at democratic headquarters it is believed that both will deliver addresses unless some changes have become necessary and Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Taggart are coming instead of the governor.

Governor Marshall Also.

The very welcome announcement that Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States, a resident of Columbia City and very popular in all of Indiana and particularly in the Twelfth district, will be in Fort Wayne for an address on the evening of October 31 has been made at democratic headquarters.

A telegram was received late Friday bearing the news through District Chairman Edward G. Hoffman. This occasion will be one of the big events of the campaign. A big crowd is assured as Mr. Marshall is an eloquent speaker in addition to his personal popularity and a parade and other features in keeping with the importance of the occasion will be arranged.

Arrange Shop Meetings.

On Tuesday at noon the first of the democratic shop meetings will be held when Hon. J. M. Robinson and Attorney Fred Zollars will deliver addresses to the employes at the Pennsylvania shops. This meeting will be held at Barr and Holman streets.

Wednesday at noon Edward G. Hoffman will speak at the Wabash shops and a meeting will be held Thursday at the Van Arnam plant and the speakers assigned are Prosecutor Harry H. Hilgeman and his deputy, Stephen A. Callahan. On the same day Alexander Johnson and Guy Colerick will speak at the East Pennsylvania car shops.

A meeting in precinct A of Adams township will be held Oct. 30 and Guy Colerick and Harry Hilgeman will talk. On October 21 a ward meeting in the Ninth will be held at the Brown Trucking company barn.

Saturday night there will be two meetings in progress at the same time in Hoagland, the democrats and republicans each having scheduled one.

Beveridge Due at 6 O'Clock.

Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, scheduled to speak Saturday night in the assembly room of the court house, will arrive in Fort Wayne at 6 o'clock on the interurban line from Bluffton.

Thomas Devilbiss is chairman of the reception committee and a big delegation is expected at the station to meet the speaker. Mr. Beveridge will be accompanied by his secretary and Charles S. Bash, sr., will introduce him. He is one of the best campaign orators in the country and there is little doubt that he will pack the assembly room.

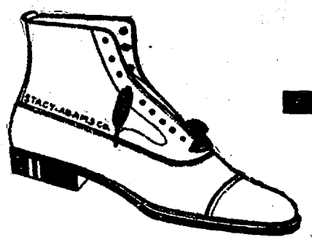
Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

PESSIMISTIC.

She—What is Society but a constant round of bridge, breakfasts, balls, babble, bonnets, bandboxes and boobs!"

He (with a sigh)—Not to mention bills, breach of promise suits and bankruptcy.

A YELL FROM PONTO.



FOOTWEAR possessing irresistible individuality in the eyes of particular men. This Stacy-Adams model affords real "custom made" satisfaction.

Tan Russia Black Russia
$6.50

M. APP
916 Calhoun Street

Washington Hostess Makes Social Plans

Mrs. Allen

Washington, Oct. 17.—Although the social season will not be formally launched until Thanksgiving day many Washington society women are already returning from seaside or mountain resorts to make preparation for the winter social program.

Among the first of the capital hostesses to open her Washington home is Mrs. Allen, wife of Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, of the United States navy. Mrs. Allen's daughter, Miss Desha Allen, will probably be one of the season's debutantes.

DECATUR NEWS.

Decatur, Ind., Oct. 17.—John Loshe and son Albert were Fort Wayne visitors.

John Barrone and daughter Bertha went to Columbia City to visit with relatives.

George Wemhoff was a Fort Wayne business visitor, going in the interests of the Wemhoff Monumental works.

Miss Emma Schultz, of Fort Wayne, is here for a week-end visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schultz.

William Bowers is at Rome City on business.

Mrs. Jennie Fruman, of Marion, O., visited here with relatives.

Ezra Archbold returned to Fort Wayne after a business visit here.

Mrs. Rebecca Eady will represent the Decatur council of Pocahontas at the grand lodge in Indianapolis next Wednesday, and remain for the rest of the week with her sister, Mrs. Anna Buhler. Others who will go are Mesdames James Bain, James Fristor, Al and Charles Burdg, Al Gerard.

Mrs. T. W. Mallonee and Mrs. Waldo Brushwiller and three children are visiting in Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Christena Dornseif, who has been visiting with her son, the Rev. L. W. Dornseif, left today for St. Louis for a visit.

Mrs. Henry Schultz, who has been ill, is better and is able to be up again.

An eight-pound boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, of Fort Wayne, at the home of her mother, Mrs. George Simmerman, east of the city. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Beatrice Simmerman.

E. F. Watkins, of Fort Wayne, of the Public Savings Life Insurance agency, was here on business with the local agent, J. J. Magley.

Mrs. T. R. Moore went to Fort Wayne today to call on Mrs. Bice Mettler at the Lutheran hospital. Mrs. Metzler is recovering from an operation and will probably be able to return home the first of the week.

Mrs. Dayton Barkley, of Hoagland, visited with her sister, Mabel May, who has been ill of typhoid fever six weeks.

The funeral of Bessie May Sproul Drake, wife of John Jacob Drake, will be held Sunday afternoon, leaving the house at 1 o'clock for the Salem Evangelical church, where the Rev. L. C. Hessert will officiate. Her death occurred from typhoid fever. She had been ill nine weeks.

Owen Edwards went to Fort Wayne to be the guest of the Adroit club at their banquet given last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Liniger went to Fort Wayne to call on their son-in-law, Bert Croyle, who is seriously ill of Bright's disease. He will probably be brought to the Liniger home.

Mrs. C. F. Allegar, of Marion, is here visiting with her mother, Mrs. Harriet Coverdale, and her sister, Mrs. George Dutcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Bone have returned to Bluffton after a visit here with relatives.

The Good Times club, an auxiliary of the Rebekahs, will give a miscellaneous shower Monday for Miss Effie Miller at the home of Miss Lucy McCrory.

HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICES.

A memorial service for Jerome Jackson will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Trinity M. E. church under the direction of the Sunday school and Junior League society.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

One of the Chicago municipal court judges has established a library for foreign boys in the boys' court. Arrangements have been made by him with the public library to furnish books written in the native tongues of the nationalities most frequently represented in the court.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

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SPECIAL EXCURSION
TO
CLEVELAND
VIA
NICKEL PLATE ROAD
October 24
$2.00 Round Trip
Special train leaves Fort Wayne 7:00 a. m. Tickets also good on No. 2 at 3:10 p. m.
Good returning on regular trains up to and including train No. 5 Monday, October 26.
Get full information of Agent or write F. P. PARNIN, D. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
NAT. BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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I give you immediate benefits, cure you at one-half the expense and in one-half the time, or it costs you nothing.

I am proving to the afflicted that I am dismissing cured patients almost every day who had ben unsuccessfully treated for so long that they thought they could not be cured.

I want those seeking treatment or those who have been under the care of other specialists for a long time without being cured to come to me and let me show them, as I have so many others, how much better my treatment acts.

YOU CAN TAKE MY TREATMENT AND PAY ME IN ANY WAY THAT IS FAIR TO BOTH PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT. I want a chance to prove I can cure afflicted, skeptical sufferers.

Remember, my treatment is different and better and COSTS YOU NOTHING unless you are willing, glad and satisfied to pay me.

If you are afflicted with any Acute, Chronic, Nervous, Blood or Contracted Disease, Varicocele, Prostate Enlargement, Hydrocele, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary or Rectal Disorders visit me today. If your case is curable I can relieve you quickly and cure you permanently in a short time.

EXPERIENCE is what counts in curing these SPECIAL DISEASES, and as I have had more than 20 years' experience, you will readily understand why I am successful in curing after others have failed.

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DR. C. S. FERRIS
207 E. BERRY ST. OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

THE SENTINEL'S DAILY SCRIPTURE READING.

11 Chronicles, 16:1-9.

1 In the six and thirtieth year of the reign of Asa Baasha king of Israel came up against Judah, and built Ramah, to the intent that he might let none go out or come in to Asa king of Judah.

2 Then Asa brought out silver and gold out of the treasures of the house of the Lord and of the king's house,and sent to Benhadad king of Syria, that dwelt at Damascus, saying,

3 There is a league between me and thee, as there was between my father and thy father; behold, I have sent thee silver and gold; go, break thy league with Baasha king of Israel, that he may depart from me.

4 And Ben-hadad hearkened unto king Asa, and sent the captains of his armies against the cities of Israel; and they smote Ijon, and Dan, and Abelmaim, and all the store cities of Naphtali.

5 And it came to pass, when Baasha heard it, that he left off building of Ramah, and let his work cease.

6 Then Asa the king took all Judah; and they carried away the stones of Ramah, and the timber thereof, wherewith Baasha was building; and he built therewith Geba and Mizpah.

7 And at that time Hanani the seer came to Asa king of Judah, and said unto him, Because thou hast relied on the king of Syria, and not relied on the Lord thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand.

8 Were not the Ethiopians and the Lubims a huge host, with very many chariots and horsemen? yet, because thou didst rely on the Lord, he delivered them into thine hand.

9 For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him. Herein thou hast done foolishly; therefore from henceforth thou shalt have wars.

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12

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1914.

Going After the Dodgers.

There will be general approval over the state for the course of Judge Markey, of the criminal court at Indianapolis, in citing for contempt those recalcitrant witnesses from up-state and nearer Indianapolis, as well—who are declining to obey subpoenas issued by the grand jury which is investigating the bill-juggling that is said to have obtained at the last session of the legislature. Former Mayor Knotts, of Gary, was first to fail to obey a subpoena from this source. Peter Crumpacker, also of Lake county, likewise neglected to appear, and each has been cited for contempt. That they will be forced to appear admits of no doubt, and in all probability their explanation of their failure to respond to the original summons will be an interesting contribution to the record of the case.

If there was misconduct in connection with the manipulation of any measure through the legislature—and the evidence that it existed appears to be conclusive—the people of the state demand to know who was responsible for crooked work, and they have a right to know. It has been about Lake county measures that suspicion has centered, and the dodging on the part of witnesses does not in any way tend to clear up the situation. Rather it tends to make more convincing the necessity for a thorough probe of the miserable business without temprizing or delay. The foreman of the Marion county grand jury has declared that the investigation by that body would be thorough and would be pushed without unnecessary delay. The citations for contempt of those who are seeking to evade giving testimony are gratifying evidence that the grand jury means precisely what it says.

Announcement comes from Indianapolis to the effect that Thomas Taggart is to take to the stump for the democratic ticket this year, and that Fort Wayne is to have one of the half a dozen political addresses Mr. Taggart is to make. Though active in politics for many years, and widely recognized as a skilled political organizer, advisor and political tactician, Mr. Taggart has never figured as an orator. Perhaps he has concluded that political spellbinding is so easy that anybody can do it, and he now proposes to test out his theory. At any rate, Mr. Taggart's appearance as a political orator is certain to invest the campaign with what the vaudeville managers are wont to advertise as an "added attraction."

Judged by the rather promising start that has been made, the investigation into the financial operations of the Rock Island is going to forcefully illustrate another of the reasons why some of the American railroads haven't made enough money in recent years. An apparent loss of millions in bond transactions and in the acquisition of rival lines is amply sufficient to emphasize the necessity for increased revenues from some source or other to offset the outgo.

Since the last election changes have been made in a number of the voting places, both in Fort Wayne and the outer precincts of Allen county, and it will be well for voters to look up the matter and be absolutely certain of their voting place before election day. The complete list appears in an official announcement by County Auditor Brown printed in The Sentinel today.

Vice President Marshall announces that he will close his speaking campaign this year in Fort Wayne on the night of October 31. Six years ago Mr. Marshall closed his victorious race for the governorship in this city, and he doubtless sees no reason whatever for breaking a winning combination for democracy.

PRESS ON JAPANESE SEIZURES IN PACIFIC.

"Not Altogether Pleasing."

Providence Journal: "The capture of Jaluit, one of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, by Japanese ships and also of Yap, the most important island in the Caroline group, cannot be altogether pleasing to this country."

"Jaluit Unimportant."

Columbia State: "Jaluit, an entirely unimportant island, is beyond the boundaries of Kiachou in one respect, but its seizure is not, in view of the haste of the Japanese government to disclaim ulterior motive in its occupation."

"Might Constitute Menace."

Savannah News: "If the Japanese should establish themselves permanently in the Marshall Islands they might constitute a perpetual menace to Hawaii and the Philippines."

'Can Only Wait."

Albany Knickerbocker Press: "We can only wait and see what we shall see."

"No Direct Hostility."

Syracuse Journal: "Up to this time the Washington authorities refuse to see in the Japanese attitude any direct hostility toward the United States or any indirect threat of permanently disturbing the peace of the Pacific."

"Japanese Statements."

Boston Globe: "Acceptance of the Japanese statements as a sufficient guarantee that the situation in the Pacific will not be altered through recent events in any way inimical to our interests, seems well warranted."

"American Interests."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "It was said at Washington and elsewhere that should Japan extend its aggressive operations to the German possessions in the Pacific and other Far Eastern waters American interests would become seriously involved. It has now done so."

MANNER MAKETH THE MAN.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

A recent writer discussing manners says that like words they are symbols of ideas. This is why manners have been so often the test of manhood; why bad manners have been held a disgrace. It may, for example, actually make no difference to a lady if when she rises all the men and younger women rise, too, in a simultaneous act of homage; there is nothing practical gained for her by their courtesy. But the act emphasizes respect for womanly dignity and wisdom. Where these pretty courtesies obtain, they constantly affirm the thoughts that lie back of the symbol. The key to many social observances is this simple symbolism, a means to express certain sweet and worthy human sentiments and impulses, a more marked and at the same time more delicate and reserved a way to utter them than are words.

The tendency among young people of this day to resist home training in good manners, therefore, may hint the loss of unselfish consideration for others; but to leave children free is the aim of parents who neglect to teach speech clean of ugly slang and manners clear of rudeness. They feel the child restive under constant tutelage, and hesitate to undertake to coerce him. Examination of this question of manners as being really a form of social intercourse, however, shows, we think, that good manners are by no means the superficial and conventional things they may seem. It has been no doubt some excess of conventionality, pushing manner and form to the extreme, that has brought this refinement of social behavior into disrepute. Symbols are dangerous when they are substituted for the thing itself. Manner, put on as an outer garment of courtesy when the heart was empty of real consideration, because a tedious sham, indeed. But it is out of the heart full of kindness and humility, the love that seeks honor for another not for self, that good manners really come. They are results rather than causes, and their breach can be repaired only from within, not by insistence on mere formal observance.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

What The Sentinel Had to Say About Persons and Events Twenty-Five Years Ago.

Charles D. Tillo returned home this afternoon. He reports a splendid time.

City Weighmaster Patrick Ryan reports hay selling on market today at $9 per ton.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry McKinnie left yesterday for southern California in search of health.

The Forty-fourth Indiana regiment, a Fort Wayne organization, held its annual reunion in Pierceton today.

Esquire Charles A. Hays was surprised by a party of his friends last night, the occasion being his birth anniversary.

The Morton club will hold an informal reception tonight and the event will inaugurate the social season with that organization.

Mrs. S. C. Hoffman, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Worden, in South Wayne, is confined to her home by a sprained ankle.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Nelson and daughter, who came here to attend the funeral of Mr. Nelson's mother, will return to their home in Kansas City tonight.

James T. Leary, of the Pennsylvania offices, was up today after a week's illness with tonsilitis. During his illness he has grown an attractive pair of English chop whiskers.

The public spirited people of this city and county are contributing toward the expense of making a free gravel road from Fort Wayne to Goeglein and the prospect is that before long such a highway will be completed.

Peter Certia has purchased of Charles Pape the residence property on West Washington street recently owned by W. W. Worthington, who will with his family shortly move to North Carolina, in which state is a new railroad that he has just been appointed general manager of.

Manager R. T. McDonald, of the Electric works, has consummated a deal by which the Slattery incandescent light will supersede the Westinghouse light in New Orleans. This with other contracts will force the Jenney works to operate at night. Men from Detroit are in the city today to complete negotiations for a large order of equipment.

Outdoor Play in Lakeside Park to Celebrate Fort Wayne Anniversary

Dramatic Rendition by Pupils, With Island as Stage, to Commemorate City's 120th Anniversary on Thursday — Many City Schools Will Also Render Programs in Honor of the Day.

Public schools of the city will on Thursday, Oct. 22, unite in a commemoration of Old Fort day—or the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the founding of Fort Wayne. The observance will include varied programs, but that at the Lakeside Normal school promises to be the most unique and the most pretentious.

It will comprise the presentation of an outdoor play, with the island in Lakeside park as a stage, written about the history of Fort Wayne, and will be given during the afternoon. From seats on the nearby greensward spectators may see the school pupils of today enact in costume the incidents surrounding the history of the founding of the city, and there are introduced many of the historic characters whose names are indissolubly linked with Fort Wayne's foundation.

Written by Students.

The play has been written by students of the normal school, and invitations are now being sent out announcing the splendid undertaking. These are being sent to city officials, the school officials, to principals of other city schools and to others who are especially interested in local historical matters.

In order to give a comprehensive idea of the character of the undertaking, and to enable those who witness the production to follow it without difficulty, The Sentinel presents herewith the Book of the Words to be used in the celebration.

BOOK OF THE WORDS.

Prelude.

On the stage opposite the Indian wigwams is a throne. Enter History, gowned in a sparkling white robe and led by attendants, the Spirits of the Past.

Attendants dance before History, after which they group themselves gracefully about her throne.

History rises and speaks:

"Spirits, how wonderful it is to reflect that it is almost three hundred years since the white man first set foot upon this ground. Here on the banks of the three rivers, surrounded by beautiful waving cornfields, grassy meadows, and ancient forests, the red man lived for many centuries.

"Here he hunted the buffalo and speared the fish when he was not going forth to secure the trophies of war. The site of this city was ever to the Indian the 'glorious gate, through which all of the good words of their chiefs had to pass, from the north to the south and from the east to the west.'

"To freshen these scenes in our minds, help me, oh Spirits, to re-live the past. (Spirits rise and look at History.) Spirits! Go into the realms of the past and bring back to me the events as they happened here on this place three hundred years ago!"

(Spirits dance around throne and then off the stage. As they return they lead Indian inhabitants of the village. History resumes her throne.)

First Episode (Time About 1614) Indian and French Life at the Junction of the Three Rivers.

—Scene One—French Fur Traders.—

(An Indian village with Indians carrying on daily occupations. Enter French traders. First trader picks up some drying furs, holds them up to admiration. An Indian grabs them away.)

Second Trader—Offer money for them.

(First trader offers money, which is refused by the Indians.)

Second Trader—Try the beads. (Braves refuse, but squaws are interested.) Get out red cloth and offer it. (Trading begins and traders go away well pleased.)

—Scene Two—Champlain Makes Map.—

Indians are aware that white man is coming up the river in a canoe.

Interpreter—Am I speaking to the brave chief of the Great Miamis? White man wishes to know.

Chief—I am the chief. Who is my brother?

Interpreter—Champlain, sent by the great French father across the waters to see the lands and make a map of the hunting grounds where the red men live. He has traveled for many moons to reach this place.

Chief (after glancing around the circle)—Miami chief help French brother. Smoke pipe of peace. (After smoking Champlain shows his map.)

Interpreter (pointing to Maumee)—What is river yonder that leads to great and shining lakes in land of great bears?

Chief—Omee.

Interpreter (pointing to the St. Joseph)—This clear stream which flows past the camp, what is it called?

Chief—The Giver of Light made a river for the red men thus to the setting sun. It is called St. Joseph.

Champlain (startled)—St. Joseph! crosses himself, unrolls his scroll and marks the place.)

Interpreter—What is yonder stream which carries us to the Great Father of Waters?

Chief—St. Mary's.

Champlain (in amazement) — St. Mary's. (He questions the interpreter.)

Interpreter—Pale face Father come before? Pale face name rivers?

(Indians nod assent. One goes to his wigwam and returns holding up cross that had been given him long before by a missionary priest. Champlain takes the cross and holding it before him prays. He then unrolls his map and locates the rivers.)

Interpreter—Map.

Indians—Map.

Interpreter (after conference with Champlain)—Pale face go to the Omee. See waters join.

Chief—Rain-in-the-Face and Smiling Sun go, see Omee.

First Interlude.

History descends from her throne and advances to the foreground, led by her dancing attendants.

History (as she unrolls more of her scroll)—In 1686 the French passed through this section. Here they made friends with the Indians and built a fort on yonder banks of the St. Joseph. The Indians and French lived together as brothers for many winters until the British came and captured the fort. Go ye forth now, Spirits of the Past, and reveal the life of the British when they had supplanted the French.

Second Episode (Time 1760-1763)—Under the English Flag.

—Scene One—Wells as a Boy Captive.—

(Three Indians enter dragging the struggling white lad.)

First Indian—Ugh! Little white boy heap good fighter.

Second Indian—Take big men to hold him. Need more braves.

Third Indian—Very good fighter. Make good worker.

First Indian (to Wells)—Help squaw fetch and carry.

First squaw (giving Wells a bucket)—Go, get water.

Second squaw (pointing toward fire)—Go, make fire.

Third squaw—Pale face grind corn.

(The boy refused to obey these commands.)

Squaw—Pale face no work. Tell chief.

Braves (lead boy to the chief)—Pale face no work.

Chief—Pale face brave. Make good Indiana. Stay with us and grow big.

Scene Two—Indians during conspiracy of Pontiac massacre. British under Ensign Holmes. (A friendly Indian brings Holmes the bloody war belt used to call Indians to war.)

Holmes—You come with the red war belt. What is the news it carries?

Friendly Indiana—Speech on bloody belt tells red men scalp palefaces. All must die.

(Holmes and soldiers examine the belt.)

Holmes—I do not think we need fear the Indians. They are our friends. We have lived among them and they know us to be their friends.

Indian—Careful. War belt says Miamis must go on the war path with the great Ottawa chief, Pontiac, and kill all English. Only the children of our great father, the king of France, may live.

Holmes—Is this the truth?

Indian—I, friend to English, warn him. It is true—all true.

(An Indian girl rushes in, weeping and wringing her hands.)

Indian girl (to Holmes)—Mother dying. Medicine man no good. Squaw much sick. You help. Come. She die. Come! come!

Officer—Heed the warning just given you by the Indians.

Indian Girl—Squaw much sick. She die! she die!

Holmes—I don't think I need fear the Indians.

Holmes—I'll come. (Turning to officer) Deliver this belt to Detroit immediately. The commander must know of this. (To the Indian girl) Lead the way. I will follow you.

(As Holmes enters a distant wigwam terrible cries are heard and the officers rush for the weapons. The Indians run in and celebrate the British massacre.)

Second Interlude.

History advances, led by dancing Spirits of the Past. She unrolls more of her scroll from which she reads.

History—By the year 1790 Indian lands were being overrun by colonists. The Indians resented this and harrassed the settlers. Although many were killed the white men still held possession of a large part of the country. Wells, the adopted son of the Miamis, who had fought by the side of Little Turtle against both Harmar and St. Clair, began to feel a new awakening in his mind and broke his attachment to the tribe. The government of the United States made strenuous efforts to establish treaties of peace among the tribes hostile to Americans, but the bloody attacks still continued. Finally there came one whom the Indians called the "Black Snake," because he was ever alert. It was he whom Little Turtle could not conquer. Therefore rejoice, ye Spirits, in the coming of the white man's protector, General Anthony Wayne. Scatter ye now and bring on the scenes of his victory.

Third Episode (Time 1794—The Growing Power of the United States.

Scene One—Parting of Wells and Little Turtle.

Little Turtle—The black cloud hangs low over our heads. I am afraid of what it holds for the future.

Wells—You, the great Little Turtle, the only chief who has beaten a commander-in-chief of the American army—you speak of fear?

Little Turtle—I call that no great victory.

Wells—But do you not remember, Little Turtle, how we surprised General Harmar and how fierce the fighting was down at the ford? The bodies were piled up thick and the water ran blood for hours!

Little Turtle—It was not Harmar's fault that he was defeated. It was due to the cowardly conduct of his men.

Wells—You may or may not take the credit of that, but the victory over St. Clair was due to you alone. It was your careful maneuvering that outwitted St. Clair. You so managed that for days he saw no Indians and at last thought they had all fled. He grew bold and then you pounced upon him as a hawk upon a sparrow.

Little Turtle—This time it was the general's own fault that he was defeated. He did not heed the warning of Washington to be ready for surprises.

Wells—But you, my father, who have never been beaten, you need not speak of fear.

Little Turtle—Yet we can not expect the same good fortune to attend us always. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The nights and days are alike to him. We have never been able to surprise him. There is something whispers me, it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace. Still, would it not be wonderful to conquer all the pale faces with their many armies?

Wells—My people defeated? Is that wonderful?

Little Turtle—Are you not of our people? Why say you my people?

Wells—At first I thought I could be of your people, but now all seems changed. No longer can I fight against my white brothers. It would be well if I should join Wayne's forces and try to bring about peace.

Little Turtle—No, no. I like it not.

Wells—Father, when the sun reaches the noon mark, I shall leave you and go to my people. We have always been friends and always will be friends. Upon the field of battle we may meet again. Let the result be what it may. The purity of the motives prompting us, and our common love for the wronged Indians must be our warrant. We may well trust the Great Spirit for results that will vindicate our action this day.

(Wells and Little Turtle clasp hands and then turn and walk slowly in opposite directions.)

Scene Two—Coming of Gen. Wayne, the victor of Fallen Timbers.

(Enter Gen. Wayne, with officers, soldiers and Indian captives.)

Gen. Wayne—At last we are here to carry out our long desired project!

Col. Hamtranck—It is now six years since President Washington brought to the attention of congress the fact that "the Miami village pointed to very important post for the union." Others have attempted to capture this village but have failed. If it had not been for your quick action we could never have won the battle of Fallen Timbers.

Gen. Wayne (to soldiers)—Now we must obey the orders of President Washington and build a fort here at the meeting place of the Shawnees, Miamis and Delawares. Over yonder south of the St. Mary's is a site suitable for the fort. Come, I wish to see this village.

Scene Three—Building and naming of the fort.

(Indian village—with men, women and children going about their regular work or play. A shot is heard.)

First Squaw—Ah, they are naming the fort.

Chief—Hush, let us count the shots. (Another shot is heard.)

All (in chorus)—Two!

(So they cry in chorus until the firing of the cannon stops.)

First Squaw—There were fifteen shots. Why so?

Second Squaw—Perhaps in honor of the Great Spirit.

Chief—Ah, no. Those are for the fifteen fires of the United States. The sunshine of peace will once more warm and gladden us.

First Squaw—See, they come!

(As white men advance, Indians retire and stand in semi-circle in the background.)

Gen. Posey—At last, my good people, we have peace. All obstructions are cleared away and we may freely visit each other as our fathers used to do. General Washington has long desired that a fort be established here at the gateway to the west. He sent Gen. Harmar here to do this, but he failed. Gen. St. Clair also failed. But Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, has come out victorious. And now I propose that we name this fort which we dedicated today in honor of him who has gained it for us—I name it Fort Wayne!

(General Wayne bows, then turns to Little Turtle. They clasp hands and remain in this position during progressional marching and countermarching of Indians and white men, at close of which all unite in singing "America." Audience is asked to join in the singing.)

In connection with the celebration of Old Fort Day, Miss Irma Tapp, of the Normal school, has made the above drawing suggested as a statue for Fort Wayne and carrying out an idea of the late Col. R. S. Robertson. It was Colonel Robertson's desire, she explained, to see in Fort Wayne at some time a statue in which Little Turtle and General Anthony Wayne should appear with clasped hands, typifying their friendship.

At the High School.

The students of the Fort Wayne high school who will aid B. J. Griswold, the historian, in making a vivid portrayal of the history of Fort Wayne from the first coming of the white men to the day of the dedication of the fort, are putting forth their best efforts to make the affair a success. The exercises will take place in the high school auditorium next Thursday morning, October 22, the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the founding of Fort Wayne.

The costumes to be worn in the pageant have been made in the sewing department of the school and much scenery and other equipment was constructed in the manual training department. The music for the performance will be furnished by Prof. Miles and Miss Caldwell, his assistant.

Miss Helen Stopher with a chorus of eight girls will sing. Turner Shephard is in charge of the military part of the historical pageant. The following boys will play the parts of the different characters prominent in the early history of the fort: Willard Shambaugh, as General Anthony Wayne; Robert Hall, as Hamtramck; William Mossman, as George Washington; August Detzer, as Pontiac; Paul Kerby, as Little Turtle; Foster Smith, as Captain Morris; Harry Warfel, as Godfrey; Harry Waterman, as Captain Wells; Hazen Johnston, as chief of the village.

Check Kidney Trouble at Once.

There is such ready action in Foley Kidney Pills, you feel their healing from the very first dose. Backache, weak, sore kidneys, painful bladder and irregular action disappear with their use. O. Palmer, Green Bay, Wis., says: "My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength, due solely to Foley Kidney Pills." And W. T. Hutchens, Nicholson, Ga., says, "Just a few doses made me feel better, and now my pains and rheumatism are all gone and I sleep all night long." Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

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WHY INDIANA Needs a New CONSTITUTION

Some of the Big Facts of this Question

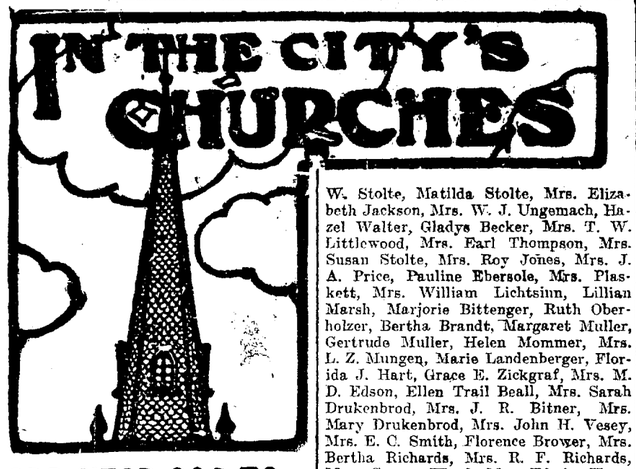
FACT NO. 1.

The most important responsibility put upon the voters of Indiana at the coming election is their action on the question of calling a constitutional convention in 1915. The demand today for a new constitution is a natural expression of the expanding sentiment of progress in state and municipal life.

Our first constitution was adopted in 1810 and discarded at the end of thirty-five years because outgrown by a generation of progress. Shall we of the present generation, sixty-three years later, show less courage and progressive spirit in meeting the conditions that confront us?

What fundamental changes have sixty-three years wrought in Indiana! Our population has trebled; private and public wealth has increased enormously; commerce and industry have expanded far beyond even the dreams of the generation of 1851. An agricultural state with only rural problems has become a great industrial state, with many cities, each having its own distinct problems.

We live today in a highly organized state of society. Political, social, industrial and economic problems never dreamed of by the constitution makers of 1851 confront us. The vital need of the time is a state constitution that fits these new conditions. We have an opportunity to secure it by voting "Yes" at the November [illegible]



ADD NEAR 300 TO MEMBERSHIP LIST

Contest at Y. W. C. A. Has Shown Very Handsome Results.

The membership contest waged at the Young Women's Christian association under the auspices of the membership committee brought great results and added many names—almost 300 in number—to the list of members. All old members who were delinquent three months or more in paying their fees were counted as new members.

Mrs. George Jacobs was successful in securing the most, having secured fifty-seven. Mrs. M. S. Willson followed with thirty. It had been planned that a life membership was to be given to the one securing the largest number, provided the number exceeded fifty. However at the meeting of the workers in the campaign on Saturday evening it was voted on a motion by Mrs. Jacobs that this privilege should be given to Mrs. Daniel Doyle, chairman of the membership committee.

The New Members.

The new members and those who renewed their membership from October 1 to 10 are as follows:

Hattie Studebaker, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Daisy Wooding, Mrs. W. D. Henderson, Mrs. L. H. Moore, Mrs. C. M. Mills, Mrs. W. M. Leonard, Mrs. J. B. Weidgemant, Mrs. E. H. Briggs, Clara Peters, Mrs. Otto Fuelber, Mrs. J. M. Quicksell, Miss Speerman, Bessie Harrod, Airs Meigs, Marguerite Schilling, Mrs. Noah Egley, Mrs. Louis C. Ward, Mrs. Davenport Thomas, Mrs. Clementine Goodrich, Mrs. E. F. Stephen, Mrs. G. F. Bassett, Mrs. R. H. Carlson, Mrs. A. A. Richardson, Fay Thomas, Mrs. William McKay, Mrs. G. W. Beers, Mrs. J. D. Coyle, Louise Pixley, Mrs. J. C. Craig, Dorothy Carey, Mrs. Moffatt, Elizabeth Esmonds, Mrs. W. S. Wilson, Jean Hunter, Mrs. J. P. Martin, Maud E. Gardner, Mrs. W. W. Shryock, Mrs. J. B. Franke, Mrs. O. N. Heaton, Mrs. Robert Williard, Margaret Cochrane, Mrs. J. S. McCurdy, Mrs. A. J. Folsom, Lillian Gaskill, Mrs. L. P. Hulburd, Mrs. H. G. Raymond, Mrs. Stella Link, Dr. Bertha Goba, Mary McKeehan, Maream Major, Clara Magner, Eva K. Wagner, Floe Ford, Katherine Healy, Lottie Kost, Olleva Magner, Mrs. David A. Coxey, Olive Grosjean, Lorene Stahl, Lillie Glockle, Mrs. G. D. Peipenbrink, Emma Matsch, Leuora Tumbleson, Miss Perry, Elizabeth Melville, Mary Harrah, Anneta Munroe, Helen Brenton, Edith Monahan, Burnadette Monahan, Alice Tourtellot, Mrs. N. D. Doughman, Mrs. M. V. Stagg, Gertrude Fissel, Bertha Koerber, Minetta Baum, Anna R. Todd, Mrs. W. L. Pettit, Mrs. G. H. Heine, Mrs. W. A. Geiger, Mrs. M. F. Schick, Hazel Shoub, Mrs. W. M. Wardrop, Helen Weaver, Margaret Yoss, Luella Duneker, Adelia Bertha, Cecil Dygert, Mrs. J. F. Wing, Mrs. J. W. Carpenter, Mrs. J. V. Wentzler, Mrs. S. P. Speece, Mrs. O. E. Tomes, Caroline Ferry, Mrs. Susan Hoffman, Mrs. Walter Zahrt, Ola Bachelor, Mrs. Oliver Evans, Dorothy Underhill, Mrs. O. N. Guldlin, Mrs. Ida Eckart, Emma L. Armstrong, Clara C. Schmidt, Mrs. A. F. Archibold, Jessie Parry, Mrs. Francis Miles, Mrs. J. Nipper, Mrs. E. W. Dodez, Sue Aker, Mrs. John P. Peters, Mrs. B. O. Perry, Mrs. W. K. Noble, Bertha Hockemeyer, Mrs. Anna Wilkens, Mrs. J. M. Henry, Louise Pickard, Mrs. Daniel T. McFee, Minnie Geake, Mrs. F. C. Peters, Mrs. Cora Hunter, Mrs. Henry Paul, Mrs. N. J. Batchelder, Mrs. Henry Gabel, Gertrude Zook, Mrs. C. E. Boyer, Mary Elizabeth Gardner, Lillian Blackstone, Mrs. E. T. Williams, Gertrude E. Helling, Carrie Snively, Mrs. E. W. Averill, Mrs. Frank E. Bohn, Mrs. Stewart Reher, Mrs. Martin Gross, Pearle Spearman, Bessie Miller, Mrs. A. J. Vesey, Elsie Regedanz, Christine Vogelgesang, Esther Crummitt, Esther M. Allbright, Mrs. C. H. Meek, Mrs. Fred Zollars, Mrs. James Barrett, Mrs. D. W. Bitner, Lucile House, Mrs. Charles Hughes, Mrs. H. Williard Smith, Mrs. A. W. Heit, Mrs. Harvey Hall, Mrs. Clara R. Titus, Mrs. Christ Heit, Florence Heit, Mrs. J. E. Kenney, Helen Freiburger, Sophia T. Hulse, Mrs. Martha Hanna, Mrs. August Becker, Mrs. C. C. Kimmel, Mrs. O. L. Rogers, Mrs. George Fredricks, Gladys Allen, Mrs. L. E. Bowser, Mrs. A. A. Bowser, Mrs. A. Bowser, Jennie Bowser, Ruth Moore, Elizabeth Springer, Mrs. O. C. Leggett, Miss Gibney, Grace Mansdorfer, Cora Mowrey, Lola Miller, Hazel Early, Mrs. T. P. Potts, Lena M. Provines, Caroline Biddle, Aimee Thomas, Jeanette Howey, Vena Bogner, Mary McDonald, Mrs. J. W. White, Sarah Foster, Mrs. F. Y. Gross, Clara Buck, Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Stephen Morris, Mervyn Pidgeon, Dr. Harriet Macbeth, Marjorie Dailey, Amelia Koehler, Iona E. Mathews, Allean Gress, Virginia L. Cary, Mary Louise Travis, Adelaide Kraus, Dorriet Astrom, Martha McBride, Miss Spearman, Helen G. Wagoner, F. S. Smock, Mrs. Robert Garmire, Inez Meyer, Mary Kenner, Eulalee Clark, Hazel Ruch, Carma Lobhart, Elsie Bormann, Anna M. Holtmann, Garnet A. Byerly, Florence H. Eylenberg, Minnie Hitzemann, Mrs. Anna Kelsey, Eva B. Reid, Amber Grosjean, Mrs. Will Grosvenor, Mrs. C. M. English, Mrs. Clara A. Fahlsing, Mamie Franck, Adeline Freeman, Mrs. Fred W. Stolte, Matilda Stolte, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Mrs. W. J. Ungemach, Hazel Walter, Gladys Becker, Mrs. T. W. Littlewood, Mrs. Earl Thompson, Mrs. Susan Stolte, Mrs. Roy Jones, Mrs. J. A. Price, Pauline Ebersole, Mrs. Plaskett, Mrs. William Lichtsinn, Lillian Marsh, Marjorie Bittenger, Ruth Oberholzer, Bertha Brandt, Margaret Muller, Gertrude Muller, Helen Mommer, Mrs. L. Z. Mungen, Marie Landenberger, Florida J. Hart, Grace E. Zickgraf, Mrs. M. D. Edson, Ellen Trail Beall, Mrs. Sarah Drukenbrod, Mrs. J. R. Bitner, Mrs. Mary Drukenbrod, Mrs. John H. Vesey, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Florence Brower, Mrs. Bertha Richards, Mrs. R. F. Richards, Mrs. Carver Wood, Mrs. Edwin Hammond, Mrs. Frank Hilgemann, Maud Gaskins, Mrs. E. E. Dildine, Mrs. Lee Ninde, Mrs. Page Yarnelle, Mrs. H. J. Medsker, Bertha Medsker, Nina Graham, Hazel Hart, Mrs. George Robinette, Mrs. Josephine Taft, Mrs. W. A. Hastings, Beatrice McCormick, Mrs. Matlock, Elizabeth Rogier, Lucile Shirey, Aurelia Bosch, Mrs. Henry Eckart, Mrs. A. A. Bowman, Mrs. Fred George, Mrs. P. F. Dixon, Mrs. E. A. Bitner.

LUTHERAN CITY LEAGUE.

New Board of Directors Will Be Elected At Annual Meeting October 25.

The annual meeting of the Walther leagues of this city will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, October 25 at the Concordia Lutheran school hall at which time a new board of directors will be elected. The old board will hold its last monthly meeting next Monday evening.

Following the business session of the league on Sunday, October 25, a Hallowe'en party will be given under the direction of a special committee on arrangements. All members of the Walther leagues of the city are invited to attend.

The Emmaus Young Ladies' society is making preparations for a sale of fancy work and aprons to be given at the hall on Friday, December 11. The young people will give a play on Thanksgiving and the Friday following.

A social evening in the nature of a Hallowe'en party will be given by the Young Ladies' society of the Concordia church next Wednesday, October 21.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young People's society of the Redeemer Lutheran church will be held Monday evening at the hall.

The Young Ladies society of the Zion's Lutheran church will give an entertainment for members only on next Thursday evening. An interesting program has been prepared.

The Trinity young ladies will hold a meeting next Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Lillian Thomas, on Franklin avenue.

The name "Walther League, St. Paul" was adopted by the Young Men's society of St. Paul's church at the regular meeting. The new constitution was read and adopted and L. F. Bruick, Arno C. Spiegel and Rudy C. Gerberding were admitted as members.

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MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Thirty-Seventh Yearly Meeting of Methodist W. F. M. S. Will Be Held Wednesday.

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary societies of the Methodist Episcopal churches of the Fort Wayne district will be held Wednesday and Thursday at the St. Paul's M. E. church of this city.

The convention opens Wednesday afternoon at 12:30 with a luncheon at the church, served by the ladies of the Fort Wayne auxiliaries. Communion services will be celebrated at 2 o'clock, in charge of Rev. J. A. Beatty, assisted by the Methodist pastors of the city. The devotional exercises will be in charge of Mrs. D. H. Guild, followed by a roll call of the auxiliaries. The address of the afternoon will be given by Mrs. J. H. Binford, conference secretary. The session will close with the appointment and report of standing committees.

Wednesday evening at 5:30 o'clock a banquet will be tendered all those who attend the meetings with Mrs. J. A. Beatty as toastmistress. A special program by the young people will be rendered at 7:30 and Mrs. Fred Weaver, of Angola, will give a solo. Rev. F. H. Cremean will offer prayer, followed by an address by Pauline Wescott, of Hing Wa, China, a returned missionary.

* * *

DISCUSS TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

"A Nation Without a Saloon," Subject for Epworth League of First Church.

"A Nation Without a Saloon," is the subject for discussion at the devotional services of the Epworth league of the First M. E. church for Sunday evening. Pearl A. Riblet, chairman of the temperance committee, will have charge of this service. The committee keeps in touch with the latest temperance movements and the meeting will be one of interest.

Relating to the topic for discussion, E. B. Robinson will tell "Why," Bert Landsdown "How" and D. E. Newman "When." Carey Mosier will also give a talk on a special subject.

There will be no bible study class next Wednesday evening on account of the W. F. M. S. district convention at the St. Paul's church. The Standard Bearers will give a sketch that evening at the convention.

The morning watch service Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock will be led by Bonita Kanaga. Breakfast will be furnished by the leader and everyone is invited.

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TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Parish Guild Will Give Reception at Rectory Wednesday Evening.

The Parish Guild of the Trinity Episcopal church will give a reception at the rectory next Wednesday evening for all the members of the congregation. Mrs. Edward White will be in charge of the arrangements and will appoint committees to assist her.

The services at the church for Sunday are holy communion at 7:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 and morning service at 10:45. Beginning next Sunday evensong will be held at 4:15, instead of 5 o'clock.

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WILL GIVE HARVEST SOCIAL.

Redeemer Ladies Are Busily Engaged Making Preparations for Event.

The ladies of Redeemer Lutheran church are busy with the preparations for their Harvest Social to be given in the church basement Thursday and Friday evenings, October 29 and 30. Lunch will be served from 5 till 8. A variety sale will be one chief feature of the occasion. There will be the following booths:

Fancy work and aprons, in charge of Mrs. Charles Prange.

Dolls, in charge of Mrs. Wm. B. Klett.

Pure food, in charge of Mrs. Wm. Yergens.

Candy, in charge of Mrs. Wm. Reiter.

Flowers and plants, in charge of Mrs. Thomas Baxter.

Souvenirs and surprise boxes, in charge of Mrs. Ed Cook.

Ice cream and soft drinks, in charge of Mrs. Wm. Krimmel.

The lunch counter will be in charge of Mrs. Robert Koerber.

In conclusion of the affair there will be a free entertainment by the Y. P. S., which alone would be enough to attract many visitors. Much enthusiasm is being shown by the various committees and a very pleasant and profitable evening is anticipated.

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First Baptist and Branch Churches.

Sunday school meets at 9:30 and morning worship at 10:45 with a sermon by the pastor on the subject, "The Meaning of the Cross of Christ." The great meeting of the young people under the auspices of the B. Y. P. U. is at 6:30 and the subject for discussion is "A Saloonless Nation; Why Not? How?" with David Hogg as leader.

People's popular benedictory services at 7:30 and the pastor will speak on "Can Man Fight Against God?" People's prayer hour Wednesday evening at 7:45 which will be the great training class in personal work in preparation for the Lyon meetings.

The Woman's Missionary society meets in regular session Wednesday afternoon. They will serve lunch at noon to all business men.

The Harvest Rally social will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the parlors of the church. The presidents of every society will form the reception committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Women's Bible class will be held Monday evening at the home of Miss Harriet Rentschler, 1424 Swinney avenue.

Sunday school at the Oliver street branch begins at 9:30 and worship services with a sermon by Rev. J. Walton at 10:45. Evangelistic preaching services at 7:45 and prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

Bloomingdale branch holds Sunday school at 2:30 Sunday afternoon and worship services at 3:30.

Spy Run Sunday school convenes at 2:30 Sunday afternoon and preaching and testimony services Thursday evening at 7:30.

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Wayne Street Church.

Wayne Street Methodist church announces the following services, which will be of interest to the public:

At 9:30 a. m. the Sunday school session, to which old and young are invited. At 10:30 a. m., the morning worship, conducted by the pastor, C. Claud Travis, the sacrament of the holy communion will be celebrated at this hour. The church supports a number of poor people and a free will offering will be taken for this purpose at this service. The Epworth league will hold a meeting at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Nipper, of the City mission, will speak. Special music has been arranged. At 7:30 p. m. the pastor will preach. The subject for the evening sermon will be "A Study in Souls—the Discouraged Soul."

A fine musical program will be rendered during the day. The choir, composed of Mrs. G. L. Bailhe, Miss Ethel Doud, Mrs. Leah Malay, Mr. Otto Frank Dodge and Mr. Earl Thompson, is one of the finest musical organizations in the city.

The musical program is as follows:

Anthem—The King of Love....Shelley
Soprano Solo—Hear My Prayer ....
..... Mendelssohn
Anthem—O Jesus Thou Art Standing
..... Protheroe
Anthem—My Soul Longeth....Marston
Anthem—God is Love.....Shelley

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Third Church of Christ.

Bible school at 9:30. Communion and preaching services at 10:30; subject of sermon, "The Cost of Discipleship." Junior Endeavor at 2:30 and Senior Endeavor at 6:45; subject, "Duties of a Good Citizen; a Saloonless Nation in 1920. Why? How?" led by Lee Swartz. Evening services at 7:45; subject, "Jesus' Estimate of Greatness."

Midweek prayer services Wednesday evening at 7:45, led by the Christian Endeavor society. The Philathea class will have its monthly meeting at the home of Miss Hubbard, 2315 Weisser Park avenue. All members are urged to be present, as important matters are to be brought before the class.

The members of the Ladies' Aid society will have a work meeting at the home of Mrs. Berlin, 2332 Oliver street, Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

First M. E. Church.

Morning watch service at 6:30, conducted by Miss Bonnetta Kanaga. Breakfast will be served to those wishing to remain for Sunday school. "Jesus in the Garden" is the lesson for study in the Sunday school, which meets at 9:30 a. m., with E. L. Foustal, superintendent, in charge. The pastor will speak at both services for public worship. Morning theme, 'Flaying the Giant," a temperance sermon. In the evening the theme will be, "Burden Bearing, or Rescuing the Fallen." This service will be in the interest of our state charities. Splendid music at all services. Devotional meeting of the Epworth league at 6:15 p. m., in charge of the temperance committee.

* * *

Plymouth Congregational Church.

Bible school at 9:30. Morning worship at 10:45. The sermon theme for Sunday morning will be, "Religious Experience Expressed in Poetry."

In the evening the sermon subject is, "Are There Too Many Men in the World?" It will be considered from the economic and industrial points of view as well as moral. Mr. Folsom will [illegible] bearing upon the modern problem of existence.

Plymouth circle will meet at the church on Tuesday evening, October 20th and will be entertained by Mrs. N. N. Fisher and her committee.

On Wednesday evening at 7:30 there will be a men's meeting at the church. An old-fashioned Y. M. C. A. meeting, a good sing, bright helpful talks and a good get-acquainted time over the coffee cups. Let every man aim to be present to enjoy the best time of the year.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 25th, all music lovers will enjoy a treat at Plymouth church. Plymouth choir will give a sacred concert under the direction of Professor William Miles.

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St. Paul's M. E. Church.

The Sunday services at St. Paul's M. E. church will be as follows:

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; superintendent, S. E. Claudy. The morning worship and sermon at 10:30 a. m. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dale C. Beatty, of the Avondale church, Muncie, Ind.

Junior league at 2:30 p. m. Let every junior be present at this service.

Woman's prayer meeting at 4 p. m., led by Mrs. J. T. Allen. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.; leader, Anna Spicer. The evening worship at 7:30 p. m. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Cremean; subject, "The Sin of the Surface Life."

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First Evangelical Church.

Tomorrow is Sunday school rally day at First Evangelical church. The aim is to have 600 present. Every one in attendance will receive a souvenir. The pastor, Rev. E. Q. Laudeman, will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. The sermon subject for the morning hour is, "Demands on Manhood When Enlisting With God." Good citizenship day will be observed at the evening service. The subject will be, "Forces Making for Good Citizenship." Thomas Nantz will lead the young people's meeting at 6:30. A good temperance program is prepared.

The midweek prayer and praise service at 7:30 Wednesday evening will be in charge of James Trythall. At the close of this service the personal workers' training class will study the subject, "Scripture for Those Who Wish to Know How to Be Saved."

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Bowser Free Methodist Church.

There will be Promotion day observed in the Sunday school which meets at 9:30 a. m. The newly organized Men's Bible class will meet in the gallery at the same hour. Public worship and sermon by the pastor at 10:45. Class meeting at 11:45. Afternoon holiness meeting 3 o'clock at Mrs. Kapley's home, 1832 Franklin avenue. Junior meeting at 2:30 p. m. Evening praise service 7:30. Sermon by pastor, "The Message of the Christ." Mid-week meetings on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7:30.

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Bethany Presbyterian Church.

Morning worship at 10:30. Sermon by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30. Evening service at 7:30. At the evening service the pastor will speak on "The Way Side Path." Junior C. E. at 2 p. m. Intermediate C. E. at 6:30 p. m. The Senior C. E. will have a "Rally service" at their Sunday evening meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all young people not connected with other young people's societies. Midweek service Wednesday at 7:30.

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Salem Reformed Church.

English Sunday school, 9 a. m. German service, 10:30 a. m.; sermon by Rev. John F. Winter. English service, 7:30 p. m.; Rev. Philip Ruhl will preach the sermon.

Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, monthly business and social session of the Men's society. Every member is urged to be present on account of some very important business.

Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, teacher training class, and lesson study hour at 8:15 o'clock.

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Third Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school will begin at 9:30 a. m. Morning worship at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Possessing the Land." The Jr. C. E. will meet at 2:15 p. m. and the C. E. at 6:30 p. m. The evening worship will be at 7:30; subject of sermon, "The Crisis of the Christ."

Midweek prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:45. The topic will be, "The Program of Social Service." This is the concluding study in the series on "The Program of the Church."

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Emmaus Lutheran Church.

Service 10 a. m., Rev. Ph. Wambsganss will deliver the sermon. He will base his sermon on the gospel lesson of the Sunday, Matt. 9:1-8, "Christ curing the man sick of the palsy." Instruction in Christian doctrine after the sermon will be in charge of Rev. Fr. Wambsganss. In the evening Rev. Ph. Wambsganss will deliver his illustrated lecture on "Lutheran Charities" in the dining hall of the Lutheran hospital. Friends of the hospital are cordially invited.

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Christian Science Church.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, West Wayne and Ewing streets, holds services at 10:30; subject, "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday school follows at 11:40. The Wednesday evening testimony meeting is at 8 o'clock. The reading room for the free use of the public is open every afternoon expect Sunday from 12 to 5, and also Saturday evening from 7 to 9.

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Church of God.

The Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "Securing God's Blessings," and at 7:30 p. m. on "God's Mighty Hunters." The Junior C. E. meets at 2:30 p. m., and this is parents' day. A special invitation is given to the parents to be present. The C. E. meets at 6:30 p. m., with Floyd Weaver as leader.

The usual teachers' meeting and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

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Trinity M. E. Church.

Public worship with sermons by the pastor at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning theme, "The Unfailing One;" evening, "The Traitor, Who and Where?" The Sunday school will convene at 9:30. Intermediate league at 2 p. m.; Junior league at 2:30. Epworth league at 6:30, led by Miss Dean Drewett and Mrs. Charles Hocker.

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West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ.

Services at 10:30: M. L. Buckley, pastor, will preach on the subject, "The Withered Hand." In the evening the pastor's subject is, "Give Me Thine Hand." Bible school at 9:20 and Christian Endeavor at 6:30. M. L. Buckley will lead the meeting; subject, "A Saloonless Nation."

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Ministerial Meeting.

The members of the Ministerial association are requested to meet promptly at 3:30, Monday, at Westminster church. "The Jew" is the subject of a paper which Rev. E. Montgomery will read. Lunch at 6 o'clock. The hosts are Revs. A. J. Folsom, W. A. Griest and D. H. Guild.

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South Side Baptist Church.

The Bible school with congenial class accommodations for everyone meets at 9:30. Morning worship at 10:45 sermon theme, "The Basis and Nature of Faith." B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Evening praise service at 7:30; sermon subject, "The Ministries of Love."

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St. John Reformed Church.

The pastor, Rev. John H. Bosch, has returned from the meeting of the synod of the southwest of the Reformed church in the United States, held at Louisville, Ky. Sunday school at 9 a. m. The morning service at 10:15 will be held in the English language.

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Crescent Avenue Evangelical Church.

Morning worship at 10:45; subject of sermon, "A Glorious Partnership." At the evening service the pastor will speak on the subject, "What the Gospel Can Do." Bible school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45; leader, Dr. H. L. Jamieson.

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Gospel Mission.

Rally day services will be observed at the Gospel Mission Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock and will be in charge of Mrs. T. P. Potts. Evangelistic services Sunday evening at 7:45 and will open with a special song and praise service. On Thursday evening there will be special rally services for fathers and mothers of the Sunday school children. At this time refreshments will be served and everybody is invited.

* * *

Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Sunday school meets at 9:30 and morning service at 10:45 with a sermon by the pastor. At 7:30 the meeting will be given over to a song service and organization for the coming revival meetings.

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Will Conduct Sunday Meetings.

Major Simonson, the new divisional officer of the Salvation Army, will be present at the Army citadel Sunday afternoon and evening and will conduct the meetings. The public is invited.

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Y. M. C. A. Services.

There will be a gospel temperance meeting at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. A presentation of this subject was requested by the Bulgarian boys who are taking lessons in English at the Y. M. C. A. M. S. Wilson will lead the meeting.

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West Jefferson Street Church of Christ.

Bible school at 9:30 a. m. Large adult classes. Communion at 10:40. Worship and sermon at 11 o'clock. "The Vine and the Branches," is the subject. Christian Endeavor meetings at 6:30 p. m. Subject of address at service at 7:30 is "Demas, the Quitter."

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Simpson M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning worship and sermon by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Griest, 10:30 a. m. Theme of the sermon, "A Burden for Souls." Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. Evening worship at 7:30 p. m.; sermon by the pastor. Theme, "Is Hell Still in Existence?" Official board meets Tuesday evening.

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Grace Reformed Church.

Communion services and reception of members at 10:30 Sunday morning with a short sermon by the pastor, Rev. A. K. Zartman. Sunday school meets at 9:30 and Young People's meeting at 6:45. The evening services begin at 7:30 and the sermon theme is "The Ratio of Decrease and Increase in Spiritual Life." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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Cavalry United Brethren.

The Sunday school of Calvary U. B. church will meet at 9:30 with A. A. Bowser, as superintendent. The juniors will meet at 8:45; H. V. Cale leader.

The pastor, Rev. G. F. Byrer, will preach at the morning and evening worship.

Mr. Thomas Cole will lead the Christian Endeavor service at 6:45.

The Co-Laborers Bible class will meet with Mrs. C. L. Fulmer, 2126 Gay street, Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

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Westfield Presbyterian Church.

Sunday school meets at 2:30 o'clock in charge of Lyston Persing; preaching services at 3:30 with a sermon by Rev. T. P. Potts. At the Wednesday evening prayer and Bible study the superintendent will continue his lectures on the Book of Ruth.

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Rolling Mill Mission.

Sunday school at the Rolling Mill Mission for foreign speaking people begins at 1:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, kindergarten school; mothers' meeting at 3 p. m. and sewing class at 4 p. m.

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Trinity English Lutheran Church.

Sunday school at the Trinity English Lutheran church, corner Clinton and Wayne streets, holds its Sunday school at 9:45; morning service at 10:45; Luther league at 7 o'clock; vespers at 7:30 and the subject will be, "Christian Experience" with stereopticon illustrations from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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International Bible Students' Association

"The Oath Bound Covenant" is the topic to be considered at the G. A. R. hall, Lincoln Life building, by George Ettinger Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is the regular service of the International Bible Students' association.

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Full Gospel Mission.

Regular preaching services at the Full Gospel Mission Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and evening at 7:30, also Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 7:30. The pastor, D. C. Uhrich, invites all to attend.

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Spiritual Reform Church.

The Spiritual Reform church will continue to hold its Wednesday evening meeting at 1922 Calhoun street at 8 o'clock. A good speaker is in charge.

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Y. W. C. A. Vesper Services.

The vesper services at the Y. W. C. A. begin at 4:30 and Mrs. E. A. Donnan, president of the association, will be the speaker. Miss Reba Menefee will render a vocal selection and Miss Mary Philley's class of the First Baptist church, will be hostesses.

* * *

Redeemer Lutheran Church.

Sunday school at 9:15. Chief service at 10:30. Business meeting of Y. P. S. Monday evening. Very interesting entertainment after the meeting. All day sewing and quilting Wednesday. Adult catechism class Thursday evening.

Patterson - Fletcher Co. Specials

20 dozen $2.50 Tub Silk Shirts with soft cuffs, **$1.50.**

30 dozen $8.00 Weber Worsted Rope Sweaters at **$6.00;** all colors.

40 dozen $1.00 Stag Wide End Four-in-Hand Ties, **59c.**

200 pair of Men's $1.75 Corduroy Pants, **$1.00.**

Wilson Bros. $2.00 Thousand Plait Shirts in cross stripes at **$1.50.**

150 Young Men's $22 Balmacaans, fine rough Scotches in twenty different patterns at **$15.00.**

Carr Melton Overcoats in brown, black and gray at **$35,** or $15 under the price of any other store.

150 Boys' All-wool Knickerbocker Suits with two pair of knickers at **$5.00.**

A $1.25 Child's Scoot for **39c** in our Children's Department.

Patterson-Fletcher Company

The Store That Does Things

POSSES TRAILING ESCAPED CONVICT

Slayer Creeks is Expected to Give Pursuers a Battle.

Folsom, Cal., Oct. 17.—Posses searched the country surrounding Folsom state prison today for Frank Creeks, who escaped last night in a break for liberty which cost his cell mate, Harold Flash, and J. B. Drury, a sergeant of the gaurd, their lives and resulted in serious injury to two prison guards. Warden John Smith, in charge of the pursuit, is using blood hounds and as they were put on a warm trail, the officials believed the fugitives would soon be captured. Creeks, if he can shake off the dogs, may be able to give his pursuers a difficult chase. He is armed, and it is thought that he will fight to the last. Creeks, a life termer, and Flash, who was serving a twenty year term for robbery, were the only prisoners concerned in the outbreak.

They had obtained a knife, a dumb bell to be used as a bludgeon and a piece of metal with which to unlock the door of their cell. Gaining the yard, they crouched behind a door leading into the main corridor of the prison and awaited the approach of Sergeant Drury and Guard Kerr.

When the two, bearing four guns for the guards inside, entered they left the outer door unlocked. As the inner door swung to, the convicts leaped upon them.

Drury fell with three knife wounds in his head, and three in his body. Kerr was struck with the dumbbell, but he was able to stagger back through the outer door and attempt to close it. The keys, however, had fallen with the sergeant and the door could not be locked. Waiting but a moment to snatch the guns and the keys from the body of the sergeant the two convicts started for the outer yard. Kerr held the door until the muzzle of one of the guns was thrust into his stomach, and then retreated. The convicts rushed out and immediately Kerr opened fire. At the first shot Flash fell with a bullet through the back of his head. Almost at the same moment, Guard Maher, stationed at one corner of the yard, emptied his gun at Creeks, who, however, had wounded the guard in the leg. Before another guard could interfere with his progress Creeks escaped.

Hear Senator Beveridge, at Court House, Saturday evening. 14-3t

Harold King, of South Whitley, enlisted Friday in the coast artillery of the United States army at the local recruiting station. He will be sent to the barracks at Columbus, Ohio, next Monday.

Lots that we are selling in Driving Park for $750 are well worth from $1,200 to $1,500.

L. F. CURDES,
Shoaff Bldg.

N.C.Ross Elizabeth Ross
CHIROPRACTORS
and teachers of Chiropractic. Have their private practice at the Ross College building, 227 West Jefferson street.
Hours—8 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Office, 2288; Res., 2236.
No Charge for Consultation.

WILL QUIT BUSINESS HERE.

Loss of Travel Due to War Closes Steamship Offices.

New York, Oct. 17.—The Uranium Steamship company's agents in this city announced today that this was the last day that the company would do business in the United States, temporarily at least. Cessation of trans-Atlantic travel, due to the war, was assigned as the reason for closing the offices.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

Premier Motor Car Company at Indianapolis in Difficulty.

Indianapolis, Oct. 17.—The Premier Motor Car company, one of the largest automobile manufacturing concerns in Indiana, is today in tthe hands of the Fletcher Savings and Trust company of Indianapolis as receiver.

The action was taken on tthe petition of the American Foundry company, which alleges that the Premier concern owes it $1,169 and is in danger of becoming insolvent.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

Barner's orchestra has been engaged to furnish music at the entertainment at the Buffaloes' lodge Sunday afternoon and evening.

FOR SALE—Moving picture show on account of leaving city. Phone 1838. 14-3t

Mr. Folsom will speak on "Are There Too Many Men in the World?" on Sunday night at Plymouth church at 7:30.

DR. WELLS

Dr. Wells treats all chronic and private diseases of men and women, including **Male and Female Weakness, Cancer, Goiter, Rupture, Rectal Diseases, Blood Poison, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Sterility, Discharges, Skin Diseases, Open Sores, Tubercular Glands, Catarrh and Deafness, Eye Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung and Throat Diseases, Tuberculosis, Liquor and Opium Habits.**

Consultation free and confidential. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5, and 7 to 8.
Office, 229 E. Berry St.

DR. OGLE
732 Barr Street. Phone 889
DISEASES OF
STOMACH, BOWELS, and RECTUM.
PILES Cured Without the Knife.

PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE HONORS TWO FORT WAYNE LADIES.

TILLIE CLARK.

CLUNA HAUSBACH.

These two Fort Wayne ladies were signally honored by election to high office by the grand circle of Indiana, Protected Home Circle, which has just closed its sessions at Muncie. It was the biennial convention and a feature was the installation of the first grand inner guard circle in Indiana, and according to members, is an indication of the growing strength of the order.

The most important event of the final sessions was the election of officers and the choosing of the place for the next convention. Shelbyville was named for the next convention and the officers were elected as follows: Robert Wursten, Indianapolis, grand president; Frank Beeman, Laporte, grand vice president; Lena Bedell, Indianapolis, grand secretary; L. C. Sammans, Shelbyville, grand treasurer; Maude Henderson, Logansport, grand guardian; Tillie Clark, Fort Wayne, grand chaplain; H. G. Keener, Peru, grand guide; Cluna Hausbach, Fort Wayne, grand companion; Henry Smith, Terre Haute, grand sentinel; Frank Hoover, Marion, grand watchman.

According to the reports of the secretary and treasurer the organization has grown more during the past two years than ever before in the same length of time and the finances are in a flourishing condition.

Addresses were made by A. J. Martin, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Evan Roberts, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Frank Gilbert, of Sharon, Pa., representatives of the supreme circle. All the speakers complimented the members upon the success of the convention and especially the Muncie circle for the entertainment of the delegates and guests. There were seventy-five members present.

SOCIETY

Members of three fraternities, the Beta Phi Sigma, the Phi Delta and the Kappa Alphi Phi, are planning a dancing club to be known as the Tri-frat Dance club. The purpose of the first meeting to be held this evening in Hanker's hall, is purely for social dancing and it is hoped to have the dances every other Saturday evening. About thirty couples are expected to take part this evening.

* * *

Much interest was expressed by citizens in general in the recent state conference of D. A. R., held this week at the Anthony hotel and though there were a few visitors other than delegates and chapter members at the meetings, those who were present expressed themselves as gaining in respect and admiration for the purposes of the organization. Many times and in many cities the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been looked upon as more of a fad, or an effort to gain social prominence, or just a foolish sort of an organization that wasn't really accomplishing anything anywhere. But after such addresses as were given by Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, of Baltimore, and Mrs. W. B. Neff, of Cleveland on the real work that is being accomplished, even charter members of chapters gained a new respect and enthusiasm for the work. The plea of Mrs. W. B. Denny, of Indianapolis, to help our southern sisters by buying and wearing cotton did not fall on deaf ears, neither did the numerous appeals to conserve the American home and devote more energy, more wisdom, more time and even more prayer to the education of the American girl to be a better homemaker receive only passing attention. At all times except at the purely social session the pulse of the conference beat to the call of higher aims and the preservation of a healthy patriotic sentiment. Many reports and talks of chapter members were of great interest and new lines of work and new avenues of thought were opened for the consideration of all. It was decided that every chapter of the state should give a dollar to the Gift Ship fund.

* * *

The eyes of the study club women of the city are to be turned to Evansville the coming week as the Indiana State Federation of Women's clubs begins there on Tuesday. Mrs. O. N. Guldlin is down for an address on "The Barge Canal," but is not unlikely that she will be detained at home by illness in her family. Mrs. Clark Fairbank, Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch, Mrs. H. O. Bruggeman, Miss MacDougall, Miss Baum and possibly Mrs. Fred J. Hayden are going to the convention. The fact of the number of miles between Evansville and Fort Wayne is not so much of a deterrent to the attendance of delegates from this part of the state as the difficulty and time it takes to get there. Therefore Fort Wayne will not be numerically represented to the usual extent at previous conventions of the state organization.

* * *

Society is taking a breath of October air and stretching out her hands to gather in all the nature things she can to use at her parties. The frosts have held off long enough to let the hardy things blossom and bloom and cosmos, zinnias, marigolds, salvia, canna, sweet alyssum and dahlias, geraniums and verbena furnish a wealth of beauty.

* * *

Mrs. Theodore Wentz has issued invitations to two bridge parties she will give during the coming week, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Harry L. Askew invites all The King's Daughters in the city to her home, 809 West Wayne street, this evening from 7:30 to 9:30 to meet Mrs. J. William Jefferson, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Jefferson was formerly president of The King's Daughters' state organization in Kentucky and she is one of the prominent leaders of the body in America. During her short stay in Fort Wayne Mrs. Jefferson will be the guest of Mrs. Askew, who is president of the Indiana state organization and of Miss Margaret Vesey, former president of the same organization.

* * *

Mrs. E. D. Gaston has returned from a visit with relatives in Muncie.

Mrs. Charles J. Sharp and Miss Bertha Coutant went to Chicago today for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Jacob Reiber and children, Miss Edith and Harry, have gone to Edgerton, O., for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Fred Gerven, of Columbus, O., is spending some time with her father, B. Noll, of West Wayne street.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Armstrong, of Hollywood, Cal., are coming here next week on a visit.

Mrs. H. G. Detzer accompanied her mother, Mrs. J. B. Beck, to Valparaiso, after a visit which Mrs. Beck had made her.

There will be a meeting of the Children's Ward association with Miss Pixley, of West Wayne street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. R. E. Casey, of South Webster street, has returned from Battle Creek, Mich., where she visited her mother for ten days.

Mrs. Lawrence Wright, of Lima, O., who has been making Miss Stella Hunter a visit, returned home this afternoon.

Misses Vivian Bowersox, Katherine Gebhardt and Georgiana Fike have issued invitations to a Hallowe'en party they will give October 30 at the home of Miss Gebhardt in Delaware avenue.

The Sewing society of Queen Esther lodge will give a tea at the home of Mrs. Dailey, 2606 Oliver street, on Tuesday afternoon. Assisting hostesses will be Mesdames Ohneck, Smith, Velvick, Henhart, Sanders, Boerger, Stahl, Misses Emma Balls and Amelia Bruns.

Miss Dorothy Detzer, accompanied by her mother who went as far as Chicago, has started on her long trip to Manila, P. I., where she plans to remain six months with her twin brother, Donald Detzer, who is employed there by the National Harvester company.

Mrs. E. H. Bookwalter, of West Williams street, has just received a postcard from Mrs. Sidney Collins, 927 Crescent avenue, who is now en route with her little daughter to Sidney, Australia, to spend a year with relatives. The card was written from Papeete, Tahiti, one of the Society isles in the South sea.

Mrs. C. A. Dunkelberg left this afternoon for Port Deposit, Md., to see her son, Ralph, who is a student at Tome school. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkelberg received a telegram this morning saying Ralph had broken his leg, that it had been set and he was doing well, but that he would like to see his mother. Mrs. Dunkelberg expects to be at home again by the middle of next week.

Evelyn Franke, of 1225 East Lewis street, had a birthday party yesterday afternoon and evening at which she delightfully entertained a number of her little friends at merry games and a fine supper. The guests were Ruth Schneider, Mildred Hoffman, Alma Vogelgesang, Gertrude, Mildred and Arnold Hemsoth, Ruth Rayhauser, Paul Franke, Wanda Franke and Lillian John.

In celebration of her tenth birthday anniversary, Hester Lillian Perrey entertained ten little schoolmates this afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Perrey, of 3824 Fairfield avenue. Yellow and white chrysanthemums decorated the rooms prettily. The children arrived at 2 o'clock and played merry games and enjoyed music, some of which was furnished by the little folks. At 5 o'clock the company marched to the dining room where their eyes first lighted upon a big white frosted cake, with ten candles twinkling their light. The favors were of a Hallowe'en character and the luncheon was just right. Miss Priscilla Wilkenson assisted Miss Hester in her party and the children all had a fine time.

* * *

Mothers' Club Meets Oct. 21.

There will be a meeting of the Mothers' club on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A. building. Miss Winch will give a talk on "Girls." Mrs. Florence Robinson Cleary will sing. Anyone desiring score cards from the "Better Baby contest," held recently, can obtain them at this meeting, to which all mothers of the city have a cordial invitation.

WILL PATRONIZE CONCERT.

Will Hear John McCormack, Famous Tenor, October 26, at Rink.

Tracy J. Kingman, who is arranging for the appearance of the famous tenor, John McCormack at Princess rink October 26, announces the list of patrons for the concert. Those who are to act as patrons to the concert include Messrs. and Mesdames Harry Achenbach, J. H. Bass, Charles Bachelor, J. H. Berghoff, A. S. Bond, Mesdames Walter Burns, A. E. Bulson, Clara Zollars-Bond, H. J. Bowerfind and S. F. Bowser, Mr. Bouiller, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Church, Mesdames M. J. Clear, L. F. Curdes, W. H. Crighton, Florence H. Dukes, C. A. Dunkelberg, Miss Donnelly, Mesdames Clark Fairbank, S. S. Fisher, E. Burns Douglass, Rev. J. F. Delaney, the Misses Eckart, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ehrman, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Fauve, Mesdames Clark Fairbank, S. S. Fisher, M. B. Fisher, E. J. Fisher, A. D. Fox, H. G. Granger, W. M. Griffin, C. D. Gorham, E. A. K. Hackett, B. E. Hattersley, Willis Hattersley, E. G. Hoffman, James Haberly, H. G. Keegan, S. Krause, E. H. Kirkland, C. D. Kuhne, Mr. Robert Kelly, Mesdames A. J. Lang, J. M. Landenberger, P. J. McDonald, Charles McCulloch, Fred McCulloch, Dr. E. J. McOscar, Mr. and Mrs. William Miles, Miss MacDougal, Mesdames Robert Millard, H. W. Meyers, Paul Mossman, W. S. Morris, W. H. Noll, W. K. Noble, Mr. Percy Nassbaum, Mesdames Henry Olds, Walter Olds, H. C. Paul, Will Pettit, M. F. Porter, J. C. Peters, C. F. Pfeiffer, A. H. Perfect, W. H. Peltier, Herman Pollak, H. A. Popp, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, Mesdames H. H. Rogers, Fred Ranke, J. B. Reuss, F. H. Robertson, W. W. Rockhill, E. C. Rurode, Miss Rurode, Messrs. and Mesdames Charles Scheiman, F. E. Stouder, Austin Stults, Miss Lavon Sperry, Mr. Eugene Troendel, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Urbahns, Mrs. George VanArnam, Mrs. A. T. Vail, Miss Margaret Vesey, Mesdames Theodore Wentz, C. H. Worden, J. J. Woods, Sam Wolf, C. A. Wilding, Carl Yaple, E. F. Yarnelle and the members of the Wayne coterie.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS SHOWN.

Many People Attend Wolf & Dessauer Store Opening.

The opening at Wolf and Dessauer's store Thursday and Friday was a joy to the beholder. Not only beautiful goods, but a very fortunate and effective display of everything brought exclamations of pleasure from even the busiest and most absentminded of sightseers. Crowds of women and many men attended the opening, which presented from the basement to the top floor a model of the up-to-date department store.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

WITH THE STUDY CLUBS

The Nos Temps club will meet on Monday afternoon with Mrs. Rhinehart, 3141 Broadway. The subjects for discussion will be "The Art of Egypt," "Modern Art in Egypt," "Assyrian Art" and "The Art of Greece."

The Travel club will meet on Monday with Mrs. Mills. "Granada the Fallen," "The Alhambra" and current events are the subjects of the program.

The Book Reviewers club year book is out, but the club does not begin a regular program until next month. The club will review current literature and events of the present.

The Fortnightly club will meet on Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mossman. It will be guest night. The chief address of the evening will be given by Ross Lockridge, who will talk of the proposed new state constitution. The discussion will be general.

The General Culture club will meet on Thursday, with Mrs. F. A. Emrick. Foreign, national, state and local news, current literature and economics, philanthropy and domestic science are subjects in general for discussion in addition to a course of study of foreign countries and miscellaneous topics.

The Current Literature club will begin work on Tuesday with Mrs. C. J. Lose as hostess. Current events will be discussed with Mrs. Caldwell as the leader.

The Nineteenth Century club will meet on Tuesday with Mrs. Hugh Keegan. The travel study of Dortrecht, Breda and Rotterdam is the subject of the day.

The Thursday Shakespeare club will open its study work for the year the coming week at the home of Mrs. Walter Kent. The previous meeting was more of a social character. Henry, the Eighth, will be study. Miss Hogan has the program.

The College club will meet on Friday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. This will be a suffrage meeting and Mr. Lockridge will discuss "A New Constitution for Indiana."

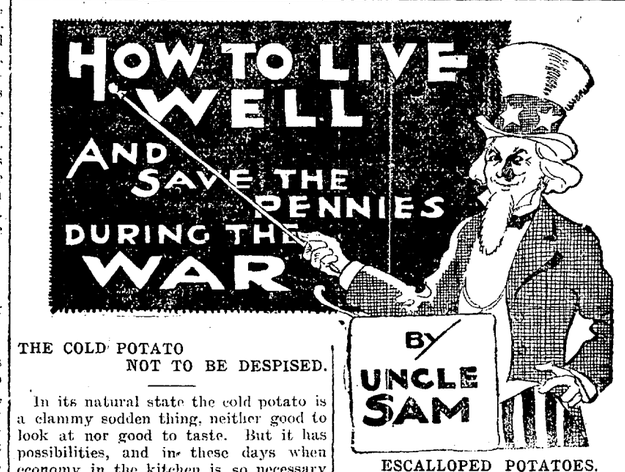
The Morning Musical society will give a fortnightly program the coming week on Friday morning in Elks' hall. Miss Helene Spindler, Mrs. E. H. Kirkland, Mrs. Sale and Mrs. Stouder have charge of the program. The opening musicale, a week ago, in charge of Miss Spencer, Mrs. Bowerfind, Mrs. Pollak, Mrs. Rodenbeck and Miss Caldwell was unusually good and interesting and gave a start to the work which promises well for the year.

The Duodecimo club year book has just reached this department of work and it is well worth a perusal just as an indication of the advancement in ideas and thought of club women. The second meeting of the season will be held next Wednesday with Mrs. Hunting. The subjects are "The Chateaux Country" and "The Evils of the Bargain Tables," by Mrs. Mossman and Mrs. Hunting.

ONE OF FORT WAYNE'S YOUNG SOCIETY GIRLS.

MISS LUCY BASH.

Miss Lucy Bash, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bash, of West Wayne street, is one of the young girls of the city who is fortunate in more ways than one. To begin with Miss Bash possesses a voice of naturally lovely quality and she is devoting years to its cultivation. Besides Miss Bash has just as naturally, the charm of a frank and ingenious nature and a sense of humor which endear her to those who know her well. Moreover, she has the means to devote her time to the music study she loves. For some time previous to going to New York Miss Bash studied with a well known voice teacher of this city and she has been away over two years with only occasional visits home. During a recent visit with her parents Miss Bash was prevented from showing her friends how much she had improved by an attack of hay fever. The picture is a recent one.



THE COLD POTATO NOT TO BE DESPISED.

In its natural state the cold potato is a clammy sodden thing, neither good to look at nor good to taste. But it has possibilities, and in these days when economy in the kitchen is so necessary the good points of the dispised cold potato are worth considering. Uncle Sam and his army of scientific cooks has given a good deal of attention to the food value of potatoes, and of the cold potatoes this is what one of the experts has to say:

BY A FOOD EXPERT
Of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cold boiled, or baked potatoes may all be utilized in savory dishes. In reheating potatoes the following things must be kept in mind: The potatoes must be well seasoned to make them savory, they must be heated to as high a temperature as possible without burning them, and they must be served very hot. The cold potatoes may be sliced or be cut into small pieces, seasoned with salt and pepper and browned in a savory drippings, or seasoned as before and heated in the frying pan with butter or the drippings. A little minced onion, or chives, or green pepper, or a tablespoonful of fine herbs may be added.

A tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of flour may be stirred over the fire until the mixture is smooth and frothy. Add to this a pint of well seasoned potatoes and stir the mixture with a fork for three minutes, and then add half a pint of milk and cook until thoroughly heated, being careful not to burn. A pint and a half of cold potatoes cut in cubes and seasoned with salt and pepper may be heated in a pint of white sauce.

ESCALLOPED POTATOES.

This dish may be prepared by mixing a pint and a half of cold potatoes cut in cubes and seasoned with a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and a pint of cream sauce. Put the mixture in a shallow baking dish, cover with grated bread crumbs and dot with butter. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

CHEESE WITH BREAKFAST FOODS.

Breakfast foods are not such cheap fare after all when you begin to count the cost of sugar and cream usually served with them. But Uncle Sam's expert cooks have found a subsitute for the sugar and cream and it's nothing less substantial and inexpensive than cheese. This is what one of the government experts had to say about it.

Cheese combined with cereal foods makes a rational dish as regards the proportion of nutrients to suplies. Cheese and some of the crisp "ready to serve" cereal breakfast foods is a combination which is common, the cheese being melted with the cereal food, or simply served with it.

There are many who relish a piece of cheese with the cooked cereal so commonly eaten for breakfast and find such a combination satisfying to the appetite and taste. Oatmeal or some other home-cooked breakfast cereal prepared with cheese is palatable, and such dishes have an advantage in that they may be served without cream and sugar. Since such a dish contains considerably more protein than the breakfast cereals as ordinarily served, it has a further advantage in that it may well serve as the principal item of a breakfast menu, instead of a preliminary in other courses. Such a combination as cereals cooked with cheese, toast, fruit, and tea, coffee, or chocolate, makes a palatable as well as nutritious breakfast and one which does not require much work to prepare and to clear away.

A recipe for preparing oatmeal with cheese follows. Wheat breakfast foods, either parched or unparched, corn meal, and hominy may be prepared in the same way.

Oatmeal With Cheese.

Two cupfuls of oatmeal, one cupful of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt.

Cook the oatmeal as usual. Shortly before serving, stir in the butter and add the cheese, and stir until the cheese is melted and thoroughly blended with the cereal.

The cheese should be mild in flavor and soft in texture. The proportion of cheese used may be increased if a more pronounced cheese flavor is desired.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

NO ALUM IN ROYAL BAKING POWDER

TRY THIS TEST IF IN DOUBT ABOUT LINEN.

Everything that's labeled linen isn't linen. It may be part cotton and part linen, and it may be mercerized cotton with a very small portion of linen in it.

To test the material you buy for linen, drop water on the goods—if it is all linen the moisture will spread rapidly and dries quickly.

On the cotton the fabric will remain moist for some time.

Glycerine is considered a better test than water. It causes linen to appear transparent.

Another test for linen is by breaking the yarn, if cotton the end will curl up, if pure linen the ends remain smooth.

In creaming butter and sugar for cake or hard sauce, use a wooden potato masher. Warm the mixing bowl before putting in the ingredients, and they will soon become a light, creamy mass with half the usual labor.

Dance to the splendid 4-piece orchestra at the New Casino, formerly Hanker's, 220 W. Berry, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 14-4t

"Oh Mamma, may I have some of those 'licious little cocoa balls"

Katreenas

"a dainty Dutch goody"

a confection which will delight grown-ups every bit as much as children. Everyone is raving about them just now.

AT ALL DEALERS
80c the pound box
45c for half pounds

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That's what we aim to be; for we give you
An especially large stock from which to make your choice,
Special attention to assure pleasure and satisfaction from your gift,
Special designs so your gift will be different than the ordinary ones.
And especially do we emphasize the reliability of all our gifts.
Why not have that "important" gift reserved now?

TRENKLEY & KOERBER
Established 1865
816 CALHOUN ST. FORT WAYNE.

Economical Food

Bursley's Baking BEANS

—save time wasted in cleaning—money wasted in buying imperfect beans and foreign matter which has to be thrown out.

10c, 15c, 25c

At All Grocers.

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308 to 314 Pearl Street.
Established 1876.

Phones 6003 and 284
Troy-American Dry Cleaning Co.
1813 Calhoun Street.
French Process. Superior Service.

Double Service from Same Delivery Wagons.
Call Either and Your Wants Will Be Promptly Taken Care Of.

IN THE THEATERS

AT THE MAJESTIC.

Tonight—Louise Dunbar and company in "The Wolf."
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday (Daily Matinees)—Louise Dunbar and company in "The Forbidden Way."

LOUISE DUNBAR AND HER COMPANY IN "THE WOLF."

Those who see "The Wolf" with Louise Dunbar and associate players at the Majestic theater this evening will find themselves in the vast woodlands of Northern Canada, where the breezes are fragrant of pine. It is autumn and the scene that is laid before the eye is the clearing in front of the house of old McTavish. His is a lonely home. There only lives with him his daughter, golden-haired Hilda.

His house becomes the rendezvous for a party of American engineers, led by McDonald, the genius of the wilderness, the man whose acute, broad mind makes possible the building of railroads over steep mountains and through valleys. In his profession a giant, in his moral nature a satyre is McDonald. And even as he is the guest in the home of McTavish, there are two men at his elbow who have for two years been hunting him—men who have a single idea as to what they will do when they meet him. They are resolved to kill him. For McDonald had in years back met Annette, a pretty halfbreed Ojibway girl—a good girl, a communicant of the church, more French than Indian, a child who had all simplicity of her Indian mother while she had the teachings of the good Christian fathers of the remote parish.

McDonald, conscienceless, had courted her, won her confidence, betrayed her, then left her to bear her shame. And she had not been able to bear it. She had wandered, half crazed with grief and shame into a blizzard, and she died in the swirling snow. Her halfbreed brother, Jules Beaubien, a splendid young French-Canadian, only learned of Annette's existence when her father was on his deathbed. The young man is left heir to a big fortune and immediately starts in search of his little sister with the idea of educating her and surrounding her life with luxuries. He traced the child to her home, only to discover the frightful death which she had suffered because of McDonald's treachery.

He meets Baptiste LeGrand, the girl's clean-hearted lover, who was to have married her, but it was while LeGrand was away in the north working for the Hudson bay company that McDonald appeared and with his suavities and worldliness misled the girl into believing that his love was honest and that he meant to marry her.

BEN SMITH AT HE EMPLE.

This is the situation, and how it all works out forms a theme of human interest from which the audience can not be diverted while it works before their eyes to its tragic end, and this end furnishes, so it is said, one of the most tremendous emotional scenes ever presented on any stage.

LOCAL THEATER-GOERS WILL SEE A NEW PLAY.

Louise Dunbar and her own company will offer to Majestic theater patrons for an engagement of three days, starting Monday afternoon, a play new to local theatergoers, entitled, "The Forbidden Way." The Providence Journal of April 28 has the following to say of this new drama:

"This is a play discussing a subject which in these days is being handled both on the stage and in literature in a manner often repellent and offensive to anything like sensitive tastes. Whatever lesson the author intends to draw is frequently entirely obscured by a thick coating of false and unnatural sentiment and an unequivocal appeal to morbidness. In the present case, on the contrary, a convincing drama has been constructed by Mr. Miller, whoever he may be, and most of that which must necessarily be unpleasant in the discussion of such a topic is counterbalanced by the good influence of a picture wherein we see the triumph of the better instincts.

"There is not a little cleverness manifest in the character drawing of the four principals. The contrast between a man and woman of noble, and another couple of baser perceptions is keenly marked, and the attitude of the former in their unswerving adherence to the right when face to face with the ultimate test is in itself a splendid moral lesson. The climax of the third act, when the ignoble man and woman are discovered by the husband of the latter and extricated from their peril by the wife of the former, is an effective piece of situation building. The conclusion, wherein things turn out happily for the man and woman of nobler instinct, is a little conventional, but after all the only logical outcome.

"Its appeal as a dramatic offering should find response with audiences wherever it may be presented."

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

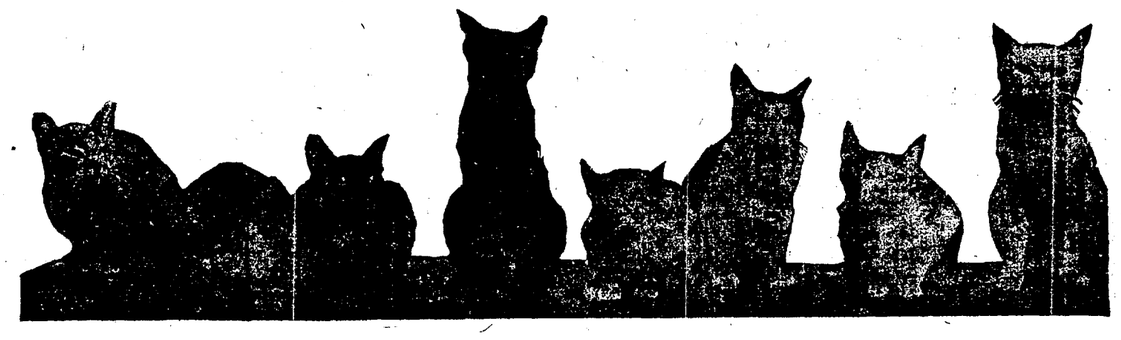
AT THE TEMPLE.

Fort Wayne amusement lovers tonight will bid good bye to the current bill at the Temple. There will be the usual Saturday program of two performances, the first one starting at 7:30 o'clock and the second at 9 o'clock. This bill has been proving a peculiarly happy one in Fort Wayne, including as it does such sterling acts as "Holding Out," the comedy sketch done by Duvett and Duval; Ben Smith, the eccentric black face comedian; Anita Diaz's trained monkeys in their queer didoes; the Turner duo's remarkable skating act; the Varsity trio of sweet singers and clever comedians. In addition to this crack bill of straight vaudeville the Temple is presenting a thrilling series of pictures, including a movie view of a terrific auto race in France in which half a dozen machines turn turtle right before the camera. In one of these accidents a driver was seriously injured and the camera was right on the job getting a picture of his being tenderly picked from the wreck of his car and carried to an ambulance.

For the new week at the Temple another big treat is to be given Fort Wayne. The coming bill promises to eclipse even the high standard this house has set this year. Onra, the lovely Parisian aerialist, who is said to be one of the most perfectly developed women on the present-day stage, will be one of the features on this bill. Those vaudeville addicts that string along with the straight comedy will get their fill in the acts presented by Katherine Moore, with Brownie and Christie, who do bits of minstrelsy, and by Martin and Maxmillian, "nearly the world's greatest magicians."

Baby Helen, a real child wonder, the kind of an unspoiled stage child that you've been wondering if they had forgotten how to produce any more, is certain to become as big a favorite locally as she has in other cities where she has proved the vaudeville sensation of the season. The Musical Geralds, instrumentalists de luxe, will present their unique musical act. The Temple also has secured another series of the Strand war pictures, this series showing some intimate views of Tremonde directly after the German bombardment and also some views of Great Britain's fleet and sailors.

SWAIN'S CATS AND RATS---AT EMPRESS SOON



Ben M. Jerome, noted composer, with talented comedienne and rare singer is the feature of this week's bill at the Empress.

Accompanying is Miss Corinne Hewlette and Sig M. Fennone. Jerome is the composer of big musical comedies such as "Louisiana Lou," "A Trip to Washington," "The Girl at the Gate," "He Came from Milwaukee," "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway," "The Isle of Spice," and "The Royal Chef," and is also a pioneer of "rag time" composition. In his act, while Jerome is seated at the piano, Miss Corinne Hewlette, one of the cleverest character comediennes of the day, will impersonate some of the world's greatest stars and with her ready wit, ability and sweet and charming personality, will furnish all the comedy and entertain in her own magnetic way.

The third member of the trio, Sig. M. Fennone, is admitted to have one of the most phenominal voices that has ever been heard in vaudeville.

Next week the Empress will present for the delight of the public a bill of splendid balance and entertainment capabilities. Headlining this new bill is James Grady and company in the comedy dramatic success "The Toll Bridge," which was written by Jimmie Barry and which commands the services of two men and a woman. This act has lots of laughs and plenty of tense moments and is guaranteed to please immensely. James Grady appears in the role of Job Williams, who owns the bridge; Ben L. Peer appears in the role of Dan, who tends the bridge and Miss Madeline Clark appears in the role of Cherrie, who comes over the bridge. No one should miss seeing this dandy little act.

On this bill for the first half of the week will also be seen Russell's Minstrels. These minstrel men have the funniest line of jokes in captivity. They are also fine singers and they make an appearance that delights everyone.

Les Casados, the quaint Spanish acrobats, also appear on this bill of superior excellence. They are indeed quaint with their odd acrobatic feats which are, nevertheless, wonderfully good. They have appeared in a number of the larger cities of the country with great success. They will present in Fort Wayne an entirely different line of acrobatic feats from any that have been seen in this city so far.

Arno and Stickney, the musical lads, will render sweet music at the Empress for the first half of the week in a manner to please everyone. These lads have been musicians almost from birth. In their earliest years they showed remarkable proficiency in singing and in playing various musical instruments and as they have advanced in years this remarkable proficiency has increased in corresponding ratio. Music lovers will appreciate their act greatly.

A Chicago society prima donna will also appear at the Empress for the first half of the week. She is Cora Greve and she has a voice that has been described by Chicago music critics as being wonderful. Her range is particularly notable. She will sing at the Empress some of the classic airs with which everyone is familiar and also some of the best of the more modern songs. Miss Greve is a very handsome woman and wears some simply stunning gowns. An interesting fact about her gowns is that they are duplicates of models made in Paris just before the opening of the European war and are about the last gowns to be sent from Paris to this country before the war broke out.

Motion pictures that fascinate will be shown in the Empresscope for the first half of the week.

THE ORPHEUM.

A STORY OF OLD FRANCE.

Magnificently Costumed Historic Play at Orpheum.

Another of the plays of that wonderful series of stories of the mediaeval period, revolving around the life of Francois Villon will be an attraction at the Orpheum this afternoon and evening.

Unlimited time and money have been spent in research that this play might be correct in every detail. The costumes are magnificent and the settings absolutely correct. The part of Villon is enacted by that brilliant versatile star, Murdock MacQuarrie, who has a long list of successes to his credit.

The play tells how Villon overthrows a tyrant ruler of a small island off the coast of France who is preying on the young girls of his kingdom and who is known as Monsieur Bluebeard. After many other French warriors try and fail, Villon accomplishes the task in a novel manner. The story of the feat makes an intensely interesting photoplay.

"The Funny Mr. Dingle," a Victor comedy, with C. J. Williams in the leading role, is the humorous story of the romance of a girl who wanted to marry a nice young fellow, but whose father insisted that she marry Mr. Dingle. The play throughout is full of life and action and the ridiculous doings of Mr. Dingle are sure to keep everyone in a gale of laughter.

The excellent musical program by the orchestra and Miss Lyons, soprano, which have made the new theater famous, will be continued.

AT THE JEFFERSON.

PERILS OF PAULINE.

Sixteenth Episode of Serial Alive With Thrills. Auto Racer Killed While Camera-man Grinds the Handle and Records Graphic Incident.

Most everybody knows that the moving-picture actor's life is fraught with innumerable perils. They, in order to secure absolute reality in a production are called upon to perform feats that the average layman would hardly dream of attempting, and yet they are ever ready to respond, and accomplish their strenuous duties with an air of nonchalance that amazes the onlooker. No better instance of this intrepidity displayed by screen actors could be seen than the film record of a graphic incident which occurred while an auto-racing scene in the "Perils of Pauline" was being taken. The directors had engaged the services of a number of professional drivers and mechanicians, who were pitted against the machine Pauline was driving. While rounding a turn at terrific speed, the giant racing car toppled over, killing the mechanician and severely injuring the driver. The camera-man happened to be almost on the spot where the accident occurred, he kept the handle turning, and the sensative negative recorded one of the most sensational bits of "reel reality" which has ever been taken and projected on a screen. However, this is only one of the numberless thrills which go to make this installment of the popular serial the most exciting of the whole series.

AT THE LYRIC.

The massive Lyric organ, one of the most marvelously toned instruments in the entire state, with Prof. Edwin Dicey presiding, is a rare musical treat that is attracting thousands to the Lyric theater. Prof. Dicey, in "cueing" pictures as the trade parlance expresses it, has not a master in the country; his apt improvisions for the rapidly shifting scenes lend a new color to every picture. His skill as a piano accompanist for a vaudeville act is too well recognized to need any further comment. The Lyric today is presenting three new first run pictures, in addition to the splendid trio of vaudeville acts which are making this popular priced house a veritable mecca for amusement seekers.

"Those Love Pangs" is the comedy suggesting title of a two-reel film in which Charles Chaplin and Chester Conklin are given unusual opportunity to exemplify their remarkable abilities as moving picture comedians. The Domino two-reel drama, "Jimmy," tells a story of a newsboy's devotion to his crippled sister and the big heartedness of a noted surgeon and a great steamship company. "Jimmy" secures a place in line at a free clinic being held by this celebrated surgeon only to find that just as Mary's turn comes, the doctor's steamer is ready to sail for Paris. He phones the company and secures a postponement of the sailing hour, completes the operation and rushes away to the pier just in time to see his liner standing down the harbor. A tug boat is requisitioned and the doctor is landed safely aboard.

The ostrich has the distinction of laying the largest egg. The egg, which weighs about three pounds, is considered equal in contents to twenty-four hen eggs.

MILLION-DOLLAR CINDERELLA FINDS HER PRINCE.

Catherine L. Hamersley

New York's "Million Dollar Cinderella" has found her prince and is going to be married to him on October 22nd in Grace Church with all the paraphernalia of a fashionable wedding.

Her other name is Catherine Livinston Hamersley and she is the better half of the famous Hamersley twins about whom Robert W. Chambers wrote one of his most famous successful novels of society—"The Danger Mark!"

By the terms of her father's will, Miss Hamersley who inherited more than a million from his estate was kept in ignorance of the fact that she had any money at all until she reached the age of 21. And her twin brother Louis was reared in similar simplicity. Before James Hooker Hamersley died in 1901 he had seen a great deal of the snobbishness that poisons the childhood of the poor little rich girls of New York.

To prevent his daughter from growing up into that worst of human pests, the female cad, he made her a rich little poor girl by leaving her to the care of Mrs. Katherine Lowrie with specific instructions that little Kitty was never to know she was a great heiress but must be brought up to believe that she owed everything to the kind middle-aged woman with whom she lived.

A New York Trust company was made the guardian of the Hamersley millions and blue-eyed Kitty and her brother and twin, Louis Gordon Hamersley, were reared as simply as though they would have to earn a living when they grew up.

They wore plain inexpensive clothes, they had ordinary everyday ten cent toys. And their allowance of pocket money was 25 cents a month!

As a result the golden-haired girl whom New York calls its "Million Dollar Cinderella," is quite unspoiled. And she really knows something. Her friends say she speaks French and German very well and that she floors any chappie she wants to get rid of with a Latin quotation.

For, of course, she could not have qualified as a Robert W. Chambers heroine unless she knew how to juggle the classics. In Chambers novels, you know, even the butler quotes Cicero and the artist-models and chorus girls lisp Latin and Greek.

In "The Danger Mark" the Hamersley twins were called the Seagrave children," wards of the Half Moon Trust company, but everybody in society recognized them and the newspaper printed parallel columns showing that Chambers couldn't possibly have meant anybody else.

So throughly were the twins impressed with the idea that they were merely in fairly comfortable circumstances and absolutely dependent on Mrs. Lowrie that when a little boy in Central Park walked up to the million dollar Cinderella and her brother and said, "Do you know that you are the richest children in New York?" Cinderella replied:

"Somebody has told you an awful fairy tale, little boy," and never even bothered to ask her guardian about it.

At one time Kitty Hamersley was reported engaged to Vincent Astor, who was very attentive to her. And from time to time various other young men less wealthy have sought the light of her golden smile. But the million dollar Cinderella never felt the prince had really come for her till she met Samuel ..eilson Hinckley whom she will marry this month.

Don't pay from $1,200 to $1,500 in order to secure a lot on a paved street. You can buy one in Driving Park for $750. CURDES, Shoaff Bldg.

Majestic Theatre
Last Time Tonight
Louise Dunbar
And Associate Company in
"The Wolf"
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c.

Majestic Theatre
3 DAYS STARTING MONDAY, OCTOBER 19TH
Matinees Daily—10c and 20c.
Louise Dunbar
AND ASSOCIATE COMPANY
Presenting the Season's Dramatic Sensation
"The Forbidden Way"
—By—
GARLAND BLAIR MILLER.
Evening Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

Temple Theatre
This Evening, 7:30 and 9:00
Keith Vaudeville.

Next Week	2:30
Three Shows	7:30
	9:00

BABY HELEN
World's Youngest Star.
Two Comical Trixters
Martini & Maximilian
Extraordinary Illusionists.
Musical Geralds
Scenic Musical Novelty.
Moore, Brownie & Cristle
Glimpse of Minstrelsy.
ONRA
Parisian Aerial Act.
General View of the Town as Seen from the Hotel de Ville. Out of 1,400 Houses 1,100 Were Burned to Ashes.

Jefferson Theatre
HOME OF THE PIPE ORGAN.
TODAY
Perils of Pauline
Pauline Recklessly Drives Her Speedster. Vivid portrayal of mechanician's death. Three-part Vitagraph Comedy.
"Bingle's Melodrama"
Forty-five minutes of real fun.
"Hogan's Alley"
Comedy Drama.
Adults 10c. Children 5c.

EMPRESS
"A DOLLAR SHOW FOR A DIME OR SO"
RUSSELL'S MINSTRELS
JAMES GRADY & CO.
ARNO & STICKNEY
LES CASADOS
CORA GREVE
MOTION PICTURES
3 SHOWS DAILY.
10, 15, 25c——10, 15, 25c
Follow the Crowd.

LYRIC MATINEE 5c
Home of the Pipe Organ and Big Shows for Little Money
3—Big Vaudeville Acts—3
3—SUPERB PICTURES—3
Evenings, 5c and 10c. Children 5c.

ALWAYS 5
ORPHEUM 5
CALHOUN AND MONTGOMERY STS.
TODAY
"MONSIEUR BLUEBEARD"
Magnificently costumed historic play,
and
"THE FUNNY MR. DINGLE."
Featuring C. Jay Williams
"KID REGAN'S HANDS" and "ACROSS THE COURT."
Always the Best Music in Town.

SEATS FOR
JOHN McCormack
ON SALE
Monday, October 19, 1914
at 205 Physician's Defense Bldg., and Victor Dept., Fox Bros.
Sale Opens at 10 O'clock.

Heart-Faced Girl is the Harrison Fisher Model '15

The Noted Illustrator Has Chosen San Francisco Belle as Newest Type of American Beauty.

Harrison Fisher, the supreme girl authority among all those illustrators who devote their talents to the portrayal of feminine beauty, has found the 1915 girl and has already begun to immortalize her on posters and magazine covers!

(By Nixola Greeley-Smith.)

Are you a 1915 girl?

Rumor said that the original Fisher girl of 1915 was Miss Margaret Abercrombie, but Mr. Fisher himself told me that rumor is only party right.

"I made a picture of Miss Margaret Abercrombie recently when I was in San Francisco," he said, "but my 1915 girl is made up of many girls I saw on a trip through the west, from which I have just returned. While fishing on the banks of the Russian river in California this summer I saw a girl, who was, I think, the most beautiful woman I have ever met. She had on a little ten-cent hat and a cotton dress that couldn't have cost more than a dollar, but she was enchanting.

"To tell you about my 1915 girl I'll have to describe her. I looked up her mother at once (they were not rich people) and told her if she would bring her daughter to New York I would pay her $40 a week to pose for me! The mother wouldn't promise, though she said they might look me up in New York this winter. Till they do I shall have to depend on memory and my other models."

* * *

I had found Mr. Fisher in his wonderful studio overlooking Bryant park, in the middle of a bewildering harem of pretty girl pictures, all his own creation. While we discussed the points of his 1915 beauty I asked him to let me have some sketches of her for readers of The Sentinel and he was kind enough to do so.

"I should say," began the famous illustrator, with the modest diffidence his great success has not diminished, "that the Fisher girl of 1915 is charming and piquante rather than classically beautiful. She is not the dull doll type. She has wavy, carelessly arranged hair, oftener blonde than dark, though I shall do some brunettes and some girls with red hair, also, if I can find a model to suit me—she must have copper and not carrot hair.

"The 1915 girl must have a broad, low brow and arched eyebrows with the right eyebrow a little heavier than the left. You know a slight difference in the eyebrows gives much more character to beauty—a little saucy nose that tilts a little, and beautifully cut nostrils—that girl on the Russian river had marvelous nostrils. Her brows must be slightly puckered in a puzzled frown, while her full red mouth is smiling like that expression of frowning brows and smiling lips, as though a girl is wondering what life is all about, anyway, but is smiling at it just the same. Her face is broad at the base, but has a pointed chin like that girl over there."

Calendar
1915 JANUARY 1915
SUN. MON. FRI. SAT.
Broad, low, brow, arched eye brows the right heavier than the left, full red smiling mouth, and a puzzled frown on her features. Face broad at the base and a pointed chin—her face a perfect heart!
Harrison Fisher

I looked in the direction Mr. Fisher indicated and saw a watercolor of a very young girl with ash blonde hair and long dreamy gray eyes.

Starting from the two swallows in full flight that constituted her eyebrows, a line drawn through them and following the outline of cheeks and chin made a perfect heart.

"That 1815 girl has a face the shape of a heart," I remarked to her creator.

"Yes," Mr. Fisher answered, "her face is a perfect heart and it is very attractive. That little girl worked in a box factory for nothing at all a week till she became a model a few months ago. She is only 17 years of age now.

"The 1915 girl has long slanting eyes, which show the whites very little," the artist continued. "She must be moderately tall and should weigh about 125 pounds. These smiling skeletons you see running around the streets with their hip bones showing through their clothes are not beautiful from my standpoint. A girl must not be fat, but all her bones should be covered and she should have a beautiful neck and shoulders."

"What do you think about the fashions the girl of 1915 will wear?" I asked.

"Every year I think the same thing about the new fashions," Mr. Fisher answered, "that they are the absolute limit, and then gradually my eye gets used to them and I like them. After all it's the girl and not the fashion that makes beauty."

WATCH DEVELOPMENT AT "FAIRFIELD VIEW PLACE"

Just east of Fairfield, on Pontiac, each week. The Stucco bungalow at end of Court will be a home of beauty. We are still unable to give you any price of lots, as the cost of the extensive improvements being put in by the owners, such as water ,electric lights, large pillars at entrance of street as well as paving and sidewalks, has not been entirely computed.

See Monroe W. Fitch & Sons, as Agents for above mentioned addition in our best residence district.

Don't fail to see this agency if you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Headquarters for farms or city property. Trades a specialty. Remember "Hollywood Acre" two acre wooded tracts, ten cent fare on interurban North.

Above firm not only sell the Earth but Insure everything on it.

U. C. T. NOTES.

By M. L. ALLEN.

It has finally leaked out that Leslie Trout would not accept the chairmanship of the entertainment committee, because his time on Saturdays was taken up by his banking interests.

* * *

Major Driesbach and wife had as their guests over Saturday Capt. Beyer and wife, of Warsaw, Ind. They are nice folks and all hope they will come again.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Paul attended the last social session for the first time since Mrs. Paul's illness. They trip the light fantastic just as well as ever, particularly Mrs. Paul.

* * *

Work is well under way toward a big class of initiates in the near future. Brother E. C. Carter is planning some sort of surprise for the council at the same date, but will not even divulge it to his wife.

* * *

Brother T. W. Young, road representative for the Clark Fruit company, has been appointed trustee for the firm of Stroh & Son, grocers, of Markle, Ind., who failed last week. Creditors need have no fear concerning the safeguarding of their interests with Brother Young in charge.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Reiter have the sympathy of all in the loss of their only child, Richard, fourteen years of age, who died last Saturday morning of diabetes. Mr. Reiter, formerly a member of the firm of Reiter -- France, Decatur, Ind., is now with W. H. Hood & Co., wholesale grocers, Portland, and lives at Bluffton.

CONVOY NEWS.

Convoy, O., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Fred Meyers, of Belle Center, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emery Rummel, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Mollenkopf went to Fort Wayne on business Thursday morning.

A. G. Whiteleather, of Van Wert, is filling the vacancy at the Pennsylvania depot while J. B. Reynolds is taking his vacation.

J. R. Bashir, of Detroit, is the guest of friends here for a few days.

Grace Sponseller, of near Dixon, was the guest of friends here over Wednesday night.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mabel Mollenkopf, a short distance west of town, at a party given to announce the marriage of Miss Anna Kever, daughter of Mrs. William Kever, to Clyde Jones, of east of Wren, O., which will occur on Sunday, October 25.

Florence and Bernice Dwire, who have spent the past month as the guests of relatives and friends in Marshalltown, Ia., and several other places, have returned home.

Marion Mentzer is the guest of friends in Elkhart, Ind., for several weeks.

Mrs. J. W. Miller went to Van Wert on business Thursday.

J. B. Reynolds and daughter, Mrs. Theodore Kriescher, and daughter Rhea went to Fort Wayne Friday to visit for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reynolds and family.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Blosser, of Van Wert, will entertain as guests Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mosier, of this place.

Mrs. Mary Cleland left Thursday morning for Toledo, where she will visit her son, Andrew Cleland, and family for several weeks.

Charles Whittern, of Monroeville, attended the last session of the Wittenburg synod here Friday evening.

LYCEUM BOWLERS TO START.

An enthusiastic meeting of bowlers held at the Lyceum Athletic association clubrooms last week resulted in the formation of a six-club bowling league.

Tuesday evening the Aeolian team, the pennant winners last season, will meet the Bachelor team in the first game of the year. Thursday evening the Athletics will try for honors with the Federal team, a new club in the field this season.

Friday evening the Pirates will compete with the New Braves' team.

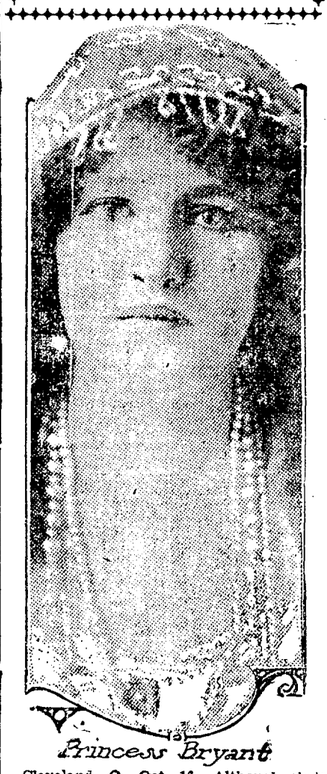
Secretary Ed Litot is busy working out a schedule and every indication points to one of the most successful years in the history of the lyceum.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire in this manner to thank our many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us and for their sympathy and beautiful floral offerings during the sickness and death of our beloved son and brother, James Jackson.

THE FAMILY.

Creates Gowns as Well as Characters



Princess Bryant

Cleveland, O., Oct. 16.—Although she's called the best dressed actress in the west, Princess Bryant isn't worrying the least bit about the embargo on Paris fashions because every gown this actress-manager wears has on it the "made in Cleveland" brand.

Ever since she was a tiny tot leading fairy processions in extravaganza Princess Bryant has been her own dressmaker. She made Cupid wings then, she makes directoire gowns now and with equal success. "I take as much artistic satisfaction in designing and making a gown as I do in creating a character in a play," says Miss Bryant, "and besides, home dressmaking saves dressmaking bills, and that's something to be considered by a theater manager in these war panicky days."

FREE

Malleable Stove demonstration going on this week at our store. If you have range trouble, let us show you. $12.00 set of Aluminum Ware Free with each Range sold this week.

GOEGLEIN BROS.,

12-6t 125 E. Columbia St.

NOW EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Ambulance Corps Men Are Being Returned by Combatants.

London, Oct. 17.—(8 a. m.)—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company says the Cologne Gazette has published a message from its correspondent at Kiel, saying that 157 prisoners of war, men attached to the British ambulance corps, have arrived at the German-Danish frontier for exchange with an equal number of German ambulance corps men held by the British. The Englishmen will travel home by way of Copenhagen.

No long faces at "Foster's Big Store." It believes in wearing a smiling face; "Smile und der vorldt schmiles mit you; Laugh und der vorldt vill roar; howl und der vorldt vill leave you, und never come back no more."

Three hours of human labor were required to produce a bushel of wheat in 1830; now it requires ten minutes.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

Railways are opening the interior of Nigeria to trade.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

Notice to Voters!

The following shows the precincts for election purposes and gives the names of the inspectors, as well as the places for holding the election on November 3, 1914:

INSPECTORS.	PLACES FOR VOTING.
FIRST WARD.	
First Precinct—Wm. S. Ringwalt	Koehlinger's Tin Shop, 841 Lake avenue.
Second Precinct—Jno. G. Hartman	702 East East Wayne street, southwest corner Wayne and Hanna streets.
Third Precinct—Fred Muehlenbruck	1144 Hanna street.
SECOND WARD.	
Fourth Precinct—Marshall Comincavish	Merchants' Delivery company, Superior and Spy Run.
Fifth Precinct—Henry Nix	City Hall Lobby.
Sixth Precinct—Louis J. Feist	336 East Lewis street.
THIRD WARD.	
Seventh Precinct—J. G. Bothner	F. H. Meyers' Livery Barn, 119 West Washington street.
Eighth Precinct—Thomas Tiernan	1834 Calhoun street.
FOURTH WARD.	
Ninth Precinct—William Hahn	Rear of Nill's Barber shop, West Main street.
Tenth Precinct—E. B. Smith	Eakin's Grocery, corner Ewing and Jefferson streets.
Eleventh Precinct—A. J. Fox	1824 Fairfield avenue.
FIFTH WARD.	
Twelfth Precinct—Christ Brandt	1621 West Main street.
Thirteenth Precinct—F. H. Kleekamp	919 West Main street.
Fourteenth Precinct—Conrad Honeck	1030 Broadway.
SIXTH WARD.	
Fifteenth Precinct—Syl. McMahon	1113 Taylor street.
Sixteenth Precinct—John Daly	3017 Broadway.
Seventeenth Precinct—Ben Harber	Goodfellow Garage, Webster and Creighton.
Eighteenth Precinct—Henry Branning, sr.	S. G. Throckmorton's Cigar Shop, corner Hoagland avenue and Leith street.
SEVENTH WARD.	
Nineteenth Precinct—Chas. Schellhammer.	Stauffer's Tailor Shop, 2033 Lafayette street.
Twentieth Precinct—Jacob Gable	Killian Vondran Garage, 2409 Lafayette street.
Twenty-first Precinct—Sam Shanon	Allgeier's Grocery, corner Lafayette and Leith streets.
EIGHTH WARD.	
Twenty-second Precinct—Jacob Hartman	Nebo Barber Shop, rear of 1241 East Washington street.
Twenty-third Precinct—Jno Harkenrider	1287 East Lewis street.
NINTH WARD.	
Twenty-fourth Precinct—Adolph Venderley	1128 Cass street.
Twenty-fifth Precinct—John Buchfink	421 High street.
Twenty-sixth Precinct—Chas. Hays	1110 St. Mary's avenue.
TENTH WARD.	
Twenty-seventh Precinct—Allen Martin	815 Buchanan street.
Twenty-eighth Precinct—H. W. Felger	2408 Gay street.
Twenty-ninth Precinct—Jos. A. Houk	1615 Green street.
ADAMS TOWNSHIP.	
Precinct A—Gus Oberwittem	2008 Maumee avenue.
Precinct B—Herman Fenker	Dr. DeVaux residence, 2407 Wayne Trace.
Precinct C—Herman S. Trier	Center schoolhouse.
Precinct D—R. E. Kaufman	Town Hall, New Haven, Ind.
ABOITE TOWNSHIP.	
D. H. Forsythe	Center schoolhouse.
CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
C. E. Dailey	Mason Building, Leo, Ind.
EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP.	
H. G. McDuffee	Center schoolhouse.
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.	
Louis Roy	Ruch schoolhouse.
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.	
Jos. Glant	Center schoolhouse.
LAKE TOWNSHIP.	
Jno. W. Solon	Center schoolhouse.
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.	
Jacob Crabbs	Center schoolhouse.
MADISON TOWNSHIP.	
A. J. Schaffer	Center schoolhouse.
MARION TOWNSHIP.	
H. B. Brown	Center schoolhouse.
MILAN TOWNSHIP.	
Wm. Brueck	Milan Center schoolhouse.
MONROE TOWNSHIP.	
E. N. Johnson	Tyron Building, Monroeville, Ind.
MAUMEE TOWNSHIP.	
Aug. Brenneke	Town Hall, Woodburn, Ind.
PERRY TOWNSHIP.	
Chas. P. Roy	Hatch Hotel, Huntertown, Ind.
PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.	
Wesley Swank	Center schoolhouse.
SCIPIO TOWNSHIP.	
Chas. Coughanour	Center schoolhouse.
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.	
Hiram B. Roller	Center schoolhouse.
ST. JOE TOWNSHIP.	
Mike Costello	Center schoolhouse.
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
Precinct A—Andrew McDaniel	Centlivre Curling Rink.
Precinct B—Henry Pranger	Huffman & Andrews.
Precinct C—Edgar M. Meyer	Wallen schoolhouse.
Precinct D—Fred G. Hitzeman	Schoolhouse corner Leesburg and Butler roads.
WAYNE TOWNSHIP.	
Precinct A—Ernest Girard	Aichels Marble Shop, Portage avenue.
Precinct B—George Kennerk	No. 3 schoolhouse.

Attest:—CALVIN H. BROWN,
Auditor Allen County, Indiana.

MONROEVILLE NEWS.

Monroeville, Ind., Oct. 17.—The funeral services of Mrs. Jacob Flaugh were held Friday afternoon at the residence in Madison township and at the St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. Hassold officiating.

Mrs. M. H. Webster, of Mishawaka, spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murchland.

G. E. Spake and Jason Battenberg were in Fort Wayne on business Friday.

Elmer Converse, of Harbor Springs, Mich., is here the guest of H. H. Hoover and family.

Mrs. D. E. Kauffman and Miss Rose Kauffman spent part of the week at Toledo, O., with C. W. Harris and family.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Bauserman, Thursday—a son.

Rev. E. E. Campbell visited with relatives at Kendallville this week.

Rev. Marvin, of North Robinson, O., will fill the pulpit at the Lutheran church Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards were the guests of relatives in Fort Wayne Sunday.

Ed Sweany spent the week in Chicago with relatives.

Mrs. C. Reinbolt and daughter, of Lima, O., spent part of the week with her mother, Mrs. Wm. O'Brien.

Rev. Bowen, a former pastor, filled the pulpit at the Lutheran church last Sunday evening.

Charles Ahr, of Fort Wayne, called on friends here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Doering and Mr. and Mrs. John Rohrbacker, of Wapakoneta, O., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ol Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. White over last Sunday.

Mrs. J. F. Donahoe and a friend, Mrs. Plant, both of Terre Haute, spent the week with Mrs. Donahoe's mother, Mrs. Henry Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Backman, Mrs. Saul and daughter Amy, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Findlay, O.; Mrs. C. C. Myers, of Fort Wayne; Mr. and Mrs. Culberson, of Garrett; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunsicker and Mrs. Waring, of Bluffton; Mr. and Mrs. David Hunsicker and son Burn and wife, of Decatur, spent a few hours Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hunsicker.

Members and guests enjoyed a social hour at the I. O. O. F. lodge room Tuesday evening. Grand Warden Jesse Macbeth and District Deputy Behler, of Fort Wayne, gave short talks, as did also Attorney Frank Emrick and Will Johnson, of Fort Wayne. A light supper was served and the rest of the evening passed in general conversation.

Mrs. John Myers, of Townley, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Spalding.

Mrs. Etta Zehmer, of Lima, O., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Spalding this week and on Wednesday Mrs. Zehmer and Miss Daisy Spalding were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Thomas at New Haven.

J. R. Parker was able to be down town Friday for the first time in five weeks.

Mrs. Phil Mehls, of Decatur, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Mehls.

Mrs. B. Federspeil, of New Haven, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schaab.

School No. 8, known as the Reidelsheimer school, close to Monroeville, has been closed on account of the small attendance. The pupils will attend the town school and the teacher, George Long, will also assist in the seventh and eighth grades.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy during our late bereavement.

MRS. E. A. GILLETTE AND SON RALPH.

FOR SALE—Moving picture show on account of leaving city. Phone 1880. 16-3t

AL HAZZARD'S GOLD SEAL 5¢ CIGAR

The Sherwin-Williams Paints Cover the Earth. The Sherwin-Williams Paints Cover the Earth.

PAINT ECONOMY

Paint quality means paint economy. Save money and get satisfaction by painting your property with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

Covers most surface, looks best, wears longest and stands the weather.

Come in, talk it over and get color cards.

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.

COLUMBIA AND CLINTON STS.

The Sherwin-Williams Paints Cover the Earth. The Sherwin-Williams Paints Cover the Earth.

DR. MORELAND, Specialist

CURES UNDER GUARANTEE
X-RAY EXAMINATIONS AND CONSULTATION FREE

I CURE Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles; all burning and pain stopped in 24 hours; Piles and Rupture cured without operation. I cure Nervous Debility, Failing Memory, Loss of Energy and Ambition, Bashfulness. I charge nothing to prove my methods, which are new and up to date. If I treat you I will cure you. If I cannot cure you I will not treat you.

I CURE Blood and Skin Diseases, Sores in the mouth, Sore Throat, Skin Discoloration, Falling Hair, Enlarged Glands, Lumps and Tumors. I CURE VARICOSE AND KNOTTED VEINS WITH ONE TREATMENT. My treatments are painless in all diseases peculiar to men. A permanent cure is what you want, this I assure you if you take my treatment.

Call on or write to DR. MORELAND 128 West Wayne St. Fort Wayne, Ind.
HOURS—8 to 12, 1 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 1 Only.

In buying Coal people generally select the best Coal. People will buy cheaper Coal but are not satisfied—they will come back and buy Old Black Joe. Why? because it satisfies them. Black Joe burns up clean and makes a quick hot fire. Absolutely guaranteed.

INDEPENDENT COAL CO.

PHONE 3663. 1012 WELLS ST.

Try Sentinel Want Ads. Try Sentinel Want Ads.

Nation-Wide Canvass by The Sentinel Shows the Proof of Returning Business Prosperity

Do signs indicate returning prosperity? In spite of the big war, is the United States only temporarily hit? Will things soon be running normal in trade and industry? That's what the average man would like to know most! Opinions of students and experts are promising, but they are only opinions at best. Anxious to get the facts, The Sentinel has begun a thorough canvass of the big cities through chambers of commerce and other organizations, the results of which will be printed as rapidly as they flow in during the next few days. These facts will tabulate only actual resumption in mill and loom—actual moving works now going forward accounts of which are being largely sidetracked by reason of war news. Here is some peace news! Watch for the country-wide reports beginning today in this newspaper.

CAPITAL CALLS IDLE MILLIONS

America's predicted prosperity is arriving! The trade revival is upon us. Business is beginning to boom!

Haven't you seen the signs, and felt that great glow of optimism which is thrilling banker, farmer, laborer and business man alike?

Here are some of the reasons for their growing joy:

In spite of the so-called "interruption of ocean trade," our exports for three mid-October days were $8,552,958. For the same period last year they were $6,560,966. Almost $2,000 more—in this "off season!"

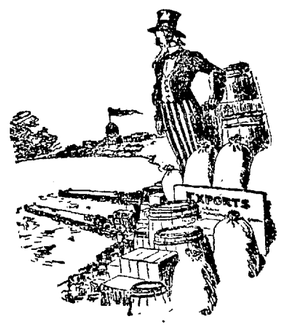
The New England textile industries are receiving enormous orders from abroad, enough to keep them booming all winter. One concern must supply 500,000 pairs of socks a week until the end of the year. Others have orders for 10,000 dozen flannel shirts, 1,000,000 rolls of bandage gauze, 300, yards of cotton duck, 50,000 yards of crash, 200,000 pounds of absorbent cotton.

It will take twenty-five or thirty of the nation's biggest knitting mills to supply the rush order for 500,000 woolen sweaters which has just come in from England.

The auto trade is simply thriving on big orders from abroad. Just as an example, a Detroit factory is filling an order for 180 trucks valued at about $500,000; a Cleveland concern has an order from France for 600 trucks; orders for more than 1,000 trucks were placed with manufacturers' representatives at Bethlehem, Pa. Other reports from that steel city indicate that 9,000 men are working in the plants, and 7,000 more will soon be taken on.

Of our enormous wheat crop, it is estimated that $300,000,000 worth will be exported to the warring nations.

All the millions and millions of dollars that Europe must pay for these exports of ours will come into the United States to stimulate prosperity, or will stay in Europe to build up a favorable balance for us there.



It isn't only the nations at war which are coming after our goods. The Merchants' Association of New York announces that orders and inquiries for American manufactures have come in from thirty foreign countries in about one week. Electrical goods are demanded by Australia and South Africa; foodstuffs by India, and by Canadian provinces; South America is buying our machinery, hardware and glass. John R. Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, states that close to 100 per cent. of Mexico's foreign trade will soon be coming to the United States.

But it is not only the export business that has begun to throb with new life. From Cincinnati there come glowing reports of unusually liberal orders for boots and shoes, placed by dealers all over the country. Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, say that bookings of orders for spring delivery are far ahead of what they were last year. In the New York clothing trade, a year's truce has been arranged between striking employes and the manufacturers. This means that close to 100,000 workers will be kept busy in this line through the winter. The Chicago printers find that business is picking up to such an extent that tehir tentative plan for a five-day week has been abandoned, and nearly 4,000 union members are now finding steady employment for six days a week.

There are still other and more general indications of the dawning prosperity. The American Railway's association's report shows that since August 1 over 65,000 idle freight cars have been put to use, and the number of idle cars is now less than at any time, with one short exception, since January 1. This is one of the surest signs of big business prosperity.

The huge western crops alone assure us unprecedented prosperity. A famous New York financial observer has just stated that "there has literally been dug up out of the earth in the form of farm products in the past season $10,000,000,000 worth of new wealth! This staggering sum is now being turned into cash or its equivalent and is being distributed far and wide through the arteries of trade, imparting new impulses to financial and commercial enterprise which could not possibly be arrested by the depressing influences of a foreign war."

The consumption of the banana in the United States has grown from practically nothing thirty or forty years ago to thirty million bunches of the fruit annually.

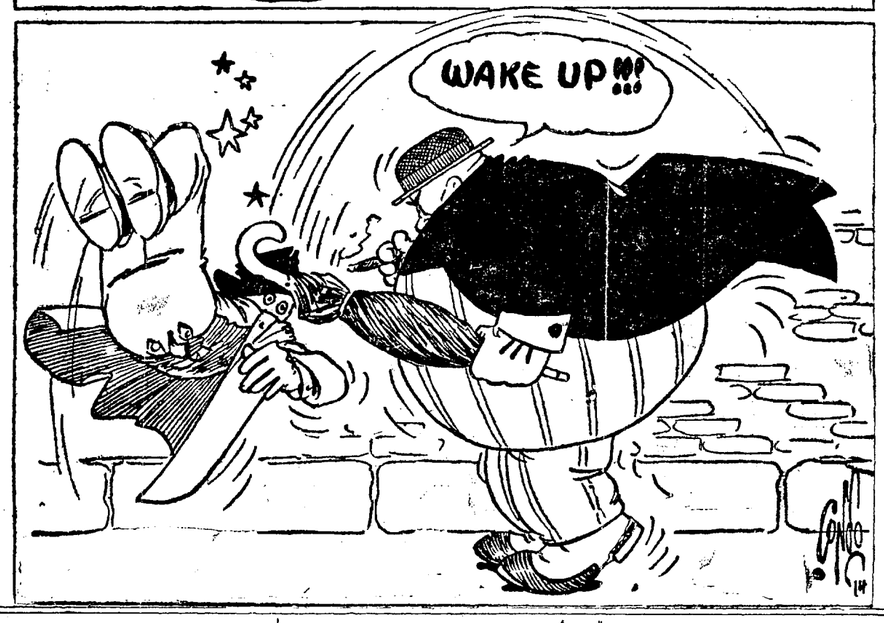
"The war has simply thrust prosperity upon us!"—A. H. McQuiliken, of the Business Equipment Journal, to 300 trade paper editors in convention at Chicago.

* * *

"The United States is at the beginning of its greatest era of prosperity!"—President Charles G. Dawes, of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

AN OUTBURST OF EVERETT TRUE

I TELL YOU, MR. TRUE, IT LOOKS MIGHTY DUBIOUS FOR THE RETURN OF NORMAL CONDITIONS, AND I BELIEVE WE'RE IN FOR A LONG PERIOD OF NATION-WIDE DEPRESSION.
THERE'S SCARCELY ANY ——



WHAT THEY SAY.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 17.—Work has just begun on the new $3,000,000 union depot here, giving employment to several hundred men. Texans are also planning a $2,000,000 cotton warehouse, which will call for more labor.

* * *

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17.—A $1,500,000 levee project and an $8,000,000 Rock Island bridge are among the signs of returning prosperity here. Also, the Illinois Central is carrying out its terminal plans for the expenditure of $15,000,000.

* * *

Denver, Col., Oct. 17.—Over $1,250,000 will be spent here in railroad terminal development, giving employment to about 400 men all winter. A new million-dollar coal camp is also being projected. Crops are good.

* * *

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Over $1,000,000 to be spent on municipal improvements will keep hundreds of men busy this fall.

* * *

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 17.—Los Angeles is prepared to spend nearly $6,000,000 in public improvements this fall. This will enlist immediately fully 1,000 idle men.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Thomas Sidlo, director of public works, promises employment for hundreds of men this winter through the pressing of public improvement projects to a finish. It is expected that in this way 2,000 men will be given work for the winter.

* * *

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 17.—Harnessmakers of the United States will have plenty of work this winter. A local manufacturer reports that England has placed an order for 40,000 sets of harness in the state of Indiana alone.

* * *

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17.—The labor of boring a great tunnel through Twin Peaks—the mountain separating the business section of San Francisco from a fine suburban district—will be commenced shortly. The work will give good wages and employment to 3,000 men for a period of at least a year and a half. But San Francisco won't need to call on other parts of the country for laborers to help in the work. There are enough unemployed men along the Pacific coast at the present moment to fill all the positions made by the undertaking.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 17.—Work will soon begin on St. Paul's $15,000,000 union station, also civic improvements are going on apace.

* * *

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17.—The new union station here, to cost $55,000,000, will give employment this winter to 10,000 men. Other local indications of returning properity include the statement by the Kresge chain of ten-cent stores showing a gain of almost $200,000 over 1913 summer sales. Marshall Field reports buying active in wholesale lines. Several hundred men have returned to work in the Chicago plant of the International Harvester company.

* * *

New York, Oct. 17.—Thirty thousand idle men will be given employment here as a result of the decision to press work on public improvements. Also an order for 1,000 trucks from France and Russian armies has been acknowledged here.

* * *

Boston, Mass., Oct. 17.—Orders for several million blankets from governments at war have been received here, but so far they have failed to meet the market prices.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.—An order for 11,0,000 barrels of flour has been placed with a local concern by agents of nations at war.

* * *

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—A contract for 180 motor trucks has been closed between the Packard Motor Co. and the Russian government, the vehicles to be delivered as soon as possible. Motor orders from abroad has brightened the business outlook in motor circles here.

* * *

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—The French government has placed an order for 500,000 reels of barbed wire with the Pittsburg Steel company at Monnessen, and the Sharon Hoop company, at Sharon.

* * *

London, Oct. 17.—Big orders for clocks may be expected in America from English firms, who have learned to depend upon German clockmakers for certain lines.

* * *

Batavia, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Several shut down departments have been reopened here by the International Harvester company. This plant employes 2,000 men.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.—Every western city has a standing order from the English government for 5,000 horses. It is estimated that if the war lasts a year the allies will buy a half million horses from the United States.

* * *

Richmond, Va., Oct. 17.—Orders to makers of shells—chiefly shrapnel—continue to pour in from the warring nations, but local factories are busy at work on orders for the United States government and have turned down all contracts thus offered.

* * *

Warrensburg, Mo., Oct. 17.—The French government has placed an order with local mule and horse buyers for 10,000 cavalry and artillery animals to be delivered as soon as they can be obtained.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17.—The Eddystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive works, employing normally between 6,000 and 7,000 men, have resumed after a week of idleness.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.—A local shoe manufacturer has been requested to submit bids of shoe patterns similar to those worn by French soldiers in the field.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 17.—The British government has placed an order with a local firm for 165,000 saddle trees.

* * *

Catasauqua, Pa., Oct. 17.—It is estimated that the total number of horseshoes ordered in this vicinity by the governments of the allied armies will reach 24,000,000.

* * *

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 17.—The European war has quadrupled the normal demand for absorbent cotton. Plants here are running day and night to meet the demand.

* * *

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 17.—The business done here in bandage cloth, as a result of the war in Europe, is showing a healthy increase.

* * *

New York, Oct. 17.—With the cutting down of the foreign-made hat supply, Orange, N. J., hat factories are working overtime to meet the demand.

TWO BOYS WHO WALKED ACROSS COUNTRY FOR FUN, MAY HAVE TO WALK BACK.

CHARLES SEAGREAVES AND W. A. McGONIGLE, WHO HIKED ACROSS THE CONTINENT FOR FUN.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—To walk in the middle of summer from the Atlantic to the Pacific is, according to Charles Seagreaves and W. A. McGonigle, a lot of fun. But to have to walk back again from the Pacific to the Atlantic in the biting cold of an early fall they do not believe will be so humorous.

Yet, so say the young men, that is precisely what is about to happen.

Starting on the 14th of last May with a bundle of postcards and a firm determination—and nothing else—these 22-year-old lads began their cross-continent hike from Allentown, Pa., to San Francisco for the experience they would gain thereby.

It took them just four months to the day to make the trip, having landed here on the 14th of September.

"When we left our home town," said McGonigle, "the mayor said that he would see that we got back all right."

"But," Seagreaves added, "the mayor doesn't seem to see very well; perhaps his eyesight has become impaired since we left. At any rate, no coin has arrived from Allentown since we informed the chief executive that we had arrived on the Pacific, even if he did say he would 'see that we got back all right.'"

"If some money doesn't put in an appearance pretty soon," said McGonigle, "we are going to start to hoof it back, as we want to get over the Rockies before the cold sets in."

FIVE GENERATIONS THERE.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Casselman, for many years residents of DeKalb county, have just celebrated their golden wedding, an event that was made the more notable by the presence of Mrs. Casselman's mother, Mrs. Stroh, who is 80 years old. It is seldom that a parent lives to help celebrate the golden wedding anniversary of an offspring. With the presence of Mrs. Stroh there were five generations of Mrs. Casselman's family in attendance. The event took place at the Casselman home in Auburn.

UNCLE SAM'S CUSTOMS OFFICERS SEND GOOD NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY OVER.

(Following are expressions of United States customs collectors in various important cities of the United States, giving their views on the general financial and trade outlook. Money is becoming more plentiful, they declare, and bumper crops are helping boost business conditions. Not a pessimistic note is expressed in the returns of this canvass.—Editor.)

* * *

California.—John B. Elliott, collector of the port of Lost Angeles: The war has not affected us at all. Record crops.

* * *

Connecticut.—Wallace A. Smith, special deputy collector at Bridgeport: No sign of money stringency here. General business sound to the core.

* * *

Colorado.—George E. Hosmer, collector at Denver: Mining industry outlook exceptionally bright. War demanding horses. Plenty of money available.

* * *

Florida.—Max N. Oberdorfer, special deputy collector at Jacksonville: Imports not hurt much. Fruit crop excellent. Money market not a bit strained. Business generally is good.

* * *

Georgia.—Vivian Orr Kimsey, special deputy collector at Atlanta: Business conditions generally good. Money not hard to get for legitimate purposes.

* * *

Hawaii.—Malcolm Franklin, collector at Honolulu: We don't know what money stringency means here. General business conditions fine.

* * *

Illinois.—John R. Ford, collector of port, Chicago: Banks overflowing with money which is easily secured. Abundant crops.

Indiana.—George M. Hawkins, collector at Indianapolis: Crops splendid. No financial depression here. General outlook bright and promising.

* * *

Kentucky.—Warner S. Kinkead, collector at Louisville: Business is good. No signs of financial difficulty in Kentucky.

* * *

Maryland.—N. A. Bryan, special deputy collector at Baltimore: Money market not greatly affected. Business conditions sound.

* * *

Michigan.—Andrew Smith, special deputy collector at Detroit: No money shortage symptoms here. Growing trade with Canada. Industrial plants going along as usual.

* * *

Minnesota.—A. W. Lyman, special deputy collector at St. Paul: Business conditions are good through Minnesota.

* * *

Rhode Island.—Frank E. Fitzsimmons, collector at Providence: There is an utter absence of financial stringency. We are well satisfied with the business outlook.

* * *

Montana.—J. J. O'Mahoney, special deputy collector at Great Falls: Banks have plenty of money. Crops splendid. No complaint to make on general business conditions throughout Montana.

* * *

Nebraska.—Cadet Taylor, collector at Omaha: I have no evidence of money stringency in Nebraska. Increased demand for foodstuffs. No "kick" coming here.

North Carolina.—W. S. Clayton, special collector at Wilmington: We do not know anything of financial stringency in North Carolina. Business conditions generally are sound.

* * *

North and South Dakota.—Judson La Moure, jr., collector at Pembina, N. D.: Money is easy and business conditions all over the Dakotas are good.

* * *

Oregon.—Thomas C. Burke, collector at Portland: Business conditions here are wholesome.

* * *

Missouri.—Foentain Rothwell, collector at St. Louis: All the money we want. However, war is hurting the south. We want the war to end.

* * *

South Carolina.—F. C. Peters, collector at Charleston: No money stringency here.

* * *

Tennessee.—Charles B. Quinn, collector at Memphis: Our banks are reporting more cash on hand than ever before. Cotton situation is, of course, badly affected.

* * *

Virginia.—Norman R. Hamilton, collector at Norfolk: Have felt no acute depression here and money is easy.

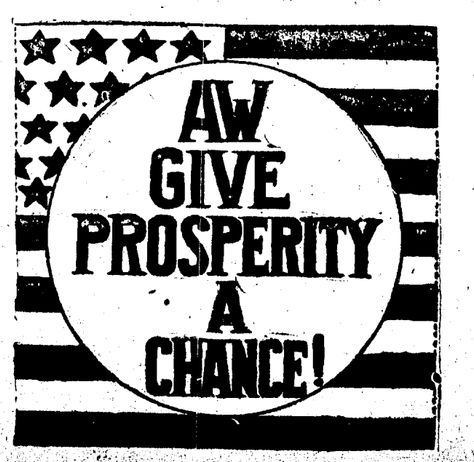
* * *

Washington.—Henry Blackwood, special deputy collector at Seattle: Conditions normal in the customs line. Have not heard of any money shortage.

* * *

Wisconsin.—Fred H. Hoeck, deputy collector at Milwaukee: Financial conditions are splendid. Business conditions throughout the state are very satisfactory so far.

DO YOU KNOW A PESSIMIST?



CLIP THESE OUT AND MAIL OR GIVE ONE TO A PESSIMIST OR GRUMBLER YOU KNOW. PASTE THE OTHER OVER YOUR DESK OR ON YOUR DOOR. BE A BOOSTER!

Base Ball, Basket Ball, Foot Ball

The Fort Wayne Sentinel Sports Section

Reliable and Crisp News Always

SAW FIRST MITT USED BY PLAYER

First Baseman Used It to Protect an Injured Hand —Close of Season.

New York, Oct. 17.—"Dad" Phillips, who is employed as binder by the Leland-Stanford University Press, claims to have seen the first finger mitt ever used in a baseball game. Over forty years ago "Dad" says he played on the same team with A. G. Spalding at Rockton, Ill., and tells of the origin of the mitt as follows:

"In one of the games that our Rockton squad played we were attracted by the sound of the ball as it clapped into the hands of the man on first base for our opponents. Of course none of us wore mitts in those days, and we never thought such a thing would be practical. But this man on first base always caught the ball with a loud pop, and several of us noticed it, though we could see nothing unusual about his hands.

"However, after he caught the ball each time, he pressed something into his left hand. After the game Spalding and I went over to see what he had in his hand. After some protest he showed us. It was nothing but a piece of bent metal around which he had sewed some leather. It seemed he had injured his hand and did not want to be kept out of the game, which was for the championship of the state. So he had made this mitt."

Bunting ought to be tabooed, according to "Dad." He says that the team on which he played originated the bunting stunt, but he does not think that it is legitimate baseball. In his early days a bunt was called a "fair foul," and was not looked on with much favor by the fans of the time.

* * *

With the world's baseball championship and almost all the pennant races in the major and minor leagues decided, the baseball season of 1914 has passed into history. Many of the events which occurred during the playing season, as well as those which immediately preceded the departure of the various teams to their training camps, were of a sensational character. The invasion of the major league circuit by a new organization, its stubborn fight for recognition, the enforced extraordinary advance in the salaries of prominent players, the legal battles fought for the retention of subjugation of several alleged contract breakers kept the baseball world in a ferment for months.

The around the world trip of the foremost diamond stars, which was, both financially and instructively, a huge success, was a big step toward making the great American game universally understood. Taken altogether the season just finished has marked an epoch in baseball and furnished probably the most interesting chapters in the long and varied records of events on the diamond.

In addition to the National, American and Federal leagues, there were nearly forty organizations of professional baseball clubs in operation in the United States and Canada during the past year, and the appended list shows the penant winners for 1914:

World's Champions—Boston Nationals.
National league—Boston.
American League—Philadelphia.
Federal League—Indianapolis.
International League—Providence.
American Association—Milwaukee.
Western Association—Oklahoma City.
Western League—Sioux City.
Central Association—Waterloo.
Eastern Association—New London.
Western Canada League—Saskatoon.
Canadian League—Ottawa.
Texas League—Houston.
The Kitty League—Cairo.
Atlantic League—Poughkeepsie.
Tri-State League—Harrisburg.
Nebraska League—Grand Island.
Colonial League—Fall River.
New England League—Lawrence.
New York State League—Elmira.
Northern League—Duluth.
Northwestern League—Vancouver.
Three I. League—Davenport.
Michigan State League—Muskegon.
Wisconsin-Illinois League—Oshkosh.
North Carolina League—Winston-Salem.
Central League—Dayton.
Georgia-Alabama League—Selma.
Interstate League—First season, Jamestown; second season, Bradford.
Georgia State League—First season, Thomasville; second season, Americus.
Middle Texas League—First season, Temple; second season, Belton.
Texas-Oklahoma League—First season, Texarkana; second season, Paris.
South Atlantic League—First season, Savannah; second season, Albany.
Virginia League—First and second seasons, Norfolk.
Ohio State League—First season, Chillicothe; second season, Charleston.
South Michigan League—First season, Bay City; second season, Saginaw.

* * *

The reported acquisition by the University of Wisconsin football team of Halfback Guyon, formerly of the Carlisle Indian school eleven, should greatly strengthen the Badger back field. Guyon was a remarkable player at Carlisle, his record being almost equal to that of Jim Thorpe. Last fall he scored twenty touchdowns for the Indians, kicked nine goals and one field goal, giving him a total of 132 points. This record grows in importance when the Carlisle 1913 schedule is considered, containing as it did games against Cornell, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Darthmouth, Syracuse, Brown, Georgetown and other strong college teams. If Guyon plays in the conference games, Chicago, Minnesota, Illinois and other middle western university coaches will have something to worry about.

Lamp days are here. You will find an elegant assortment at Foster's. Electric, gas or kerosene.

FOR A GOOD SMOKE TRY A KIM 5c CIGAR.

Manson, Fowler and Record Bicycles
$22.50, $27.00, $31.50, up to $40.00

Choice of Tires. G. & J. slincher (value $10.) Punct. Proof non-skid cushion tread (value $10), free on any of our bicycles.
Fancy Tread Bicycle Tires not found in any other store.
Won't Slip Bailey Tread, Red Rubber $3.75
Peerless Basket Weave, Cactus Raised Tread 3.50
Tashmo, Six-Ply 2.50
Thorn-Proof, each .....
Single Tube Roadsters, not guaranteed, each 1.50
Last year's *Bailey* and *Thorn Proof* tires, each $2.50. Inner tubes, 75c, $1, $1.25. G. & J., $1.50. Spring baby cab wheels for new tires. Come to the Big Store for BICYCLE TIRES and REPAIRS.
BROSIUS & BROSIUS, 126 East Columbia St.
Good second hand Bicycles, $5 to $15.
Store open evenings, April 1 to July 1.

MATHEWSON WAS HIT FOR HOMERS

Veteran of New York Staff Allowed Sixteen Clouts for Circuit.

(By Ernest J. Lanigan.)

The Giants' pitchers last season cracked more under the strain when it came to being located for home runs than the Braves hurlers. Mathewson & Co. being dented for 46 four-baggers and Rudolph and his associates for 38. The surprising thing about the homers gleaned off the two staffs is that no less than sixteen were made off Christy Mathewson, whose work was just as able in 1914 as it was in certain of the preceding campaigns. Vic Saier, Cub first baseman, reached "Big Six" for a quartette of circuit clouts and Ivy Wingo, and "Chief" Wilson, of the Cards, each got next to the old master for two. Nine homers are charged up against "Rube" Marquard, holder of the National league winning and losing streak records, Sherwood Magee and Gavvy Cravath, of the Phils, each nicking Richard Le Marquis for a brace of four-ply wallops in one controversy. Art Fromme permitted eight four-bag blows, Jeff Tesreau seven. Al Demaree three (two obtained by Frank Schulte, 1911 National league Chalmers car winner), George Wiltse two and "Rube" Schauer one.

Of the Boston pitchers Dick Rudolph was stung for homers the oftenest. He has nine four-baggers marked up against his record, Cravath being the lone athlete to get two off the little Bostonian. George Tyler's record in yielding homers is peculiar. He allowed seven, a batsman from each club making one. Bill James, who received more votes from the Chalmers trophy jury than any other hurler, was, like Tyler, dented for seven four-bag smashes, the Phillies getting two and each of the other clubs, except St. Louis, one. Perdue yielded five homers during his brief Boston career, which may have been one of the reasons Miracle Man Stallings traded him to the Cards.

The players who got homers last season off the Giant and Brave pitchers are named below:

HOME RUNS OFF GIANTS' PITCHERS

Off Mathewson, 16.

By Saier, Chicago, 4; Wilson, St. Louis, 2; Wingo, St. Louis, 2; Dolan, St. Louis, 1; Konetchy, Pittsburg, 1; Wagner, Pittsburg, 1; Cruise, St. Louis, 1; Connolly, Boston, 1; Wheat, Brooklyn, 1 Luderus, Philadelphia, 1; Daubert, Brooklyn, 1.

Off Marquard, 9.

By Magee, Philadelphia, 2 (both in same game); Cravath, Philadelphia, 2 (both in same game); Adams, Pittsburg, 1; Mann, Boston, 1; Smith, Brooklyn, 1; Leach, Chicago, 1; Corriden, Chicago, 1.

Off Fromme, 8.

By Beck, St. Louis, 1; McCarthy, Pittsburg, 1; Schmidt, Boston, 1; Connolly, Boston, 1; Stengel, Brooklyn, 1; Corriden, Chicago, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1; Schneider, Cincinnati, 1.

Off Tesreau, 7.

By Mann, Boston, 1; Connolly, Boston, 1; Wheat, Brooklyn, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1; Good, Chicago, 1; Clarke, Cincinnati, 1; Groh, Cincinnati, 1.

Off Demaree, 3.

By Schulte, Chicago, 2; Connolly, Boston, 1.

Off Wiltse, 2.

By Konetchy, Pittsburg, 1; Groh, Cincinnati, 1.

Off Schauer, 1.

By Luderus, Philadelphia, 1.

HOME RUNS OFF BRAVES' PITCHERS.

Off Rudolph, 9.

By Cravath, Philadelphia, 2; Magee, Philadelphia, 2; Saier, Chicago, 1; Cruise, St. Louis, 1; Magee, St. Louis, 1; Miller, St. Louis, 1; Wilson, St. Louis, 1; Dolan, St. Louis, 1.

Off Tyler, 7.

By Snyder, St. Louis, 1; Konetchy, Pittsburg, 1; Becker, Philadelphia, 1; Bescher, New York, 1; Niehoff, Cincinnati, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1; Riggert, Brooklyn, 1.

Off James, 7.

By Wheat, Brooklyn, 1; Corriden, Chicago, 1; Niehoff, Cincinnati, 1; Merkle, New York, 1; Irelan, Philadelphia, 1; Mitchell, Pittsburg, 1.

Off Perdue, 5.

By Paskert, Philadelphia, 1; Lobert, Philadelphia, 1; Magee, Philadelphia, 1; Luderus, Philadelphia, 1; Merkle, New York, 1.

Off Crutcher, 4.

By Carey, Pittsburg, 1; Magee, Philadelphia, 1; Schulte, Chicago, 1; Luderus, Philadelphia, 1.

Off Cocreham, 2.

By Cravath, Philadelphia, 1; Wheat, Brooklyn, 1.

Off Hess, 2.

By Wilson, St. Louis, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1.

Off Davis, 1.

By Mayer, Philadelphia, 1.

Off Strand, 1.

By Meyers, New York, 1.

Stop Those Early Bronchial Coughs.

They hang on all winter if not checked, and pave the way for serious throat and lung diseases. Get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and take it freely. Stops coughs and colds, heals raw inflamed throat, loosens the phlegm and is mildly laxative. Chas. T. Miller, Ed. Enquirer, Cannelton, Ind., had bronchial trouble, got very hoarse, coughed constantly from a tickling throat. He used only Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Was entirely relieved. Wants others to know of Foley's Honey and Tar.—Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

CONCORDIA LEAGUE SCORES.

BELMONTS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
C. Fuelling	147	141	176
A. Ulmer	115	136	129
A. Geye	159	112	171
A. Foesters	142	145	93
A. Benz	157	178	139
Totals	720	712	708

W. D. HOLTERMAN'S.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
L. Holterman	155	146	159
A. Rodenbeck	127	134	172
A. Busselman	156	111	159
A. Stein	149	121	148
H. Wynecken	144	154	178
Totals	731	666	816

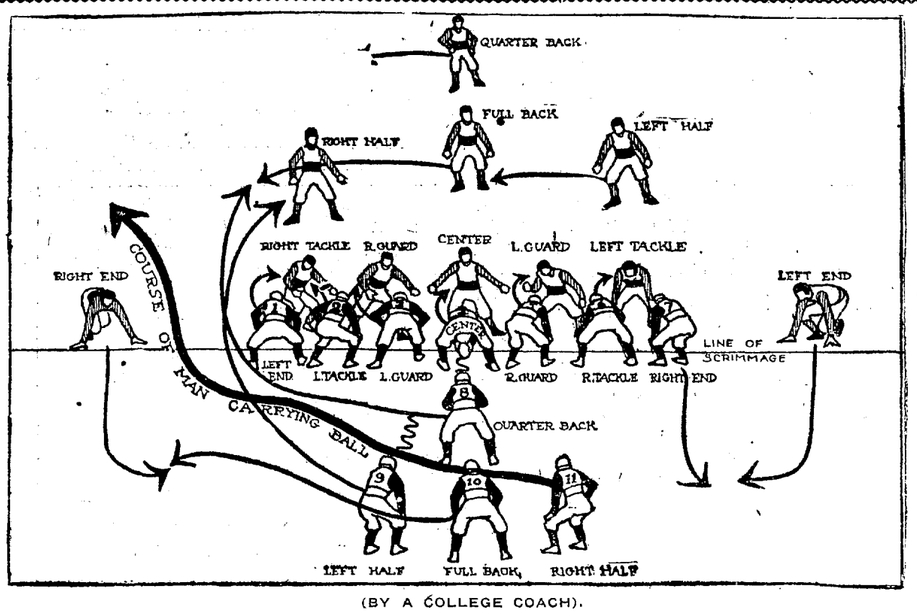
FOLEY CATHARTIS TABLETS.

You will like their positive action. They have a tonic effect on the bowels, and give a wholesome, thorough cleansing to the entire bowel tract. Stir the liver to healthy activity and keep stomach sweet. Constipation, headache, dull, tired feeling never afflict those who use Foley Cathartic Tablets. Only 25c. Specially comforting to stout persons who enjoy the light and free feeling they give. Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

Lots that we are selling in Driving Park for $750 are well worth from $1,200 to $1,500.

L. F. CURDES,
Shoaff Bldg.

ONE OF SIX GOOD FOOT BALL PLAYS RECOMMENDED BY A COLLEGE COACH.



(BY A COLLEGE COACH).

END RUN—Here's a play as old as football itself and one that, like the babbling brook, goes on forever. As a ground gainer the only thing that has ever touched it is the more modern forward pass. A perfect end run made by a fast man usually means a touchdown or nearly one. Coach A. A. Stagg, of Chicago university, is greatly in favor of it and on this play practically alone has the success of the Chicago team usually depended. The diagram shows the way Stagg's men handle the play. With the right half receiving the ball the fullback charges against the opposing right end while the left half and quarter block the secondary defense of the foe. The right end of the team possessing the ball must keep off the left end of the other side to guard his backs from a rear attack, but at the same time must retain his place on the line to conceal the play.

LEARNING PLAYS TO BEAT TIGERS

Coaches Preparing Friars for the Alexandria Game at League Park.

Coaches of the Friar football squad had the men out Saturday afternoon learning a lot of new plays to be put into execution against the Alexandrias at League park Sunday afternoon.

The club is taking no chances and will go into the affair prepared for that surprise the Alexandria crowd has promised. Frank Rhinehart sends out the following bulletin:

Alexandria Tigers.	Pos.	Friars.
C. Coyle-Simmon	L.E.	Roth
Millions-Wakler	L.T.	Robbins
G. Bradley	L.G.	Ellenwood-Bryan
Thomas	C.	Ball-Junorde
Farina	R.G.	Wilkens
Branch	R.T.	Ross
E. Coyle-Shaffer	R.T.	Island-MacKay
Bosawell-Pyle	Q.B.	Lubker
J. Coyle	L.H.	Streider-Baird
T. Bradley	F.B.	Denison-Birtsche
Hughes-Shelly	R.H.	Laird-Roe

Referee—Geo. E. Glossop, Purdue university.

Headlinesmen—Dr. Ed Leach, Chicago Vet. college.

Island, ex-Carlisle university player, will in the future be worked as quarterback No. 2 owing to his experience in this position while playing with Carlisle and Haskell Indians.

Lubker, our regular quarterback, is without doubt the best quarterback seen in action in this city, and his play has already made quite a hit with the football patrons.

Strieder is playing his best game of his career.

The writer is now in communication with the St. Mary's Cadets of Dayton, O., for a game to be played here in Fort Wayne. Also have taken a long chance in trying to get the Carlisle Indians on their homeward journey after their game with Notre Dame university at Chicago Nov. 14. The former team beat the Congerville A. C. team of Muncie, Ind., last Sunday at Dayton, score 34 to 0. We have offered this St. Mary's Cadet team the biggest guarantee ever given a visiting teem to come to this city to play a game of football.

Yours very truly,

F. X. REINHART.

WEST ENDS TO PLAY.

Players Think They Have a Tough Game on Their Schedule.

The West End A. A. has one of the toughest propositions of the season on hand for Sunday when it will meet the Kekionas at Lawton park. Both teams have been playing good ball and a good game is expected. Several new faces will be seen in the West End line-up, among them being Young Leroy, who for the last two years was quarterback on the M. T. H. S. team at Indianapolis. The following is the line-up that will be usel in Sunday's game by the West Ends:

Hillegman, R. E.; Brinker, R. T.; Rabus, R. G.; Murphy, C; Seymour-Kampe, L. G.; French-Siples, L. T.; Merrell, L. E.; Wilt, L. T.; Bauer, F. B.; Bradley, R. H.; Herring-Leroy, Q.

The West Ends have one of the best and neatest uniformed teams in the city and are ready to book games with any of the best teams in northern Indiana. For particulars address B. J. Brinker, 1001 Wilt street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FLEW OVER TO AUBURN.

Art Smith Makes Trip In Biplane to Give Exhibition.

Art Smith left here late Friday afternoon and went to Auburn in his biplane, to which his new motor has been attached and which worked perfectly on the trip.

He made a good landing at the Auburn baseball park where he was scheduled for an exhibition flight during the afternoon.

ELOPERS TAKE GIRL'S MOTHER.

Hillsdale, Mich., Oct. 17.—Joseph Tylor Stapp and Gladys O. Schmidt, both of Poneto, Ind., were married here Thursday at the court house by Justice C. M. Weaver. They were here earlier in the week, but could not get a marriage license as the girl was under age. Thursday they returned with the girl's mother, Mrs. Lillie Schmidt, who gave her consent.

FREE

Malleable Stove demonstration going on this week at our store. If you have range trouble, let us show you. $12.00 set of Aluminum Ware Free with each Range sold this week.

GOEGLEIN BROS.,
12-6t 125 E. Columbia St.

ST. MARY'S LEAGUE SCORES.

SHIELDS.

F. Goetz	131	...	135
C. Burlage	...	161	177
R. Frietroffer	101	...	...
Feist	165	145	182
Holocher	154	...	...
A. App	...	106	...
Ed Kiep	152	147	171
Totals	703	710	840

SKROTS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Eckrich	138	170	131
Bueter	150	169	131
Brink	163	175	155
J. Roeger	163	166	173
H. Roger	160	189	157
Totals	774	760	717

ST. PAUL'S LEAGUE SCORES.

BOHNES.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
C. Linker	181	189	156
M. Irmsher	139	159	138
A. Kraft	144	168	161
A. Scherer	...	143	...
E. Leehman	127	...	101
C. Kraft	154	157	174
Totals	736	816	730

WALTEMATH & HOLLMAN.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
E. Zelt	197	138	154
H. Hageman	...	146	...
P. Nieter	135	...	...
W. Koenig	...	...	135
B. Walda	173	154	117
W. Franke	169	145	118
T. Starke	164	167	166
Totals	838	744	690

EMMAUS LEAGUE SCORES.

HORSTMEYER & REITERS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
E. Lapp	138	135	139
F. Korte	161	121	...
R. Scheele	113	...	...
M. Koehn	...	137	177
H. Hackmeier	177	175	192
E. Buuck	168	144	139
Totals	757	712	775

MEYER REXALLS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
G. Jaeger	133	...	127
E. Rump	...	132	...
O. Hegerfeld	147	169	181
O. Breimeier	165	133	140
H. Ehle	187	149	160
C. Dicke	138	180	125
Totals	770	763	733

Hear Senator Beveridge, at Court House, Saturday evening. 14-3t

BENNY KAUFF IS A BATTING STAR

Hit Pitchers in the Federal League for An Average of .366.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Benny Kauff, Indianapolis all around star, won the batting championship of the Federal league according to averages published here today. His average was .366. Besides landing the batting title, Kauff stole more bases than any other Federal leaguer, totalling 75, and led also in number of hits, number of runs scored and in total bases. His record follows:

Kauff—Games, 154; at bat, 574; runs, 116; hits, 210; total bases, 303; two-base hits, 45; three-base hits, 12; home runs, 8; sacrifice hits, 16; stolen bases, 75; batting average, .366.

The Federals' 300 hitters besides Kauff were Chase, Buffalo, .354; Evans, Brooklyn, .353; Rousch, Indianapolis, .333; Yerkes, Pittsburg, .333; Easterly, Kansas City, .331; Shaw, Brooklyn, .322; Lennox, Pittsburg, .317; Kenworthy, Kansas City, .316; Campbell, Indianapolis, .314; Louden, Buffalo, .313; Crandall, St. Louis, .313; Walsh, Baltimore, .312; Murphy, Brooklyn, .311; Oakes, Pittsburg, .311; LaPorte, Indianapolis, .311; Anderson, Brooklyn, .310; Scheer, Indianapolis, .309; Zwilling, Chicago, .308; McDonald, Buffalo, .307; McKeechnie, Indianapolis, .305; Bradley, Pittsburg, .302.

Indianapolis and Brooklyn led in club batting with .284 and .269 each. Zwilling had most home runs, 16. Leading pitchers were Ford, Buffalo, 21 victories, 7 defeats; Hendrix, Chicago, 29 and 11, and Quinn, Baltimore, 26 and 14.

ZION'S LEAGUE SCORES.

WALTEMATH.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
L. Gerke	128	...	...
O. Scheumann	...	109	...
L. Gerke	...	...	105
E. Martin	131	132	148
C. Hambrock	135	125	119
A. Bickness	155	190	189
F. Martin	135	150	146
Totals	684	706	797

Team average—729.

REGEDANZ.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
C. Bohner	149	139	101
W. Oetting	120	103	101
T. Roesner	116	139	131
C. Hoffman	112	142	107
C. Regedanz	101	102	105
Totals	598	625	545

Team average—589.

HEAVY GOING ON THE YALE FIELD

Big Eastern Game to Be Played Under Great Handicap.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 17.—On rain-soaked Yale field, Notre Dame was scheduled to play Yale today in one of the most interesting football games of the season. It is the first time a western eleven has invaded Eli's reservation since Pat O'Dea's team from the University of Wisconsin was defeated 6 to 0 fifteen years ago.

The Indiana eleven, pioneers and masters of the forward pass game, was quietly confident of victory as it went through a short signal practice during the morning. Yale players exhibited no fear of their opponents as they had been drilled by Coach Hinkey all the week in Notre Dame formations. This game, however, was considered by Yale men to be the first real test of the eleven under Hinkey's coaching.

The elevens expected to line up as follows:

Yale.	Pos.	Notre Dame.
Higginbotham	L.E.	Elward
Talbot	L.T.	Jones
Walden	L.G.	Keefe
Wiley	C.	Fitzgerald
Conroy	R.G.	Bachman
C. Sheldon	R.T.	Lathrop
W. Wilson	R.E.	Mills
A. Wilson	Q.B.	Cofall
Knowles	L.H.	Finnegan
Ainsworth	R.H.	Kelleher
Legore	F.B.	Eichenlaub

Games on the eastern gridirons today are as follows:

Cornell vs. Buchknell, at Ithaca; Dartmouth vs. Vermont, at Hanover; Carlisle vs. Pittsburg, at Pittsburg; Syracuse vs. Rochester, at Syracuse; Washington and Jefferson vs. Westminster, at Washington, Pa.; Lehigh vs. Carnegie at South Bethlehem, Pa.; State vs. Ursinus at State college, Pa.; Swarthmore vs. Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster; Amherst vs. Trinity, at Amherst.

FOUR BIG NINE ELEVENS.

Interest in Western Football Centers In Wisconsin-Purdue Game.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Gridiron struggles bringing four undefeated "Big Nine" eleven into play held the interest in western football today. The game between the University of Wisconsin and Purdue, scheduled for Madison, promised to be bitterly fought as both elevens are striving to win the 1914 championship of the western conference. Last year these teams played a 7 to 7 tie. Purdue, although said to be even stronger than in 1913, feels keenly the loss of Oliphant, who scored its touchdown against Wisconsin last year. With Iowa as its opponent, Chicago will play its third conference game of the season. Victory for Chicago, experts predicted, seemed assured.

Illinois will go into action against Ohio State at Urbana. Illinois must win to remain in the conference race, and judging from its form displayed against Indiana last Saturday the Illinois eleven was expected to pile up a big score against the Ohioans.

Indiana will face Northwestern at Bloomington. As both are conference members and evenly matched, a hard fought game is expected.

The University of Michigan engaged in an attempt to wipe out the defeat suffered at the hands of the Michigan aggies last year.

Other games in the west today are: Minnesota vs. South Dakota at Minneapolis; Nebraska vs. Kansas Aggies at Manhattan; Marquette vs. Beloit at Milwaukee; Olivet vs. Detroit at Olivet; Oklahoma vs. Missouri at Oklahoma; Lake Forest at Depauw at Lake Forest; Earlham vs. Butler at Indianapolis; Wabash vs. Rose Poly at Crawfordsville; Cincinnati vs. Kenyon at Cincinnati; Western Reserve vs. Mount Union at Cleveland.

BRUNSWICK LEAGUE SCORES.

GLOBES.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Jackson	149	157	170
Timbrook	139	...	136
Clinton	...	106	...
Burgh	167	115	169
Haggan	161	202	161
Trier	111	...	...
Quinn	...	170	148
Totals	727	751	785

BACHELORS.

Players.	1	2.	3.
Hayes	173	163	212
Wisenberg	157	152	149
Lorenz	180	185	159
Lauer	156	155	155
E. Zollinger	129	156	179
Totals	796	811	854

Foster's is the store for the "Newly Weds," and for those about to wed.

LIGHTWEIGHT IS GREAT PROSPECT

Billy Nolan Thinks He Has a Promising Youth in Ralph Grunan.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—Unknown a few months ago, Ralph Grunan, of this city, after a sensational list of ring successes, is today regarded as the coming champ in the 133 pound class.

Billy Nolan, who has managed two lightweight champions, regards Grunan as the greatest prospect he has seen in years and predicts that if properly prepared he will be good enough to send against the best of them.

RALPH GRUNAN,
Ring Prodigy.

Although only 18 years old, he is a master boxer, game and cool. The only thing he seems to lack is strength, which he is rapidly acquiring. Six months hence, experts prophesy, he will be ready for the top-notchers.

Grunan has two of the greatest boxing teachers living to thank for his present position. Tommy Tracy, the once great Australian middleweight, now boxing instructor for the Multnomah club of Portland, where Grunan got his start, taught him his fistic A, B, C's. He took special interest in the youngster because of the rapid manner in which he mastered the tricks of the game. After a number of short bouts in the north, he came to San Francisco and pumped into the four-round division, than which there is no more greuling pace in the boxing world.

Following a few minor bouts, he was sent against Walter Scott, king of the 128-pounders. He beat Scott so badly that the latter was forced to retire from the ring with a badly fractured jaw that closed his fighting career.

Johnny O'Leary, the Seattle lightweight, in whom championship possibilities were seen, was his next opponent.

Sally Salvador, a tough boy, whose distance is anything from four to twenty rounds, was next picked as Grunan's opponent. By virtue of his defeat of the redoubtable Willie Hoppe, one of the most sensational lightweights ever developed in the short bout game, Salvador was considered king of the 133 pounders. But for three rounds Grunan gave Salvador the prettiest boxing lesson imaginable, almost knocking him out in the fourth.

It is on this showing and Grunan's marked ambition that experts are basing their flattering predictions.

ELKS' LEAGUE SCORES.

TAILS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Albright	123	135	147
Kirespe	166	154	186
E. Desser	119	158	119
G. Erick	174	180	113
H. Pickard	136	146	124
Totals	718	773	689

HOOFS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Smith	121	164	147
Herr	138	153	160
Lambrokis	127	151	162
Gusching	183	157	179
C. Centlivre	168	191	189
Totals	730	816	837

GREAT FIRE AND WATER SALE

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Food Choppers 10c and Up. Specially Reduced Prices on all Chafing Dishes, Percolators, Serving Dishes, Etc.

As well as mechanics' tools, saws, hatchets, hammers, braces, screw drivers, axes, etc.; kitchen utensils, aluminum ware, tinware, graniteware, etc.; carving knives and forks, table cutlery, pocket knives, razors, washing machines, wringers, etc.; forks, hoes, rakes, shovels, spades, rubber hose and lawn mowers, food choppers, lard presses, in fact everything in the hardware line. Screen doors, house doors and sash doors.

Sale will Continue Until All Goods are Sold

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY — Sale Opens at 8:00 A. M.

H. Pfeiffer & Son Co.

Open Saturday Evening. 111-113 East Columbia Street. Phone 483-484.

A Pictorial History of Fort Wayne

1614 TO 1914 | A Concise Chronological Record of Three Hundred Eventful Years | Compiled and Illustrated (with Two Hundred Pen Drawings) by B. J. Griswold

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42nd INSTALLMENT

SYNOPSIS OF THE LAST PRECEDING INSTALLMENT.

The Pictorial History in the last preceding installment considered the following topics and events, covering the years 1879 to 1886:

The building of the Nickel Plate railroad; beginning of the Fort Wayne Electric works; the first paid fire department; the organization of the Knights of Labor; the Wabash railroad strike; the Nuttman & Co. bank; the execution of Samuel McDonald; Westminster Seminary; the world championship baseball game; the Blaine episode of 1884; the building of the Masonic Temple; the development of the natural gas field, and many other matters of interest.

CHAPTER LXIX (Continued.)

Y. M. C. A.—Natural Gas—The State School.

1885-1887.

Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth.

1887.—The history of the great state institution known as the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth, a model of its kind, dates from the year 1879, when by a legislative act an asylum for feeble minded children was made an adjunct of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home at Knightstown. In 1887 a separate institution was decided upon and Fort Wayne was chosen as the site, after a lively legislative controversy. The board of trustees, of which E. A. K. Hackett was the president, chose the present location, and in the following year the first appropriation of $50,000 was spent for the site and the erection of the main building. Wing & Mahurin were the architects of the structure.

The present magnificent institution has developed as a result of superior management and the earnest co-operation of the state authorities. . . .

A Woman's Suffrage Convention.

The Twelfth District Woman's Suffrage association in its annual convention at the Berry Street Methodist church was addressed by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Mrs. Z. G. Wallace. The local officers were: President, Mrs. B. G. Ninde; vice presidents, Mrs. W. D. Page, Miss Jennie Gorsline, Mrs. M. B. Gorsline, Mrs. S. C. Williams, Miss Eliza Rudisill, Miss Laura Kimball, Mrs. Julian Randall, Miss Angie Henderson, Mrs. Margaret Swayne, Mrs. W. B. Walker, Mrs. E. J. Hamilton; secretary, Mrs. Kate Eaton; treasurer, C. J. Winch.

The Wayne Hotel.

The Wayne hotel, located on West Columbia street, between Calhoun and Harrison streets, one of the best known places of entertainment in Northern Indiana, was opened by J. C. Peters.

City Officials.

The city council of 1887 was composed of John C. Kensill, Daniel Shordan, James Woulfe, M. N. Webber, H. Michael, Levi Griffith, J. Wessel, jr., C. H. Buttenbender, Charles Haiber, C. Kramer(succeeded by William Meyer), Daniel Monahan, Henry A. Read, Anthony Kelker, J. A. M. Storm (succeeded by Daniel Lahmeyer), William Schwartz (succeeded by J. J. Williams), P. J. Scheid, William Doehrman and Aime Racine (succeeded by Louis Hazard). . . .

First Humane Officer.

With the creation of the position of city human officer, Moses Read was appointed to occupy the position. . . .

Hamilton Reading Room.

A free reading room for women was established in 1887 by Mrs. Emerine J. Hamilton and daughters, Mrs. Mary Hamilton Williams, Mrs. Ellen Hamilton Wagenhals and Miss Margaret V. Hamilton, on the south side of West Wayne street, between Calhoun and Harrison streets. After the death of Mrs. Hamilton it was given the name of the Emerine J. Hamilton reading room. Early librarians were Mrs. S. C. Hoffman, Miss Laura Goshorn (Mrs. A. J. Detzer), Miss Nannie McLachlin and Miss Tracy Guild (Mrs. Oscar L. Pond). The institution grew in importance and usefulness until the establishment of the public library, when most of the books were donated to the Y. W. C. A. library. . . .

Bought the "Feeder."

The Jenney Electric Light and Power company purchased for $50,000 the old "feeder" canal and removed it forever as a factor in local politics. For many years it supplied water power for the operation of the company's lighting plant on Spy Run avenue. . . .

Activities of 1887.

David McKay was elected president of the Curling club. . . . Among the buildings burned during the year were the J. C. Hughes oil mill on West Columbia street (loss, $16,000); the A. C. Perrin livery barn, on East Wayne street, owned by George Bowen (loss, $18,000); a three-story building owned by P. A. Randall and occupied by Weil Bros. (loss, $31,000, to which was added $7,000 by the destruction of property owned by Dr. Barnum and E. J. Pennington). . . . The Captain James B. White camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized, with T. W. Blair, captain. . . . . The Lodge of Perfection (Masonic) was organized, with William Geake as thrice potent grand master. . . . Louis Fox & Bro. erected a four-story building on Calhoun street for the manufacture of confectionery and baked goods. (See 1889). . . . New pastors of Fort Wayne churches were: Rev. John M. Fulton, Westminster Presbyterian; Rev. C. H. Wilkinson, Simpson Methodist; Rev. J. C. Cromer, Plymouth Congregational; Rev. M. C. Cooper, St. Paul's Methodist. . . . John L. Sullivan and dramatic troupe of athletes appeared at the Masonic Temple in May. . . . The Salvation Army established barracks on Holman street, in charge of Mrs. Reaves, captain. . . . The Berghoff Brewing company's plant was established by Herman Berghoff, who came to Fort Wayne in 1870 from Dortmunder, Germany.

CHAPTER LX.

South Wayne.

1888-1890.

South Wayne Incorporated.

1888.—The present residential district of South Wayne was incorporated in 1888 as a regularly organized town, governed by a board of trustees composed of William J. Vesey, Harry W. Ninde, Owen N. Heaton and Ernest W. Cook. The latter held the position of town clerk and treasurer. . . .

The South Wayne Tangle.

As early as 1872 Judge R. S. Taylor, S. B. Bond, C. D. Bond, Judge John Morris, Dr. Isaac Knapp, G. E. Bursley, H. C. Hartman, Judge James A. Fay, the Fort Wayne Organ company, Daniel Markley, Judge L. M. Ninde and fifteen others presented a petition to the county commissioners, asking that a settlement south of the city of Fort Wayne containing 350 voters, be incorporated as the town of South Wayne. The city of Fort Wayne, by its attorney, appeared before the board to object to the application, and induced the board to defer action in the matter until its next session.

Meanwhile, the city council took action to annex the territory, making it a part of the city of Fort Wayne and ordering the newly-acquired property to be assessed for city taxes. On the same day, previous to the action of the city council, a suit was begun in the circuit court by Judge R. S. Taylor, et al., against the city of Fort Wayne, to perpetually enjoin the council from passing such an ordinance. After the council had taken action, a supplemental complaint was filed in the circuit court by the citizens asking that the ordinance be set aside.

In the meantime, the county commissioners dismissed the application to incorporate the town of South Wayne. An appeal to the circuit court was taken. The original case of Taylor et al. against the city came before Judge J. R. Slack, of Huntington, Ind., who rendered a decision in favor of the city. An appeal to the supreme court, however, set aside the action of the council in annexing the territory. Thus the matter rested until 1888, when the suburb was incorporated as a distinct town government.[137]

The 1888 Election.

Allen county polled 9,692 votes for Grover Cleveland, democrat, for the presidency, as against 5,456 for General Benjamin Harrison, republican.

Judge C. A. O. McClellan, democrat, defeated Captain James B. White for re-election to congress by a majority of 1,311. In 1900 Captain J. B. White declined the nomination for congress and Judge McClellan won a second term with James N. Babcock, of Lagrange county, as his opponent.

Fred J. Hayden was elected joint state senator, and James M. Barrett and W. H. Shambaugh state representatives. Other officers elected were: Judge of the superior court, A. A. Chapin; prosecuting attorney, James M. Robinson; sheriff, George H. Viberg; treasurer, Isaac Mowrer; recorder, Milo Thompson; coroner, Henry C. F. Stellhorn; surveyor, O. B. Wiley; commissioners, Henry Hartman, John H. Brannan and Jerome D. Gloyd; attorney, R. C. Bell; school superintendent, Geo. F. Felts. . . .

Among the prominent speakers who visited Fort Wayne during the campaign were General Harrison, Allan G. Thurman and Daniel W. Voorhees. . . .

Western Gas Construction Company.

The Western Gas Construction company, now grown to immense proportions, had its beginning in the efforts of Olaf N. Guldlin, a mechanical engineer of wide experience, who formed a partnership with F. D. Moses and W. A. Croxton, for the manufacture of gas-making machinery. In 1890 the partnership was dissolved and a company formed by Mr. Guldlin to carry forward the enterprise which has enlarged to a place of first importance among America's industries of its kind. . . .

Rutherford B. Hayes.

Former President Rutherford B. Hayes headed a delegation of distinguished citizens of Ohio, who joined with many from Indiana in the annual gathering of the Maumee Valley Monumental association in Fort Wayne. A parade was followed by a great demonstration in "Mad Anthony" park (in the present Lakeside), during which time addresses were made by Mr. Hayes, Col. R. S. Robertson, Judge Joseph Cox, Stephen G. Johnson and James McGrew. Former Chief Justice Waite was the retiring president of the association. A miniature reproduction of the old fort was displayed in Old Fort park. . . .

Burning of the Electric Works.

The large plant of the Jenney Electric Light company was destroyed by fire in November, at a loss of $250,000; insurance, $148,000. Unfinished work valued at $100,000 was also burned. Three hundred employes were deprived of work.[138]

The Star Iron Tower plant adjoining also fell a prey to the flames.

Other fire losses of the year included the F. P. Randall home, the storage plant of the Standard Oil company, the Berghoff brewery and the Edsall mill.

Activities of 1888.

Judge S. M. Hench was appointed by President Cleveland chief of the law division of the comptroller's office in the United States treasury department at Washington. . . . The Zollinger gun squad was reorganized as the Zollinger battery. . . . Among the societies organized were the Bruederlichter Unterstuetzungs Verein, the Platts deutscher Verein, Kreis Stolzenau and Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians. . . . Fort Wayne was represented in the Interstate Baseball league, with D. C. Fisher, president; Gart Shober, manager; Louis Heilbronner, secretary, and William Myers, captain of the team. . . . By a vote of 3,293 to 1,885, Wayne township promised aid to the extent of $200,000 to the proposed

ONE OF THE HORSE CARS IN USE ON THE FORT WAYNE CITY LINES.

The illustration is from a photograph of one of the street cars in use on the Fort Wayne city system previous to the introduction of electricity in 1891.

New York, Mahoning and Western railroad. . . . The firm of S. F. Bowser & Co., manufacturers of self-measuring oil pumps, was organized. . . . New pastors of Fort Wayne churches were: Rev. J. M. Van Slyke, Berry Street Methodist; Rev. R. M. Barns, Wayne Street Methodist; D. M. Shackleford, Trinity Methodist; Rev. J. M. Leeper, Westminster Presbyterian; Rev. A. K. Zartman, Grace Reformed; Rev. A. W. Seabrease, Trinity Episcopal, and Rev. G. B. M. Rogers, Simpson Methodist. . . . C. H. Newton was chosen secretary of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. . . . Company L, Third regiment, Indiana national guard, was organized by German veterans of the Franco-Prussian war, with Herman Hohenholz, captain.[139] . . . George Humphrey post, G. A. R., was organized, with Frank Alderman, commander. . . . John G. Blake was chosen superintendent of the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth. . . . The McCulloch school was opened in January.

First Labor Day Demonstration.

1889.—Although Labor day was not recognized by the state of Indiana as a legal holiday until 1891, the people of Fort Wayne joined in the first celebration of the day in 1889, on Monday, September 2. A large parade was followed by an immense gathering at the fair grounds (Swinney park) where Mrs. F. C. Williams, a Chicago newspaper writer and an organizer of the Knights of Labor, delivered the principal address of the day. . . .

Daniel L. Harding, Mayor.

The city election resulted in the choice of Daniel L. Harding as mayor. Other city officers elected and appointed were: Clerk, W. W. Rockhill (succeeded by Rudolph C. Reinewald); treasurer, H. C. Berghoff (succeeded by Charles J. Sosenheimer); attorney, Henry Colerick; marshal, Henry C. Franke; assessor, Charles Reese; street commissioner, Dennis O'Brien; chief of police, H. M. Diehl (succeeded by Frank Wilkinson); fire chief, Henry Hilbrecht, jr.; city engineer, Charles S. Brackenridge (succeeded by O. B. Wiley); weighmaster, Patrick Ryan; marketmaster, William Ropa; secretary of the board of health, Dr. S. C. Metcalfe; police commissioners, W. D. Meyer, Henry Hilbrecht, sr., Charles Haiber and F. W. Bandt; waterworks trustees, Christian Boseker, Henry Monning and Charles McCulloch; councilmen, John C. Scheffer, W. D. Meyer, Maurice Cody, H. Michael, Joseph L. Gruber, W. F. Meyer, George W. Ely, Henry F. Hilgeman, Henry Hilbrecht, Louis P. Huser, Frank Dalman, Robert Cran, P. J. Scheid, G. B. Gordon, John Smith, H. P. Vordermark, Fred C. Boltz, Louis Hazzard, Valentine Offenloch and J. E. DeLagrange.

William J. D. Hunter was appointed collector of internal revenue.

John Morris, jr., served as deputy clerk of the United States district court and of the United States circuit court. Elmer Leonard was appointed United States commissioner. . . .

C. R. Higgins, Postmaster.

With the return of the republican party to power, C. R. Higgins was appointed postmaster of Fort Wayne, to succeed William Kaough. . . .

Some Fires.

The Fox bakery and confectionery building, at the northeast corner of Calhoun and Jefferson streets, was burned in February, at a loss of $51,500 to Fox Bros., $4,000 to William Fleming and $15,000 to B. W. Skelton.

The Trentman building, occupied by Renner, Cratsley & Co., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $40,000 to the occupants, $15,000 to Louis Wolf & Co., and $13,350 to Sam, Pete & Max, clothiers.

The Centlivre brewery suffered a heavy fire loss.

"Tainted" Money.

The citizens' relief committee, organized to collect money to aid in alleviating the suffering of the victims of the Johnstown (Pa.) flood, refused, through its chairman, C. R. Higgins, to accept $561 which represented the receipts of a Sunday picnic at Tivoli garden, in Spy Run. . . .

Tri-State Building and Loan Co.

The Tri-State Building and Loan company was organized with a capital stock of $50,000, with George W. Pixley, president; A. D. Cressler, vice president; C. A. Wilding, secretary, and J. W. Bell, treasurer.[140] . . .

Activities of 1889.

A spirited controversy arose over the question of the abandonment of the site of the East Main street bridge over the Maumee river and constructing a new bridge at Columbia street. In 1890 the present iron bridge at the latter site was erected. . . . The Woman's Reading club, the Shakespeare club, the Saturday club, the Seven club and the Other club were organized. . . . D. F. Bowen became general secretary and E. F. Gage physical director of the Y. M. C. A. . . . Darius council, Princes of Jerusalem (Masonic) was organized. . . . Rev. John M. Boggs became the pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, and Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie assumed the pastorate of the Plymouth Congregational church. . . . Encampment No. 51, Union Veteran Legion, was organized, with James E. Graham, colonel. . . . Milkmen, ice dealers, butchers and druggists were arrested during a crusade against Sabbath breakers. . . . Major Henry W. Lawton was named by the president as inspector general of the American army, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The Capture of Marvin Kuhns.

1890.—Officer John Kennelly, of the Fort Wayne police force, was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand revolver fight with Marvin Kuhns, the noted desperado, when Kennelly, Sheriff George H. Viberg, Chief of Police Frank Wilkinson and Deputy Sheriff Thomas Wilkinson overtook Kuhns and James Mease on the highway near Churubusco, Ind.

Kuhns was a desperate criminal, born eight miles from Churubusco. At the age of 18 he had served a penitentiary sentence. Later he broke jail at Albion, Ind., but was arrested at Huntington, Ind., and made his escape while the officers were attempting to place him in jail. At Prospect, Ohio, Kuhns was arrested for horse stealing, but while his trial was in progress he drew his revolvers, scattered the crowd and escaped. He then murdered for money a companion, William Campau. On December 6, 1890, Kuhns came to Fort Wayne and, after a talk with acquaintances, he disappeared and drove toward Churubusco in a road cart with James Mease. They were overtaken by the Fort Wayne officials. In the fight which ensued Kuhns received four bullets, but he managed to escape after shooting Kennelly, and made his way to a farm house where he was later taken into the custody of the officers.

Before the close of his eventful life, after serving a term in the Ohio penitentiary, Kuhns figured in several criminal enterprises, the most notable being his escape from the Columbus prison and his recapture near Lafayette, Ind.

The Morning Press.

In 1890 Ferd W. Wendell and Joseph A. Davis established a daily republican newspaper called the Morning Press, the office of publication being in the Foster block, now occupied by the German-American National bank. In the spring of 1893 the publication was changed to an evening daily, and in this year was discontinued. Among the well known newspaper men connected with the Press were Harry M. Williams and H. H. Paramore. Mr. Paramore, writing under the nom de plume of "Alas P. Yorick," earned a reputation as one of the most popular newspaper humorists of the day. . . .

Farmers' Alliance.

The Allen County Farmers' alliance was organized at the court house with John M. Taylor, president; William Kennerk, vice president; W. H. Kelsey, secretary, and A. P. Cook, treasurer. . . .

Officials of 1890.

As a result of the election of 1890, the following officials were named: State senator, J. D. Morgan; representatives, S. M. Hench and John Biegler; joint representative, W. S. Oppenheim; judge of the superior court, Charles M. Dawson; prosecuting attorney, James M. Robinson; clerk, Daniel W. Souder; auditor, Clarence Edsall (died in office, succeeded by L. J. Bobilya); recorder, George W. Fickel; treasurer, Edward Beckman; coroner, A. J. Kessler; surveyor, Henry E. Fischer; commissioners, Jasper W. Jones, H. F. Bullerman and J. H. Stellhorn; sheriff, George H. Viberg. . . .

The First Football Game.

The first game of football played in Fort Wayne took place on Thanksgiving day, 1890, between the Electrics, of the Jenney electric light and power plant, and the Athletics. A. L. Hadley and James B. White, jr., were the managers of the contending teams, the personnel of which was as follows: Electrics, Dr. Crouse, Dr. Hines, Tompkins, Sessions, William Stemen, John Dalton and Arthur L. Hadley; Athletics, Edward White, Longacre, J. B. White, Samuel C. Moffat, Joss and W. H. Peltier. The Electrics carried off the honors. . . .

The First Golf Club.

The present Fort Wayne Country club, with its extensive links and modern clubhouse southwest of the city, on the line of the Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction company, had its beginning in 1890, when a few enthusiasts played the game on the Hamilton field. Grounds in Lakeside were secured the following year. In 1893 the White grounds east of the city were leased by the organization, which was then known as the Kekionga Golf club, and were occupied until the opening of the present grounds in May, 1911. . . .

Postal Telegraph System.

The local office of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company was opened in 1890. It brought Fort Wayne into close touch with many new sections of outlying territory and created a healthy competition in the telegraphic field. . . .

Proposed Monument to Wayne.

In an appendix of the annual report of the chief engineer of the United States for 1889, it is recommended that a monument to cost $5,000 to the memory of General Anthony Wayne be erected on the old fort site; congress did not act on the suggestion. . . .

Disastrous Fires.

The plant of the American Wheel Co. (White Wheel works) was burned at a loss of $120,000.

The car barns of the street railway company on East Washington street were burned, together with several horses and other property, causing a loss of $18,000.

The Leikauf packing plant was destroyed by fire in October; loss, $22,000. The Dan Falls rendering plant was also burned. . . .

Geary's World Museum.

The Academy of Music (the Rink) became the home of a well known collection of living freaks and curiosities known as Geary's World museum. Many unique entertainments were given in connection with the exhibition. . . .

An Epidemic of La Grippe.

A malady which came to be known as la grippe caused widespread suffering among the citizens of Allen county, and several fatalities resulted. . . .

The "Findlay" Road.

The railroad known as the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western, later absorbed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, was built to connect Fort Wayne with the main line in Ohio. . . .

The Driving Park.

After a prolonged controversy, the Hayden farm northeast of the city was leased by the Fort Wayne Trotting association, of which H. C. Rockhill, W. W. Rockhill, William Fleming, D. N. Foster and P. A. Randall were the principal stockholders. These grounds continued in use until 1913 as the place of annual fairs and racing events. They now form a beautiful residence section. . . .

Pennington's Airship.

E. J. Pennington, of Fort Wayne, who attained wide fame as a promoter of various enterprises more or less substantial, startled the country with the announcement of his alleged solution of the problem of aerial navigation. His airship was exhibited in Chicago before an interested audience of students of aeronautics, but the apparatus was found to lack some elements essential to successful flight.[141] . . .

Activities of 1890.

St. Patrick's Catholic church was organized, with Rev. Thomas O'Leary as pastor, succeeded by Rev. Joseph F. Delaney. . . . Williams park, Calhoun street and Piqua avenue, was donated to the city by Henry M. and Mary Hamilton Williams. . . . The pulley works of the Old Fort Manufacturing company were established by John Dreibelbiss, president; Robert Dreibelbiss, secretary, and James Wilding, secretary and treasurer. . . . The ladies' auxiliary to the Fort Wayne encampment of the Union Veteran Legion was organized, with Jennie M. Graham, president. . . . J. W. Burns became the secretary of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. . . . Forty-two criminals were sent from Allen county to the Michigan City penitentiary between September 1 and December 31. . . . The national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion was held in Fort Wayne in October. . . . Rev. D. Markey became the pastor of Simpson Methodist church. . . . James J. Wood, who attained wide fame as an inventor in the electrical world, removed from Brooklyn to Fort Wayne and became the designing engineer and factory manager of the Jenney Electric works, which grew to immense proportions; 450 employes accompanied Mr. Wood to this city. . . . Societies organized during the year included the Mechecannoohquah tribe No. 106, Independent Order of Red Men; Queen Esther lodge No. 324, Daughters of Rebekah; Fort Wayne lodge No. 155, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. . . . The Allen County Building and Loan association was organized, with Gottlieb Haller, president; C. W. Orr, vice president; E. W. Cook, secretary, and H. A. Keplinger, treasurer. . . . The Morning Musical was organized through the efforts of Jennie Ninde Brady and Essie Preble Myers. . . . Fort Wayne was represented in the Indiana State Baseball league, with William Meyer, captain, and Louis Heilbroner, secretary; the league disbanded July 25.

CHMAPTER LI.

Electric Street Railway—City Building.

1891-1892.

First Electrically-Propelled Street Car.

1891.—The Slattery electric storage battery system was tested on a street car of the Fort Wayne city lines on November 11. With forty-six persons aboard, the car, in charge of W. R. Kimball and Supt. L. D. McNutt, of the electric works, made the circuit of the Belt line in twenty-eight and one-half minutes. This car was later operated on the West Jefferson street line.[142]

Fort Wayne Electric Railway Co.

In 1891 electricity succeeded horse power in the operation of the city street railway lines, following the organization of the Fort Wayne Electric Railway company, of which John H. Bass was the president, M. Stanley Robison, vice president and treasurer, and James M. Barrett, secretary.

The First "Trolley" Accident.

During the winters of the first years of the "trolley" service conductors were not employed on the city lines.

The first "trolley" accident in 1892 resulted in the injury of Mrs. Bartley, an elderly woman, who was seriously hurt while crossing Calhoun street, near the Cathedral. In October, 1892, a little daughter of Gottlieb Mousnest was injured by a car while playing in the street. . . .

Officials of 1891.

The city election resulted in the return of Charles A. Zollinger as mayor, he having been absent from the mayoralty chair for one term, after serving five terms at an earlier period. Daniel L. Harding, his opponent, lost the election by only 97 votes. Other officials elected and appointed were: Clerk, Rudolph C. Reinewald; treasurer, Charles J. Sosenheimer; marshal, Henry C. Franke; attorney, William H. Shambaugh; street commissioner, John J. Mungen; city engineer, Frank M. Randall; chief of police; Frank Wilkinson; waterworks trustees, Charles McCulloch, Christian Boseker and William Bittler; secretary to the board of health, Dr. Louis T. Sturgis; councilmen, W. D. Mayer, Maurice Cody, Peter Eggeman, Anthony Kelker, Charles Buck, Louis Fox, Philip Keintz, H. P. Scherer, Louis Hazzard and F. Charles Meyer. (The list of councilmen does not include hold-over members.) . . .

Wayne Knitting Mills.

The Wayne Knitting mills, now famed throughout America for its production of "Wayne Knit" hosiery, was established in 1891, with the following officers: President, Henry C. Paul; vice president, C. S. Bash; treasurer, William H. Dreier; secretary and manager, Theodore F. Thieme. Other stockholders were William H. Bohn and G. C. Thieme. The original company, which leased the three-story building at the northeast corner of Clinton and Main streets, was capitalized at $30,000. The Wayne Knitting mills were established through the enterprise of Theodore F. Thieme, who visited Germany and made a study of the possibilities of the project and then employed his energy in the development of the idea of an American-made line of fine hosiery. . . . .

"Bloomingdale" Retains Its Name.

At a mass meeting of Bloomingdale citizens held at Hake's hall, in November, in response to a call issued by a faction of citizens who desired the change of the name of the suburb to "North Wayne" or "North Side," the chairman, A. H. Bittinger, retired amidst confusion and the assembly, placing A. R. McCurdy in the chair, voted to retain the time-honored name of Bloomingdale. . .

The Morning Times-Post.

The Monday Morning Times, established early in 1891 by Gart Shober, was made a daily in May under the name of the Morning Times-Post. The paper supported the cause of free silver. Among the well known newspaper men and others connected with the publication before its existence closed in 1896, were Charles S. Bliss, Louis A. Centlivre, Dr. A. J. Boswell, George F. Felts, Charles J. Meegan, Harry M. Williams and Charles L. ("Sandy") Drummond. . .

The Labor Herald.

Members of the Fort Wayne Trades and Labor council, with F. E. Lanterman and Edward ("Peg") Miller as business and editorial managers, established the Labor Herald. After encountering financial difficulties, the paper came under the control of Walter F. Austin and O. H. Ballard, who continued it as a populist organ in support of General James B. Weaver, for president. In December, 1893, the publication was discontinued, but the name, combined with that of the former Monday Morning Times, was revived in 1896, when Gart Shober established the Labor Times-Herald. The latter publication ceased its appearance in 1914. . . .

Activities of 1891.

The Hamilton and Franklin schools were erected. . . . T. B. Shoaff purchased the Aveline house from Miller & Moritz for $90,000. . . . The three-story business building on Columbia street owned by T. J. Fleming and occupied for twenty-five years by Peter Kiser, was destroyed by fire in January. . . . New pastors of Fort Wayne churches were: Rev. G. N. Eldridge, Wayne Street Methodist; Rev. W. R. Wones, Trinity Methodist; Rev. Henry Bridge, St. Paul's Methodist; Rev. John Merritte Driver, Simpson Methodist. Seventy-five churches were represented in the annual meeting of the mission synod of the Lutheran churches. . . . Charles D. Tillo was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Hovey, with the rank of major. . . . Union painters, tinners and teamsters were on strike during the summer months. Zion Evangelical Lutheran church was organized. . . . The fifth annual kreisfest of the German military societies of America was held at Princess rink in August. . . . Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, made an address before the Y. M. C. A. . . . The Isaac Knapp Dental coterie was organized. . . . Fort Wayne was represented in the Northwestern Baseball league, which was disbanded in July. . . . William P. Cooper was appointed a member of the state board of charities. . . . The Landwehr Verein and the Fort Wayne branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers were organized. . . . No. 5 fire engine house was erected. . . . Rathbone temple No. 31, Pythian Sisters, was organized. . . . S. K. Blair succeeded C. D. Gorham as superintendent of the Nickel Plate railway.

The Election of 1892.

Allen county polled 10,010 votes for Grover Cleveland, democrat; 5,486 for Benjamin Harrison, republican; 176 for Bidwell, prohibitionist, and 449 for Weaver, populist.

County officers elected were: Prosecuting attorney, Phil B. Colerick; joint senator, Ochmig Bird; representatives, John F. Rodabaugh, Charles Dalman and S. M. Hench; treasurer, Edward Beckman; sheriff, Edward F. Clausmeier; coroner, Morse Harrod; surveyor, Charles W. Branstrator; assessor, Stephen Heath; commissioner, Josper W. Jones.

Flavius J. Young succeeded George F. Felts, resigned, as superintendent of the county schools.

W. F. McNagny, of Columbia City, was elected to congress.

The following members of the city council were elected: Robert B. Hanna, H. Michael, William Meyer jr., B. W. Skelton, Chauncey B. Oakley, W. L. Pettit, P. J. Scheid, Paul E. Wolf, W. H. McClelland and Thomas DeVilbiss. . .

The People's Party.

With George Jaap as chairman, the Allen county people's party held a convention at the court house and nominated the following citizens for county offices: B. L. Rich, L. P. Nettlehorst, W. F. Austin, J. H. McCurdy, George Jaap, David C. Cardy, P. W. Jackson and Adolph Barman. . . .

Crimes of 1892.

Arthur Green was shot and killed by John Phillips.

John P. Johnson died before he could give the police the name of the man who murdered him on West Creighton avenue.

Henry Kanfman "held up" a Pennsylvania train, climbed aboard and operated the train from Delphos, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, where he was captured.

An incendiary who attempted to burn the Hoagland school building was discovered by C. Schirmeyer, who discharged a revolver at him as he fled.

The police, aided by United States Detective Carter, raided a south side residence and captured Henry Lannager, Loring K. ("Doc" Miller, Mrs. Permelia McCullough and Jessie ("Eva") Friend, charged with counterfeiting.

Orff Park.

The city purchased from John Orff a piece of ground on the east bank of the St. Mary's river for the re-location of West Main street when the present iron bridge was built. This ground, and the triangular piece which was given the name of Orff park, was valued at $5,500.

White National Bank.

The White National bank was organized, with John W. White, president; Thomas B. Hedekin, vice president, and H. A. Keplinger, cashier. This bank was merged with the First National bank in August, 1905. . . .

City Building.

The late Judge Samuel Hanna donated to the city of Fort Wayne a large part of the site of the present city building, at the southeast corner of Barr and East Berry streets. In 1892 C. A. Zollinger, Herman Michael, George W. Ely, Fred Boltz and Peter Eggeman were appointed a committee to look after the preliminary details of the construction of the present building, and municipal bonds were sold to raise the necessary building fund. The structure was designed by Wing & Mahurin, and to Christian Boecker was awarded the building contract. The structure, completed in 1893, cost, with its furnishings, $69,256. On the occasion of the dedication addresses were made by Mayor C. A. Zollinger, Herman Michael, C. F. Muhler, O. P. Morgan, J. B. White, Judge Edward O'Rourke, Col. D. N. Foster and Col. C. B. Oakley. . . .

Activities of 1892.

Beaver chapel (Baptist) was established at the corner of Home and Cottage avenues. . . . The state convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor brought 2,000 delegates to Fort Wayne. . . . The state encampment of the Sons of Veterans was held at the Princess rink; 1,500 delegates attended. . . . The Fortnightly and the Nineteenth century clubs were organized. . . . Fort Wayne was represented in the Western Baseball league, with William Meyer, manager. . . . F. J. Hayden was appointed by Governor Hovey as a member of the Indiana world's fair commission; he served as treasurer of that body. . . . A. C. Aurentz opened a confectionery store. . . . The European School of Music was established.

(The next and final installment of the Pictorial History will appear in the issue of The Sentinel two weeks from today).

REFERENCE NOTES.

[137] The subsequent legal proceedings involving the acquisition of the suburb by the city of Fort Wayne after the town had bonded itself heavily for public improvements, is one of the interesting items of local history of the period.

[138] In 1893 the rebuilt plant was again destroyed by fire to the extent of $150,000.

[139] This company was disbanded in 1889.

[140] This institution was the predecessor of the Tri-State Loan and Trust Co.

[141] In 1897 Mr. Pennington, returning from Europe, claimed to have added $1,500,000 to his fortune by the promotion of various enterprises, including a "horseless carriage" syndicate in Paris.

[142] The Slattery storage battery was applied to the propelling of the first horseless "horseless carriage" in existence, but the experiment was not successful.

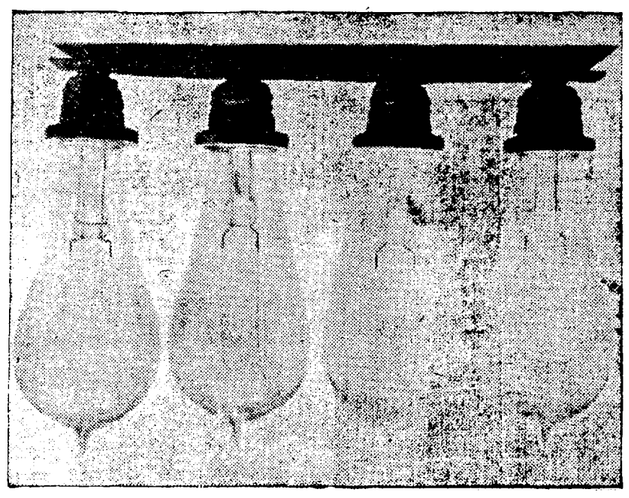
The Marvelous Story of the Incandescent Lamp

How Thomas A. Edison Made Electric Lighting Possible Thirty-five Years Ago.

Thirty-five years ago on the 21st of October, Thomas A. Edison produced the first successful incandescent lamp. To fully appreciate the importance of this wonderful invention one must go back to those days when household electric lighting was deemed impossible by the world's greatest scientists, when the only illuminants were candles, oil lamps and now and then a gas plant in the larger cities. Street lighting was not seriously attempted, store and shops were not illuminated after closing hours and only a few small oil lamps and flickering candles served to illuminate the household after dark.

Those were strenuous days for Mr. Edison. Beside the enormous amount of work entailed by the operations of his manufacturing shops, he was elaborating the engineering plans for the first central station in New York city, covering carefully every detail; he was turning out several new inventions every day; and helping the Board of Fire Underwriters formulate rules for the new art of incandescent lighting. He was also working on the innumerable details relating to isolated electric lighting plants

MR. EDISON'S FIRST INCANDESCENT LAMP.



EARLY TYPES OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

for which there was beginning to be a demand; he was directing the engineering and construction work of his electric railway out at Menlo park. He was working about twenty hours a day at this time. He seemed to be utterly oblivious of the every day things of life. When he seemed to need new clothes, his secretary would order them and have them delivered to Mrs. Edison. When they arrived she would wait until he had gone to bed and then change all his things over from the old suit into the pockets of the new ones and leave that in place of the old suit. He would put it on next morning and just as likely as not go down to the machine works or elsewhere and get the new clothes covered with oil or chemicals.

Previous to 1881 the general public did not know what an incandescent lamp was. An engine and dynamo had been placed in the basement of Edison's office in Fifth avenue, and the house was wired and fitted up with lamps and fixtures for the purpose of educating the public.

It was a matter of years before the general public acquired even a rudimentary knowledge of the art of incandescent lighting. This ignorance gave rise to a long list of most ludicrous incidents. The lamp works shipped some lamps to a customer, forwarding therewith the usual memorandum of shipment, which in this case read: "100 lamps, 110 volts." The customer returned the memorandum with this note written at the foot: "Lamps received, but can not find the volts in the package."

Developments in the new art of incandescent lighting came thick and fast from Mr. Edison in the early eighties. Improvement followed improvement with dazzling rapidity. The manufacturing shops were buzzing hives of industry. Real money, however, was a scarce commodity. Mr. Edison had been obliged to finance the organization of the shops himself, and in doing so had to a large extent mortgaged his future. There was some fearful and wonderful financing done when the pay rolls of the four shops were made up at the week ends.

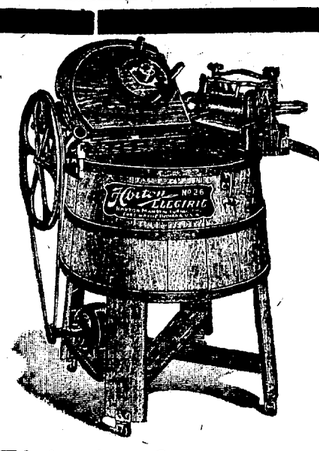
Late one summer afternoon in 1881, Mr. Edison was sitting in Major Eaton's office talking with him. The door opened and in came Mr. F. R. Upton, the manager of the lamp factory, which was then a small wooden building at Menlo park. Mr. Upton was the one who, about a year previous to this time, had gone from Menlo park to New York having on his arm a market basket containing all the incandescent lamps in the world.

"Hello, Upton," said Mr. Edison, "how are you making out?"

"Fine," replied Mr. Upton, exultantly. "We finished a thousand lamps today."

Mr. Edison said nothing, but seized a pad of paper and figured for a few minutes. Then looking up, he said: "In fifteen years you'll be making 40,000 a day."

As a matter of fact, the lamp factory was actually turning out about 45,000 lamps a day in 1896, and this number per hour is not unusual today.



An Open Letter

MR. HUSBAND:

Dear Sir—Why haven't you bought your wife a Horton Electric Washing and Wringing Machine?

Never gave the matter any thought?

Listen!

Haven't you ever heard her complain of the hard work of washing or the harder work of having someone else do it for her?

Yes? Well—

There are good reasons, then, why you should at once place one of these famous machines in your home.

As soon as you do this, wash day will be a glad day instead of a hard day. Even a woman who isn't able to do hard work can do a good sized washing with perfect ease.

It's economical. Costs only 1½ cents per hour to operate. All you have to do is to connect it with a common electric light socket.

It saves the clothes—no wearing out of fine fabrics as is the case when the clothes are rubbed on a washboard.

It save time. Wash day hours are reduced almost two-thirds.

In short, if you needed anything as much in your business as your wife needs this machine in her business of taking care of your home and your clothes, you wouldn't hesitate a minute to buy it.

We will gladly place one in your home on trial. You'll find it the one of the best investments you ever made.

We expect to hear from you.

Respectfully,

SEAVEY HARDWARE CO.

This is the Famous Horton Electric Washing Machine Which does a Whole Washing With But Very Little Work for

5c

FREE TRIAL

We are anxious to have every interested housewife and her husband interested in the purchase of one of these splendid washing and wringing machines. We will be glad, therefore, to place one of them in every home FREE OF CHARGE for a thorough trial.

SEAVEY HARDWARE CO.

HARRISON AND PEARL STREETS.

"If It's a Good Thing Seavey's Have It."

Plea for Conservation Made to Indiana D. A. R.

Report of Martha Brandriff Hanna, Made to the State Conference in Fort Wayne.

Note.—At the request of national and state officials of the Daughters of American Revolution, The Sentinel is pleased to present in full the following report made to the state D. A. R. conference in Fort Wayne by Martha Brandriff Hanna, of this city, chairman of the committee on welfare of women and children and on conservation of the home.

Madam Vice President-General, Madam State Regent, Madam Regent and Daughters of the American Revolution: "Welfare of women and children and conservation of the home."

What a wealth of meaning is contained in those words.

"When it shall be said in any country in the world, 'My poor are happy; neither ignorance nor distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets are free of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes are not oppressive; the rational world is my friend because I am the friend of happiness.' When these things can be said, then may that country boast of its constitution and its government." So said Thomas Payne over one hundred years ago.

The supreme crime against childhood consists in permitting child labor. When this blot upon civilization is finally done away with under the co-operative commonwealth, then every child born of woman will have the time and opportunity for a rounded education, with minds open to the sunlight of truth and reason, and courage to think and speak for themselves, instead of being under bondage of mind and slavery of body that is worse than death. Millions of people weep over the sufferings of one man, who in life was despised and rejected by his fellow countrymen, allotted a shameful death on the cross 1900 years ago. Yet these same devout millions remain stolidly indifferent to the torturing of their own flesh and blood, brothers and sisters today in mines under our very feet, in sweatshops just around the corner, in mills only across the street, in the bull pens and in the jails. Devotees prostrate themselves before the graven image of the crucified Jesus, and forget the little children he loved and plead for, who are crucified daily the year round in the coal breakers, glass factories and cotton mills, and enticed and lured into the hell of the white slave traffic. There are 2,000,000 little children who drag their weary bodies to and from American mills and factories and sweatshops every day with pain in their hearts and dullness in their brains. Do you hear them calling for help?

Our government takes pride in declaring that never again will we make war upon a weaker nation for the purpose of acquiring territory. This is our boast, we protect the weak among nations, yet we make war upon and oppose the child. We have heard much about the sacred right of children to live their natural lives, to love and enjoy all that our age demands for and can give them. Let us introduce the children to this land of the free, to the joys and the sweets of the home. There is plenty of land to supply all with a home, where they may enjoy the pure air, God's gift to all the world. We live in a world where the welfare of all must be considered before the convenience of the individual.

The foundation of the family is the home. It is where the little ones must be reared to take their places in the new life. The home is the foundation of the nation. You can tell exactly the degree of civilization, the morality and the culture of that nation by the standing of its women.

It is the time for the American woman, founder of the finest home, the most wonderful woman that the world has ever known, to claim her kingdom. She is queen of the world, ruler of the cradle. It is time for her to revolt, to be the mother of a new revolution, to revolt against the "freakish ideas of the Parisian courtesan." It is time to set up social standards, literature, dress, everything American, and the world will follow. (In Petoskey this summer I noticed goods displayed in the windows, "Made in America.") The American woman leads the world, if she only knew it.

We are the women whose ancestors were the founders of this country; wonderful women who built the most magnificent institutions that the world has ever known, the Colonial home with its democracy, its companionship, its high ideals, its cultivation. Back of those women we are the descendants of those Teuton women who marched with their men across morasses and mountains of Europe a thousand years ago, equal, side by side with their husbands. We have never been bought or sold. But the Latin woman who comes to us today has a very different history back of her; these people have a different tradition. We hope to strike down to the root of every menace to the home today. It is the duty of fathers as well as mothers to take an active part in direction of schools. Education has just one purpose—its object is to adjust each individual to life. In so far as it accomplishes this, education is worth while, parents and teachers, home and school working together, for united ideals can be of inestimable benefit to children and to the nation. Uncle Sam wants better children. The federal department of labor has established a children's bureau to teach parents how to care for children. For some time Uncle Sam has been paying considerable attention to the improvement of hogs and live stock, and how to raise pumpkins and potatoes. It is encouraging to find attention now being turned toward improving the human race. When you lift a child you life the world.

Pinchot gave a fine address on the conservation policy, an object lesson on the great overflow of the great rivers, which was a fine illustration of the work that is upon us—the conservawe need to do. Conservation of natural resources is in process. The conservation of our human resources has begun. The spirit of the city is pre-eminently the co-operative spirit. There is no life of human worth except that based upon common life. Efficiency is coming to be stated not only in terms of profit and product, but of human welfare. Will this terrible war which is laying waste the fairest parts of the European continent, slaying human beings by thousands and hundreds of thousands, piling up a huge war debt to be borne by the survivors, reducing cities to ruins, saddening the hearts of neutrals whose sympathy goes forth alike to the sufferers—will this most unexpected calamity benefit mankind by one useful lesson, or will it prove barren in its unshamed results?

Youan, the president of the Chinese republic, a wise and just man who presides over the destinies of almost one-fourth of the population of the world, said: "The true rule of conduct is to conserve our rights and the rights of others."

The craving for territorial expansions fires the brains and the blood of the war ministers, marshals and admirals, and the men must slay and be slain. Happy are the people who have the good fortune to avoid war, who walk along the path of peace with honor. Let the women of every nation make their men understand that the highest patriotism lies in conserving life, and health, and energy, and all that is best in civilization.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of Detroit, in his address, "The Challenge of Childhood," stated that 8,000,000 children are Christless, one-third in the world without knowledge. Queen Victoria was greeted by 4,000 children at a great ovation; when at home, instead of thanking the people for their homage, she telegraphed: "Are the children safe? Is it well with the children?" Dr. Rice went on to say: "Turn the robbers off the streets and it will be safe for women and children to go anywhere. Home and church will be made so alluring that the children will want to stay in the home, and want to attend the church." He talked to two boys about fifteen years old in a Detroit prison. One said: "It is you that has done it. If the church would allure the boys—but the glitter and the pleasure of the streets was what lured me and made me what I am. The world of the boy problem is homelessness, isolation of soul driven in upon himself leads to degeneracy; fellowship is what he wants, and needs it from his father. Fellowship is heaven, and lack of fellowship is hell. What is greater than home life with father and mother and children at the family hearthstone?

Quoting ex-President Taft in an article, "Social Danger," he said: "There is a greater than absence of sex education in the family. I mean the absence of home discipline of children due to the laziness and the moral weakness of the parents of the present day. The craze for the new kind of dancing and the objectional attitudes that many exhibit in it is another feature of the modern society that can not be ignored in the breaking down of the barriers of the so-called prudishness of a past era."

It has been proposed to educate the parents. The problem is a difficult one, not because there is not a natural way of solving it, but because of the failure of the parents to provide the solution.

Safeguarding the child at the very beginning of its life, the twilight sleep, which is a heavenly gift to motherhood, motoher and child are spared the period of unnecessary suffering and rest secure in the blessing of comfort. The next thing for the child's welfare is to have its clothing sanitary. Baby clothing is made in diseased homes—70 per cent. of homes in New York where babies' caps are made, venereal diseases were found. The only solution is prohibition of garment making in homes. The evils of child labor was illustrated by witnesses with references to children from four years and upward employed in home work.

Mothers' Pensions—For relief of destitute women who are mothers, allowance made on conditions. The child must live at home with the mother, who must be the proper person morally, physically and mentally for bringing up the child. Judge Lindsay says: "For one-third of the money that it takes to keep a child in an institution, that child can be kept at home, and who will say that a home child is not better off than an institution child?"

Community Dangers.—The lure of picturesque thoroughfares with their jostling throngs and luring lights place on society a moral responsibility to protect the young. Safeguard the children on playgrounds, the municipal dance hall, moving pictures, night messenger boys exposed to unfavorable influences, find ways and means of safeguarding newsboys from vagrants and loafers, benefit or peril depend on control of harmful element through the constructive agency of a well constructed club of their own social organization.

Responsibility of the Home.—Delinquent children are what we are except for friends and the grace of God. To condemn them is a greater crime than the offense. Society is the culprit. He is neither bad nor good. He is what others made him. Every child is as good as the home he comes from.

Why Girls Start Wrong.—Pathetic thoughtlessness of parents, who provide for material needs, but forget the impulse of the soul is to love and be loved. If the heart of the mother does not provide the safeguarding grip of love, the street will provide, impelled by healthy blood and normal impulses, but without moral or mental maturity sufficient to guide. A boy needs his father; it takes more than money to train up a child in the way he should go. Parental neglect means unwholesome companionship and mischievous adventure. The daily associates of children shape their characters and habits. A mother can hardly give her girl or boy a better present than a friendship with a fitting companion. It is necessary for a mother to assert her authority and tell the children positively that they must not make friends or companions of a child known to be corrupt.

The Children's Bureau.—An appeal is made to the chapters to further the work of Miss Julia Lathrop's committee of the Children's Bureau in establishing visiting nurses into the rural communities and push the matter of birth registration. It is the basis of all welfare work for children and forms the very best foundation of society. Welfare work for women and children has wonderful possibilities. If every woman would do as well as the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson did, the welfare of women and children and the conservation of the home would be accomplished.

In reply to letters asking for a report of committees of fifty-four chapters, twenty-four responded. Of these ten had no report of work. Thirteen chapters reported work being done.

In Fort Wayne, the committee on welfare of women and children of the Mary Penrose Wayne chapter, is a most efficient one—Mrs. C. B. Fitch, chairman; Mrs. Clark Fairbank, who is on the board of state federation conservation, also on general federation conservation, and Mrs. G. W. McCaskey, who has served several years on the state board of children's guardians. They have worked faithfully and indefatigably, together with Judge Eggeman, who has jurisdiction over the juvenile court, to secure an appropriation for a detention home. They were ably assisted by the public library in procuring data, correspondence and literature. The public library is splendidly equipped and the librarian and assistants are ready to render courteous attention in helping every one who desires information of any kind. The children's room, with its wealth of books, pictures and story-telling hour, is a delight to the throng of children who improve their opportunity; also a room containing the Stockbridge loan collection of beautiful birds for the use of the Audubon society. The relic room in our beautiful court house was given to the daughters of the Mary Penrose Wayne chapter by the county commissioners, to place valuable historical relics of revolutionary times where they may be of educational interest and pleasure to the young and old.

A baby milk depot was installed in the First Presbyterian church, under the direction of Rev. H. B. Master, the elders, skilled physicians, trained nurses and the visiting nurse. For three months this summer fifty quarts of certified milk were distributed daily to sixty babies.

The College club has an extension department of 460 members of the working class and foreigners, to whom is given (at a mere nominal sum) vocational training. We have a police matron and a juvenile court, Rescue mission, free bed for children, free bed for adults, many playgrounds, vacational schools, Parent-Teachers' associations, Social unions, Associated Charities, settlement work, Willing Workers, King's Daughters, Christmas tree at court house and band, Christmas carols, isolation hospitals, three large hospitals, Hebrew Benevolent society, county infirmary, three orphanages, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., W. C. T. U., R. R. Y. M. C. A., Bible training school, Woman's Club league of seven departments, drama league, seventeen magnificent public school buildings, Concordia college, Catholic and Lutheran schools, state institute for feeble minded youth, many lovely parks for recreation and a Salvation Army. I heard Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, called "the little prison mother," give an address before nearly 2,000 people at Bay View assembly this summer.

The clubs of the city are raising money for gifts to be sent to the Christmas ship for distribution to the war orphans and widows.

Work of Other Chapters.

Bloomington Chapter.—Making a study of the Digest of Indiana Laws for Women and Children, Christmas gifts to Monroe county poor farm.

Madison, John Paul Chapter.—Placed books on conservation in public library; members work in other clubs, looking after women and children; had a police matron in summer, and conservation in school work.

Jeffersonville, Ann Rogers Clark Chapter.—Interested in Parent-Teachers' associations, civic improvement, pianos for several school buildings, playgrounds, school garden clubs and a housing committee.

Lafayette, Gen. De LaFayette Chapter.—Many are members of Woman's council, looking after welfare of girls in the Children's home; study lines on "Mountain Whites."

Marion, Gen. Francis Marion Chapter.—Gave a flag to eighth grade pupil for best essay on patriotic subject; box of attractive books to mountain children of Berea, Ky.; money to playgrounds; appointed committee to organize a chapter for children, D. A. R.; have an organized charity; truant officer appointed; spirit of welfare in the air.

Richmond Chapter.—In garden contest, slum district, they awarded nine American flags as prizes. The judges finding miserable sanitary conditions in the homes, the chapter called a meeting of the clubs and city officials and acquainted them of existing condition. The Domestic Science club raised a fund for a visiting nurse; chapter gave interesting program of Victrola selections and historical moving pictures; regent entertained Mothers' club and Art club and gave a talk on welfare work.

Plymouth, Wythougan Chapter.—Gave a scholarship of $50 for a girl at Berry school, Rome, Ga., and an American flag to the public library.

Huntington Chapter.—Welfare committee had charge of two programs; "Modern Madonna" was reviewed, with discussion of Indiana laws.

Franklin, Alexander Hamilton Chapter—Gave a prize of $5 to seventh and eighth grade pupils with highest average in American history; also $5 to junior and senior pupils with best essay on conservation.

Rensselaer, Gen. Van Rensselaer Chapter.—Gave two prizes to senior girls for making their own graduation dresses to encourage simplicity of dress, made under domestic science teacher, at a limited cost.

Indianapolis, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter.—Upon petition to the mayor, established the municipal Christmas tree. It gave pleasure to men, women and children and was a decided success. The Christmas carols were rendered by church choirs. An organization known as the "Foreigners' Home," with kindergarten, for a meeting place for foreigners; committee provided towels for bathroom, and American flag and money for piano players.

Frankfort, Capt. Harmon Aughe Chapter.—Contributed $5 to the Berry school, Georgia.

Autumn Tints at Lake Everett. 10-6-tf

"77"

FOR GRIP, INFLUENZA, COUGHS, SORE THROAT

COLDS

Prof. Christy says: "I have used and recommended Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics for twenty-five years; they are all that could be wished for and are the 'ounce of prevention.'"

To break up a Cold take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, till the Cold becomes settled and hangs on, it may take longer.

Two sizes, 25c and $1.00, at all druggists, or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 Williams street, New York.—Advertisement.

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NEWS OF FORT WAYNE'S NEIGHBORS

INVESTIGATE BROTHER'S DEATH.

Bluffton Men Inquire Into Dying of "Zeb" Shively in Fort Wayne Jail.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 17.—David and Sherman Shively went to Fort Wayne this morning to make a personal investigation of the facts surrounding the death of their brother, Elmer or "Zeb," in the Allen county jail last Tuesday night. They talked with the officers at the jail, with the doctors who were called to attend their brother and with Corb Conklin, of this city, who was arrested with Mr. Shively and who is still in jail there.

They stated on their return to Bluffton that they are far from satisfied with their discoveries and that they will investigate further. They say that their brother was a sick man when he was placed in jail and that he was not given medical attention until his condition became desperate. He had been a sufferer from heart trouble and his condition was serious from this and other causes when he was placed in jail. The doctors told them that when they were called there was nothing that could be done for their brother. The Messrs. Shively feel that he should have had medical attention long before. They say that Conklin assured them that the statement from Fort Wayne that he was well and ate heartily is false.

Conklin also told them that he and "Zeb" were not guilty of getting money under false pretenses and that they actually cleaned the cistern and were entitled to the money they received from the Fort Wayne woman whose husband later caused their arrest.

"BETSY AND I ARE OUT" AGAIN.

Huntington, Ind., Oct. 17.—Charging that her husband failed to provide a living, that he called her vile names and that he blacked her eye, Mrs. Mary E. Willets, 72 years old, of Andrews, has filed suit in the Huntington circuit court for a divorce from Philo Willets, 79 years old. She asks the restoration of her first husband's name, Fredericks. The suit is an outgrowth of a battle in which Mrs. Willets and her husband engaged soon after they were married over the possession of a garden patch. At that time Mr. Willets was considerably worsted in the fray and sued his wife for damages. Mrs. Willets in the complaint alleges that they were married March 18, 1914, and that they separated June 27, 1914.

HAD JUST JOINED CHURCH.

Elkhart, Ind., Oct. 17.—The state has rested in the Floyd Fifer murder case being tried before Judge Harman in the Elkhart superior court and the defense began today. Rev. Massey, of South Bend, at whose religious revival Fifer joined church, was on the stand and testified as to the defendant's relations with the church at about the time he is charged with shooting and killing Emanuel A. Fink, South Bend druggist. The revival was in progress at the time Fink was shot in his drug store, but Rev. Massey could not say positively that Fifer was in church at the time of the shooting as he set forth during the repudiation of his confession. The trial will extend into next week.

LAD DIES OF TETANUS.

Goshen, Ind., Oct. 17.—Dean H. Beery, aged five years, is dead here of tetanus, the result of infection developing in the wound he received when the automobile in which he was riding with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Beery, was demolished by a Big Four freight train on the North Main street crossing on the evening of October 2nd. The three people were pinned in the top of the auto delivery wagon, which Mr. Beery used in making his bread deliveries. The lad was the least injured of the three, but was treated at the hospital where his parents had been taken.

BITES OFF END OF TONGUE.

Huntington, Ind., Oct. 17.—William E. Hood, oiler and belt man in the Erie machine shops here, was seriously injured and narrowly escaped death when he fell from a scaffold onto an iron planer, a distance of about twenty feet. In the fall he bit the end of his tongue off, suffered a deep gash about three inches long on his chin, knocked out several teeth and painfully twisted his ankle. The severed end of his tongue was lost, and it is probable that his power of speech will be noticeably affected by the injury.

SMITH FLIES TO AUBURN.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 17.—Art Smith, the famous birdboy, arrived in Auburn at 4:15 yesterday afternoon, having made the trip overland in his flying machine. Members of the Moose had been apprised of his early coming in the afternoon and a large number saw him arrive at the ball park.

ANTWERP NEWS.

Antwerp, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Donald O. Evelsizer, who is employed on the farm of J. C. Culbertson, east of town, was a passenger to Fort Wayne Friday.

Mrs. O. E. Leinard and son, Frank, of Paulding, are the guests of her sister, Mrs. James Sexton and family.

Miss Minnie Craft went to Woodburn Thursday, where she will be employed at Blue Cast sanitarium for a short time.

Due to the rains of the past few days, work on the concrete road south of the Maumee river bridge has been discontinued, but will be hustled when Old Sol gets on the job again.

Mrs. Rachel Banks, who was called to Kalamazoo, Mich., by the serious illness of Mrs. Anna Neat, reports her as being much better, and she expects to return to her home here next week.

Frank Reeb, one of our progressive farmers and stock men, was a business visitor at Fort Wayne Thursday.

The new bowling alley has been opened for business and is drawing the crowds. The boys that have been needing exercise are now taking heroic treatment, the noise of fallen timber being almost continuous.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crawford, farmer folks north of town, are home from Ann Arbor, Mich., where they went the first of the week to consult a specialist in regard to the health of the former, who is troubled with lung affection.

Miss Hazel Oswalt went to Fort Wayne Friday evening, where she will visit, being the guest of her cousin, Clarence Oberholster and family during her stay.

Miss Hazel Stainfield gave a pot luck supper at her home Friday evening, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Charles Caston, who has been a guest at the parental home the past week, and who returned to her home at Saratoga, Ind., Saturday.

The work on the new Methodist parsonage, which is being built by Contractor E. K. Terwilleger, is nearing completion, and the same is expected to be ready for occupancy on or before Nov. 1st.

Theo. Noffsinger was a business visitor at Defiance Friday.

Miss Flossie Johnson entertained a few dinner guests Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Chas. Caston. Those enjoying this informal affair were Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Harris and daughter, Harriet, and Miss Hazel Stainfield and Thomas Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Roberts, accompanied by Miss Alice Roberts, who have been visiting in this vicinity, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Camp, at their country home south of town, returned to their home at Thurman, Ind., Thursday.

William Coffiet, who was called home the first of the week by the illness of his wife, returned to Fort Wayne Thursday, where he reported for duty in the carpenter crew of the Wabash.

Charley Harris, one of our farmer folks north of the river, was a business visitor at Fort Wayne Thursday.

Mrs. Nathan Doctor was a visitor at Fort Wayne Thursday, where she spent the day the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ashley and family.

Wilbur Armstrong, superintendent of the Antwerp and Woodburn Telephone company, accompanied by Reed Nelson, the trouble investigator, were visitors at the latter place Thursday.

Charles Wilson, agent for the G. R. & I. railroad, at Sturgis, Mich., who has been visiting at this place the past week, the guest of his grandparents, Samuel Johnson and wife, returned to his home Thursday.

Mrs. Jane Rodgers, who has been employed as a practical nurse at Fort Wayne, the past year, returned to her home at this place Thursday, where she will enjoy a vacation.

NEW HAVEN NEWS.

New Haven, Ind., Oct. 17.—Mrs. George Keller has returned from New Mexico, where she has spent several months.

Mrs. Harry Purvis and little son visited relatives at Payne this week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Urbine, Sunday, Oct. 11—a daughter.

The ladies of the Busy Bee Sewing club are busily engaged in preparing for their festival to be given Saturday, October 24, in the M. E. church basement. Booths of home-baked goods and home-made articles will be sold. Supper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Dr. L. S. Null was in Van Wert Friday.

Miss Inez Gorrell, teacher of District No. 11, south of town, is arranging for a box social which she will give at her school building on Friday evening, October 23.

A democratic meeting will be held in the city hall here next Monday evening. E. G. Hoffman, county chairman, is the principal speaker.

Ross Elson has reopened the Tourists' Inn here and is now catering to the public.

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Electrically Lighted and Started

The unexpected!

An Overland—electrically started, electrically lighted, stream-line body, powerful, large five-passenger touring car—priced at only $850.

This is the first car of its size, capacity, power and electrical equipment to sell below $1000!

Certainly never before has such big and exceptional value, at such an unusually low price, been offered.

Though the price is lower than ever, the quality is maintained throughout. All materials, metals and workmanship are of the very best.

We could not purchase nor produce with more precaution and precision. This new car is as fine and as finished internally as it is externally.

This newest Overland has the genuine fashionable stream-line body design. Its snappy, superb and stylish lines are the work of our master designers.

The body color is Brewster green—always so rich and attractive. It is neatly trimmed with fine hair-line striping of pure ivory white.

The electric starting and electric lighting equipment is one of the most reliable and best established on the market.

There is also a high tension magneto which is independent of the starting and lighting system and requires no dry cells.

This car rides just like it looks—beautifully. The new, long, improved underslung rear springs give maximum riding comfort. No jolting or jarring on the road—just absolute ease and smoothness at all times.

Tires are 33 inch x 4 inch all around. Never before has a car at this price come equipped with such large tires.

It seats five adults comfortably, without crowding. It is a big, spacious five-passenger touring car.

It has the famous Overland 30 h. p. motor of remarkable strength, speed, durability and economy, developing more power than you will ever require.

With left-hand drive, center control, 33" x 4" tires, demountable rims (with one extra) electric head, side, dash and tail lights, electric horn, top, top cover, robe rail, speedometer and ventilating, rain-vision type windshield, this car at this price is destined to be known as the greatest motor car achievement of the season.

Orders are now being taken for immediate delivery.

Following are a few of the many high grade features—features that are usually found on cars costing considerably more money.

- 30 H. P. motor
- Stream-line body
- Ample room for five passengers
- Electrically started
- Electrically lighted
- Electric horn
- High-tension magneto
- All electric switches on instrument board of cowl dash
- Ventilating, rain-vision type windshield
- High-grade upholstery
- Thermo-syphon cooling
- Five bearing crankshaft
- Rear axle; floating type
- Rear springs; extra long, underslung, 3-4 elliptic
- 106 inch wheelbase
- 33 inch x 4 inch tires
- Demountable rims
- One extra rim
- Left-hand drive
- Center Control
- Body color: Brewster green with ivory white striping
- Complete equipment, including speedometer, robe rail, tools, etc.

FORT WAYNE OVERLAND AUTO CO.

PHONE 505. 124-128 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

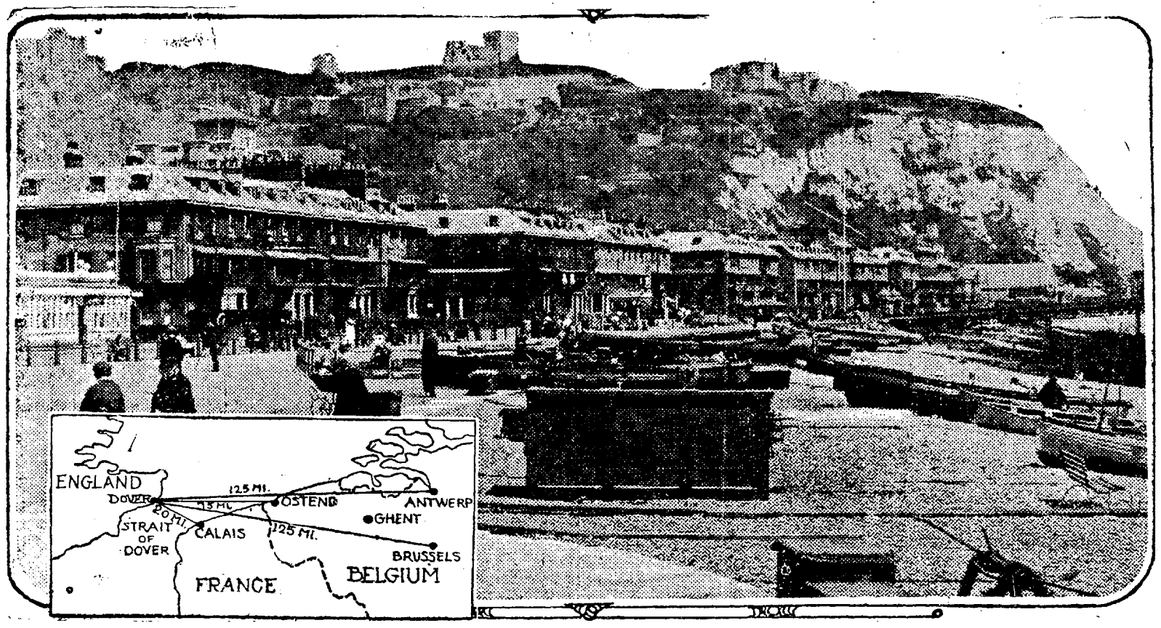
Two-passenger Roadster, - - $795
Delivery Wagon with closed body, $895

Delivery Wagon with open body, - - $850
The larger four-cylinder Overland Touring Car, $1075

35 H. P. four-passenger Coupe, $1600

All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

Famous Dover Keeps Eye Out for Zeppelins—Has Marvelous Gun to Bring Down "German Sausages."



SEAPORT AT DOVER, THE FAMOUS AND HISTORIC OLD TOWN WHICH IS THE GATEWAY TO ENGLAND FROM THE CONTINENT.

(By H. P. Burton.)

Dover, Eng., Oct. 17. Special Correspondence.)—The ribbon of salt water that shines between Dover cliffs and Belgian sands—between the high headlands of England and the low shores of Belgium—is only a few miles by steamer. And the uhlans of the Germans, the drum majors of resounding terror, are reported to be skirmishing upon the very shores of Belgium! A gymnastic leap by Zeppelin, or a swift cleavage of dividing waters by submarine—and Dover may be captured!

* * *

The chalky cliffs of Dover bristle today with giant guns as the flanks of porcupines bristle with living weapons. Big eighty-ton monsters, painted white, poke their noses from the snowy steeps; smaller guns, farther down, and painted green, are half-buried in grassy slopes; and scores of long, slim-nosed fellows train their mouths skywards from every point of vantage on surrounding summits. The monsters are for any superdreadnaught that should venture too near the throshold of England; the green guns farther down have business with a too daring torpedo boat or a too valiant submarine; the guns atop the hill are for—Zeppelins!

It is the thought of Zeppelins, above all, that has Dover in its panic-producing grip. I knew it the minute I struck the town. You could feel it in the air. You could watch every one peer slyly upwards and outwards from time to time and when I reached the shore, there, at the edge of the sea, were two English aeroplanes patrolling for German "birds."

Dover does not go to-sleep o' nights these times. When darkness falls and the light of Cape Gruz Nez, on the coast of France, begins its flashing, Dover starts her work of watching in earnest—for is it not in the night that Zeppelins drop bombs?

The evening I was in Dover no fewer than twenty-four searchlights were sweeping the skies. There were three on the turrets of old Dover castle—this fortress that has been British, Roman, Saxon and Norman in turn—and Dover has heard that the kaiser says he will eat his Christmas dinner in the hall where William the Conqueror came to demand the keys that Harold had sworn to give!

Another searchlight blazed from the ruins of the Pharos, that, in another warlike era, served as a beacon for the Roman gallies on their way from Gaul.

The searchlights were everywhere except where the war department has secreted its most formidable guns.

And Dover really does get its little scare every once in a while. I joined a crowd of territorials, raw recruits of the local Buffs, Kentish drovers, and a lot of miscellaneous townsfolk standing in front of the bakery in the market square (where, by the way, David Copperfield begged the famous loaf of bread) watching the searchlights at the end of the pier, when an icy shudder suddenly ran up and down the spine of every man of us.

"They're here at last! Duck your heads, boys!" some one shouted, and we all did feel like ducking for a moment!

And who wouldn't have been scared? Our nerves were on edge, anyway. About a couple of miles off half a dozen black objects were piercing the rays of a great finger of light. Whatever the things were, they were coming head-on from the direction of Ostend, over the town at an altitude of about 800 feet. We didn't run and hide; the experiences of the citizens of Antwerp had taught up that it was useless to try and dodge aerial bombs. The only thing to do was to trust to luck. No, we didn't skeedaddle; instead, we all ran helter-skelter to the waterfront the better to see the excitement—to see the guns bring the invaders down.

At last the night of nights had arrived!

A few moments of suspense as they drew nearer and then—

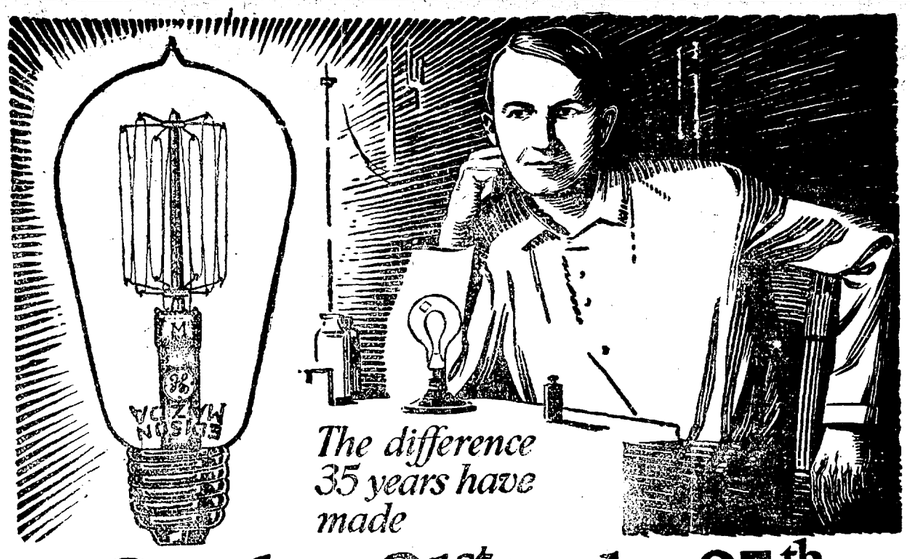
The "aeroplanes" were sea gulls! By getting in front of the powerful rays of the searchlights their size had been greatly increased and—our imagination had done the rest!

* * *

Up on Northfall Meadow, near the spot where a big monoplane in stone has been set flush with the springy turf to mark the landing place of Louis Bleriot after the first flight ever made across the channel, and over which, three days after England and Germany went to war, thirty-seven machines of the royal flying corps, on their way to France, flew in the course of three hours, I was permitted by a couple of good-natured armed sentries to get as near as a shallow moat and a menacing mass of barbed wire entanglement would allow to the gun—the gun.

To my untutored eyes it did not mean much. For all the world it seemed to resemble a linotype machine with a long, skinny, shiny barrel sticking out from the top of it.

"But it is the most marvelous gun in the world, my lad," said the sentry. "And if one of these 'German sausages' flies this way—watch it drop! Why, we're just pining for Zeppelins!"



October 21st is the 35th anniversary of Edison's first incandescent lamp

When the great inventor saw the first flash of light from that first incandescent lamp 35 years ago, he dreamed of the day when every home would be lighted by electricity. The realization of that dream is now made possible by the development of the

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

These economical lamps give from 3 to 6 times as much light as old-style carbon lamps, without using any more electricity.

If you want to get the full benefit of this saving you should put EDISON MAZDA Lamps in every room of your house.

There is an EDISON MAZDA for every lighting purpose—from the tiny battery lamps and small automobile lamps to the giant 1000 watt size, nearly 2000 candle-power, for stores, theatres, factories, etc.

Let us show you how they save, and advise you which to use for YOUR purpose.

Ed. 38

Light and Power Dept.

Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company

Telephones 298-299

If You Neglect Your Scalp Your Hair Will Fall

Cuticura Soap Shampoos

Preceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment applied by the end of finger to the scalp skin will soften and remove patches of dandruff, allay itching or irritation and quickly promote hair-growing conditions. Special directions accompany each cake.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 3F, Boston.

DR. RUSH 49-50-51 Pixley Bldg. Tel. 589. The Specialist Practicing the Wonderful New Treatment scientifically, skillfully and honestly, who is noted for CURES of Diseases. If you are deformed, undeveloped or told to have an operation, Dr. Rush will tell FREE what he can do for you. Especially if others have failed. 17 Years in Fort Wayne.

Dr. Johnston
OSTEOPATH
4th FLOOR SHOAFF BUILDING. TAKE ELEVATOR.
Graduate of Kirksville, Mo.
Diseases and Deformities Treated.
EXAMINATION FREE.
Phone—Office, 1529; Residence, 6534

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MONEY TO LOAN
On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Vehicles and Other Personal Property.
At Legal Rate 2 Per Cent Per Month
Long Time and Easy Payments. See us before you borrow.
Peoples Collateral Loan Co.
718 Calhoun St., Room 5, 2nd Floor, Seidel Bik., Phone 1773

OSSIAN NEWS.

Ossian, Ind., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Nellie Craig-Smith, of Manchester, Iowa, came Thursday and is a guest of her brother-in-law, David Craig, and other Ossian relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. William Miller and Mrs. Davis, of Greenville, Ohio, motored to Ossian Thursday evening and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Krewson, Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Roe and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Salisbury will go the first of next week to Geneva, Ohio, for a wek's visit with their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Fern Blair.

Mrs. Fred Vananda visited in Fort Wayne Thursday.

L. F. Chalfant came home Thursday evening from Oak Hill, Ohio, for a weekend visit with his family. Mr. Chalfant is rural district superintendent of schools at that place.

Miss Zane White, of Fort Wayne, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Dale Elzey.

Mrs. Ernest Vananda entertained most delightfully the S. P. C. Square club on Thursday evening and served an elegant two course supper. The club members decided to hold a Hallowe'en masquerade party on Friday evening, Oct. 30th, at the home of Mrs. Belvia Way. Those present were Mesdames Maud Swihart, Carrie Melching, Belva Way, Glen Weirich, Bessie Vananda, Mame Poffenberger, Lavern Timbrook, and as a guest, Mrs. Gee Lord.

Orin Roe broke his right leg at the ankle, snapping both bones, Thursday morning. He was riding a horse for H. J. Hunter, trying it out, and the animal reared, throwing Roe to the ground. Mr. Roe was carired to Dr. Dyar's office where he received medical care and was then taken to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Freiberger are entertaining a little daughter, who arrived this week.

Misses Helen Roe and Nina Bowman left Friday evening to spend the weekend with Miss Lela Bowman, of Zanesville.

Miss Eleanor King is visiting this week with Miss Clair Hatfield, of Winona Lake, and will also visit with Mrs. W. E. Hunter, of Columbia City, before returning home.

The Philathea Girls were entertained by Mrs. A. F. Roe on Friday evening, at which time they elected officers for the ensuing year.

Misses Mary Harter, Lizzie Johnston, Dorcas Glass, Anna Glass and Mrs. Margaret McClelland went to Bluffton today and took with them well filled baskets, to spend the day as guests of Miss Etta Weisell.

Adam Hamilton, of Zanesville, has sold the barber shop which he bought some months ago from Jim Johnson, to O. T. Bowman, of Kingsland. Mr. Bowman has employed W. T. Bailey, who owned the shop previous to Johnson. Mr. Hamilton is returning to Zanesville, where he has purchased a shop and where he owns a fine modern home.

David Hoopengardner has gone to New Galilee, Pa., for a few weeks' visit in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ena Hoopengardner.

Mrs. Fred Gibson visited in Fort Wayne Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hoopengardner, Mrs. J. W. Crummitt and Mrs. Huse motored to Fort Wayne Thursday and went to the St. Joseph hospital to see George Stover, who was recently operated on for appendicitis.

Mrs. L. W. Kemper and children will leave today for their home in South Milford after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Green.

Abram Hoopengardner left this week for McConnelsburg, Pa., to visit with his cousin, John Fox, and with other friends of school days in that locality. He will also visit relatives in Beaver Falls and New Galilee, Pa., before returning home.

Ends Dry, Hoarse or Painful Coughs Quickly

A Simple, Home-Made Remedy, Inexpensive but Unequaled

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant tasting, home-made cough syrup has caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It gives almost instant relief and will usually overcome the average cough in 24 hours.

Get 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) from any drug store, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough remedy at a cost of only 54 cents or less. You couldn't buy as much ready-made cough medicine for $2.50. Easily prepared and never spoils. Full directions with Pinex.

The promptness, certainty and ease with which this Pinex Syrup overcomes a bad cough, chest or throat cold is truly remarkable. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes a painful cough in a hurry. With a persistent loose cough it stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the annoying hacking.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol and is famous the world over for its splendid effect in bronchitis, whooping cough, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

To avoid disappointment in making this, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ANDREWS NEWS.

Andrews, Ind., Oct. 17.—J. M. Morrison, of Roamsville, Kansas, came the last of the week to join Mrs. Morrison and visit with friends here, after which Mrs. Morrison and daughter, Miss Ruth Small, will accompany him home.

H. H. and A. D. Wasmuth made a business trip to North Manchester Wednesday.

Abner Sharp, of Illinois, has been visiting his nephew, W. E. Sharp, and niece, Mrs. Nora Sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Sidwell, of Elwood, have been guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. Cogswell, since Saturday.

Ray Woodbeck, of Peru, spent Sunday with frends in Andrews.

Lawrence Grimes, of Milford, Ind., is visiting at the Harry Grimes home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bixby returned Monday from Independence, Ohio, where they have been to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bixby's mother.

Mrs. Mary Taylor and daughter, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who were visiting at the W. O. and D. A. Taylor homes last week, returned to their homes last Monday. W. O. Taylor taking them to Fort Wayne in his new Overland.

Samuel Purviance, of Lagro, and Miss Kathryne Fox, of Andrews, called on the latter's sister, Mrs. W. D. Cole, of Huntington, Wednesday evening.

James Small, sister Ruth, and mother, Mrs. J. M. Morrison, went to Farmland Wednesday for a few days' visit with Mr. Small's uncle, Curtis Small.

Mrs. A. D. Wasmuth and son, and her father, Calvin Thomas, returned Monday from a month's visit with friends at Berlin, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Henry Mote, of Wabash, visited Mrs. Martha Mote Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith and daughter, of Roanoke, visited Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kaufman.

F. E. Fults and family attended the Bechtold reunion near North Manchester Saturday.

Karl E. Runyan, a prominent young man of Andrews, yesterday filed suit in the Huntington circuit court for a divorce from his wife, Kittie Runyan.

Mrs. B. S. Parks suffered a light stroke of paralysis Tuesday morning, which affected her right side and speech.

Miss Lucile Sharp went to Lafayett. Thursday to spend a couple of weeks with her uncle, R. G. Sharp and family.

Alvin Heiney arrived here Saturday evening from Monrovia to visit his mother, Mrs. Rachel Heiney, over Sunday.

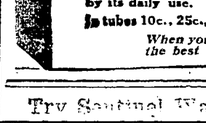
Mrs. Foy Grimes, of Huntington, spent Wednesday and Thursday at the Harry Grimes home.

Will LaRue, of Goshen, arrived here Friday for a visit with friends.

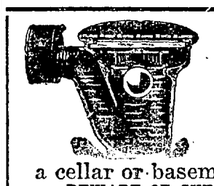
Miss Mollie Shimkel left Saturday for Ohio—where she will visit for several weeks.

Calvin Smith, of Lagro, transacted business in Andrews Saturday.

American goods are found extensively in tropical Africa, even 300 miles from the coast.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



You want this fixture if your cellar is drained into any of the city sewers.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar and is the only trap made that will properly trap a cellar or basement.

BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS! See that you get the genuine MARTIN Cellar Trap. It has a RUBBER BALL in it.

For Sale by All First Class Plumbers. Manufactured by

EMMETT MARTIN.

ASK. 710 BUCHANAN ST.

Your complexion needs
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S
PERFECT COLD CREAM
Used by the elite of New York Society for twenty-three years and still their favorite. Imparts health and beauty to the skin, smoothes away the marks of Time, brings Nature's bloom to sallow cheeks, discourages unwelcome lines and wrinkles. Improve your looks by its daily use.
In tubes 10c., 25c., 50c. In jars 35c., 50c., 85c., $1.50.
When you insist upon D & R you get the best cold cream in the store.

Try Sentinel Want Ads. Try Sentinel Want Ads.

If You Love Music There Should Be a Victrola in Your Home

FOX BROS. & CO.
923-5-7-9-931 -CALHOUN STREET-
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Sentinel "Want Ads" Do Not Discriminate

They help everybody, whether you want work or help, whether you want a room or have one to rent, whether you want to buy or sell. A Sentinel Want Ad will bring the required results quickly and the cost will be small

The Sentinel

PHONE YOUR AD NOW SAVE MONEY. PHONE 173

THE MARKETS

LOCAL MARKETS.

RETAIL STREET MARKET.

Eggs—Strictly fresh (candled), 28@30c doz.
Butter—Elgin Creamery, 30c lb.; country butter, 28c lb.
Poultry—Chickens, 11c lb; ducks, 14c lb.
Ducks—Dressed, 19@20c lb.
Chickens—Dressed, 20c lb.
Lard—15c lb.
Pumpkins—5@15c apiece.
Pears—15@85c bu.
Apples—60c@$1.00 bu.
Potatoes—60@90c bu.
Celery—5@10c bunch.
Tomatoes—50@65c bu.
Cucumbers—20@25c doz.

Wholesale Barr Street Market.

Wheat—$1.03 bu.
Corn—70c bu.
Oats—40c bu.
Cloverseed—$7.50 bu.
Rye—60@70c bu.
Barley—60c bu.
Eggs—27c doz.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

C. Tresselt & Co.

Wheat—$1.04 bu.
Corn—70c bu.
Oats—43c bu.
Rye—85c bu.
Barley—60c bu.
Flour—Winter wheat, straight (Hungarian), $5.20@5.80 per bbl; winter wheat, patent (Silver Dollar), $5.80@6.40 bbl; spring wheat patent (our own), $5.80@6.40.
Little Turtle Flour—$4.90@5.40 bbl.
Rye Pure rye flour, $5.00@5.60 bbl.
Graham Flour—$5.20@6.40 bbl.
Pumpernickel Flour—$2.00@2.20 per cwt.
Bran—$28.00@32.00 per ton.
Shorts—$28.00@32.00 per ton.
Middlings—$30.00@34.00 per ton.
Chopfeed—$28.00@40.00 per ton.
Cornmeal Bolted, $2.00@2.20 per cwt; (coarse), $1.90@2.10 per cwt.
Cracked Corn—$1.90@2.10 per cwt.
Screenings—$21.00@25.00 per ton.
Small Wheat—$1.80 per cwt.

MAYFLOWER MILLS.

Selling Prices.

Wheat—$1.07 bu.
Oats—42c bu.
Barley—60c bu.
Corn—80c bu.
Flour—Winter wheat (straight), $5.00@5.20 bbl; Newvena flour, $6.60@7.00 bbl; Silver Dust flour, $5.60@6.00 bbl; rye flour, $4.20@4.60 bbl.
Rye—80c bu.
Chopfeed—$35.00@36.00 ton.
Middlings—$28.00@29.00 ton.
Bran—$26.00@27.00 ton.

GLOBE MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Corrected by Paul H. V. Trier).

Wheat—$1.00 bu; corn, 70c bu; oats, 40c bu; rye, 65c bu; barley, 60c bu; Jumbo poultry feed, $38.00@40.00 ton; salt, per bbl, $1.25.
Selling Prices—Bleached straight winter wheat flour, Holiday, $5.40@5.80; Gold Lace, $5.00@5.40; Graham flour, $4.60@5.00; pumpernickel flour, $3.60@4.10; bran, $32.00@36.00 ton; cornmeal (bolted), $2.00@2.50 cwt; cornmeal (coarse), $1.70@2.00 cwt; cracked corn, $1.70@2.00 cwt.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Ackerman-Wiener Co.
(Corrected by G. M. Wiener).

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery (tub), 30½c lb; fancy, 28½c lb; Elgin prints, lb; country butter, 28@30c lb; packing butter, 18c lb.
Eggs—Strictly fresh candled, 28c doz. doz.
Poultry—Live chickens, 13c lb; broiling chickens, 13c lb.
New Cabbage—$1.50 per cwt.
Fancy Lemons—$3.50 box.
Apples—$2.25@2.75 bbl.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$2.35 per bbl.
Potatoes—$1.40 bag.
Cranberries—$5.00 bbl.

Beyer Brothers' Quotations.
(Corrected Daily by George Crouse. Subject to change without notice. Jobbers' prices to producers).

Eggs—Extra firsts, 24c doz; firsts, candled, 23c doz; current receipts, 22c doz.
Butter—Fancy Winona creamery, 60-lb tub, 31½c; 30-lb tub, 32c; 1-lb carton, 33c lb.
Potatoes—40@60c bu.
Apples—Fancy No. 1, $2.50 per bbl; medium No. 2, 30@40c bu.
Celery—22½c bunch.
Onions—No. 1 yellow, 35c; No. 2 yellow, 20c; No. 1 red, 35c; No. 2 red, 20c.
Lemons—$4.00 box.
Cranberries—$5.00@5.50 bbl.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs—100 to 250 lbs, $7.75 per cwt.
Cattle—Good steers, $6.00@7.50; good heifers, $5.50@6.50; cows, $4.00@5.50; bulls, $5.00@6.00; veal calves, $7.50@8.50.
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $6.00@6.50.

HIDES, WOOL, ROOTS, ETC.

(Weil Bros. & Co).

Hides—Green, 13c lb; cured, light and heavy, 16c lb; green calfskin, 16c lb; cured calfskin, 19c lb.
Old Rubber Boots and Shoes—6@6½c lb.
Copper—8@9c lb.
Zinc and Lead—3@3½c lb.
Scrap Iron—25@30c cwt.
Horsehides—$4.75@5.50.
Rags—$1.10@1.25 cwt.
Wild Ginsen Root—$7.00@8.00.
Golden Seal Root (dry)—$3.00@3.25.
Wool—No. 1 (unwashed), 22@24c.

Philips & Sprague
MEMBER
Chicago Board of Trade
NORTH AMERICAN BLDG.

SHORT OF MONEY?
COME TO US!

We will loan you money on your household goods, pianos, teams, wagons, live stock, etc., quickly and privately and leave everything in your possession.

$35, Total Cost, $4.80
For 3 months.)

Other amounts from $5.00 to $150.00 at proportionate legal rates. Call, write or telephone.

Fort Wayne Loan Company
(Est. 1896.)
Room 2, 706 Calhoun St
Home Phone 833.

CITY SCALES.

Hay—Receipts, 13 loads; $14.00@15.00
Oats—Receipts, 8 loads; 42@44c bu.
Corn—Receipts, 4 loads; 70@72c bu; new corn, 5 loads; 50@55c bu.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Bullish reports about the Australian crop helped make the wheat market today continue to advance. After opening unchanged to ¾c higher, the market steadied not far from the top level reached.
The close was nervous at ⅞c to 1⅜c net advance.
Corn hardened with wheat. The start, which was the same as last night to ¼c up, was followed by some additional gains. The close was unsettled, ¾c to ⅞@1c above last night.
Scantiness of country offerings tended to strengthen oats.
Provisions had only indifferent support.

Range of Prices for the Day.
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
Dec	1.13⅜	1.14⅛	1.13⅜	1.14¼
May	1.19¼	1.20¼	1.19	1.20⅛
Corn—				
Dec	.67	.68¼	.67	.67⅞
May	.69½	.70½	.69½	.70¼
Oats—				
Dec	.48⅜	.49⅛	.48¼	.49⅛
May	.51⅜	.52⅛	.51⅜	.52¼
Pork—				
Jan	18.60	18.67	18.60	18.67
Lard—				
Nov	10.32	10.32	10.25	10.30
Jan	10.00	10.02	9.92	9.97
Ribs—				
Oct				11.00
Jan	9.70	9.75	9.87	9.72

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.11¼@1.12½; No. 2 hard, $1.11½@1.12½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 73½@74c; No. 3 yellow, 73¼@73½c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 45¾@47½c; standard, 47½@48c.
Rye No. 2, 91c; barley, 57@74c; timothy, $4.00@5.25; clover, $11.00@14.00; pork, $17.50; lard, $10.55; ribs, $10.75@11.50.

Toledo Seed Market.

Toledo, O., Oct. 17.—Close: Cloverseed—Prime cash, $9.05; October, $9.05; December, $9.20; January, $9.27½; February, $9.32½; March, $9.37½.
Alsike—Prime cash, $8.60; December, $8.75; March, $8.95.
Timothy—Prime cash and October, $2.57½; December, $2.65; March, $2.72½.

Toledo Closing Prices.

Toledo, O., Oct. 17.—Wheat—Cash, $1.13¼; December, $1.17¼; May, $1.24¾.
Corn—Cash, 75¼@76¼c; December, 69¾c; May, 72¾c.
Oats—Cash, 48½@49¼c; December, 52c; May, 55c.
Rye—Cash, 91c.

New York Grain and Provisions.

New York, Oct. 17.—Sugar—Raw sugar, quiet; molasses, 3.74c; centrifugal, 4.39c; refined, quiet.
Flour—Market was steady.
Wheat—Futures were without transactions.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market slow; bulk, $7.30@7.70; light, $7.30@7.95; mixed, $7.15@8.00; heavy, $6.95@7.95; rough, $6.95@7.15; pigs, $4.50@7.25.
Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; market was steady; beeves, $6.50@10.50; steers, $6.10@9.10; stockers and feeders, $5.15@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.40@9.00; calves, $7.50@11.25.
Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market was steady; sheep, $4.75@6.00; yearlings, $5.50@6.40; lambs, $6.00@7.85.

East Buffalo Market.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,520 head; official shipments to New York yesterday were 2,090 head; hogs closing steady; heavy, $8.20@8.25; Yorkers and mixed, $8.15; pigs, $7.25@7.50; roughs, $7.00@7.10; stags, $6.50@7.00.
Cattle—Receipts, 1,250 head; market dull.
Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; market was steady; top, $8.00.

Indianapolis Market.

Indianapolis, Oct. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; cattle, 200 head; calves, 200 head; sheep, 200 head.
Hogs—Best heavy, $8.00@8.10; medium and mixed, $7.75@8.00; good to choice lights, 150 to 180 lbs., $7.75@8.00; common to good lights, $7.35@8.00; bulk sales, $8.00@8.05.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Oct. 17.—The statement of the average condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that the cash reserve increased $6,857,200, leaving a deficit of $934,150 below legal requirements.

PRODUCE AND POULTRY.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Butter market unchanged.
Eggs—Market higher; receipts, 4,511 cases; at mark, cases included, 17@23½c; ordinary firsts, 20@21½c; firsts, 22½@22c.
Potatoes—Market higher; receipts, 30 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin, 40@53c; Minnesota and Dakota, 45@53c.
Poultry—Alive unsettled; springs, 12½c; fowls, 12½@13c.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Oct. 17.—Mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent.; sterling exchange, easy; 60-day bills, 4.94.25; for cables, 4.98.25; for demand, 4.97.35; bar silver, 50¾c.

* * *

New York, Oct. 17.—Exchanges, $223,977,888; balances, $11,695,113. Exchanges for the week, $928,362,472; balances for the week, $57,598,258.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

Money and services to invest by young man of successful selling, advertising, and business record who desires to locate in Fort Wayne. Write Box 5, Sentinel. 12-6t

X Telephone "MARTIN'S PLUMBING SHOP" for a Plumber. Twenty-five years at the business. Phone 6379. Hanna and Buchanan streets. X

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF JACOB NOBIL AND SAMUEL FREIDMAN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned Jacob Nobil and Samuel Freidman, carrying on business as jewelers, musical instruments, sporting goods and hardware at 1112 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind., under the style and firm name of Nobil & Freidman, was on the 6th day of October, 1914, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business in the future will be carried on by the Jacobs company alone, who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities and receive all moneys payable to the said late firm.
NOBIL & FREIDMAN.
By S. FREIDMAN.
GLEN A. SMILEY, Attorney.
10-10-sats-4t

WANTED.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Nursery agents; special inducements for quick action; pay weekly. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Men, our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade in few weeks, mailed free. Write Moler college, Indianapolis, Ind. 10-10-6t

ARMY OF UNITED STATES—Men wanted; able bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write the English language. For information apply to the recruiting officer, 631 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. thur-fri-sat to jan 1 1915

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A lady piano player for vaudeville show. Phone Stoddard & Wallace, Avilla, Ind.

WANTED—A cook. Address or call A. E. Haushalter, Paulding, Ohio, 115 Perry. 16-3t

WANTED — Ladies immediately, filling and labeling boxes; home work, evenings, steady; no experience; $12 weekly; no canvassing; excellent opportunity; enclose stamp. Erina Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

GIRLS.

THE S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESSCUTTING, DRESSMAKING, DESIGNING, LADIES' TAILORING, FRENCH MILLINERY, BEADING, EMROIDERING, HAND PAINTING OF GARMENTS and FURRIERS' ART—It is not difficult to learn. Every lady interested in dressmaking, either for business or for home use, should learn. Our students are taught the value of thoroughness in high-class Dressmaking, Designing, Ladies' Tailoring and Millinery from FOUNDATION to FINISH. Primary and advanced course in all branches. Our graduates command the highest salaries because they have become proficient in the VERY BEST system in the world. Instructions are individual. Day and night school. We court investigation. Call, phone or write for further information. S. T. Taylor School of Dressmaking and Millinery, Schmitz block, corner Calhoun and Washington streets. Phone 1851. 9-18-1m

EITHER SEX.

WANTED—Agents; sell guaranteed hosiery; 70 per cent. profit; make $10 daily; orders repeat regularly; best agent's seller in existence. International mills, West Philadelphia, Pa. 10-17-6t

WANTED—Reliable men and women everywhere, earn $12.50 per 100 passing out free packages perfumed soap powder, starch, etc.; no money needed. Ward's Grocery Dept., 216 Institute Pl., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

FIRE, LIFE INSURANCE, Real Estate. D. C. FISHER, 807 Physicians' Defense Bldg. 7-10-3m

WANTED—POSITIONS.

WANTED—Employment as janitor, handy man or in some sub-clerical line; man 70 years old, civil war veteran; good references; military record; character excellent. Address 1709 Wabash avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind. Wm. C. Williams. 17-6t

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Toy dynamo, state volts, amperes and price. Box 6, Sentinel.

WANTED—Two good boarders in a modern home. Call 416 St. Martin. 16-2t

WANTED — Winter rambo, hand-picked apples. Address box 13, care Sentinel. 10-17-tf

WANTED—Plain and fancy sewing. 910 St. Mary's avenue. Phone 3305 green. 10-17-tf

WANTED—By young couple, rooms for light housekeeping, in east end; furnished or unfurnished; rent must be reasonable. E. E. W., care Sentinel.

DANBURY HAT CO., 914 Calhoun street, upstairs. All kinds of ladies and gent's hats reblocked in latest style. 10-3-2m

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Don't sell them until you see us. Phone 2231. 1213 Calhoun street. L. Tomkinson. 12-27-tf

I MAKE LOANS on jewelry and diamonds. All business strictly confidential. Inquire Chas. J. Naughton, 1221 Calhoun street. Phone 535. 2-28-tf

PETTIT'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO. Fireproof private rooms. Equipment and service for storage unexcelled in any of the cities. 414 E. Columbia St. 6-22-tf

AGUILIAR GRANTS ALL U.S. DEMANDS

Disclaims Responsibility for Hostile Demonstration at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 17.—John R. Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, before leaving here this morning for Mexico City reported to the state department at Washington that Gen. Aguilar had promised to grant all the demands of the United States in connection with the evacuation of Vera Cruz.
Mr. Silliman visited Gen. Aguilar's camp beyond the American lines last night and conferred with the general until a late hour regarding the promised evacuation by the United States and President Wilson's desires. Recently Gen. Aguilar issued a proclamation making certain guarantees, but at Mr. Silliman's suggestion he promised to issue another in which he will be more specific.
The proclamation will give assurance that no one who has been employed by the Americans shall be persecuted for that although it is an offense for which the law provides severe punishment.
It was suggested that the acts of Gen. Aguilar after all were subject to the decision of his superiors in the Mexican capital, but Mr. Silliman in reply said that the responsibility was wholly Aguilar's. The president's representative said he believed that the general's promises to accede to the demand made would satisfy Mr. Wilson.
During the conference Gen. Aguilar disclaimed responsibility for the hostile demonstration made in front of the American lines on Thursday night. Mr. Silliman was accompanied to Mexico City by his wife.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

FOR RENT.

HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Good seven-room house, $17. Inquire Dr. J. I. Morris, 1941 Calhoun street.

FOR RENT—House, modern; 8 rooms. Wildwood. Phone 1562 green. 14-wed-fri-sat

FOR RENT—Six-room house, modern except furnace, at 721 Hugh street. Inquire 1120 Fulton street.

FOR RENT—Half of double house, 728 Columbia avenue, modern; hot water heat, garage. Phone 2717 blue.

FOR RENT—Comfortable 5-room house on St. Mary's avenue, half block from car line. Inquire 1228 Huffman. 15-3t

FOR RENT—Modern 7-room house; $23 per month, at 1417 Wells street, Frank J. Federspiel, 822 Clinton street.

FOR RENT—Dwelling 2708 South Wayne avenue, seven rooms. Apply O. S. Hanna, 132 East Main street. 10-5-tf

FOR RENT—New six-room modern house; soft water bath, about Nov. 1, 1403 East Lewis. Phone 3024 black. 17-3t

FOR RENT—Modern 9-room residence, West Berry street. Lower flat, 5 rooms and bath, Hendrick street, $18 per month. Seven-room house, Elm street, $14 per month. Phone 1369 or 1902. 12-15-tf

FOR RENT—7-room house, lights, gas and water, 826 St. Mary's avenue; $14.00. 8-room house, lights, gas and water, 3236 Fairfield avenue; $20.00.
6-6-tf Second Floor Shoaff Bldg.

FOR RENT—202 East DeWald street, modern. 2403 South Hanna street, partly modern. 1232 W. Jefferson street. 434 W. Creighton avenue, modern. 815 W. Jefferson street, 5 rooms. 3125 S. Harrison St., 6 rooms, modern. 2911 Shawnee drive, 6 rooms; strictly modern. 396 East Columbia St., store room.
SCHRADER & WILSON, Main and Court, first floor. 8-28-tf

FLAT.

FOR RENT—Modern five-room flat at 320 W. Jefferson street; rent $15.00 per month. Inquire Weil Bros. & Co.

FOR RENT—Modern 4-room upper flat, heat furnished; use of phone; $18 per month. 2705 South Calhoun, corner Pontiac. 12-13-tf

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room. Telephone 6252 green. 17-3t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, 2814 S. Calhoun street. 17-2t

FOR RENT—Room with board in private family. 7170, red. 12-14-tf

FOR RENT—Modern furnished rooms, 312 East Berry street.

FOR RENT—Rooms opposite court house, 718 Calhoun street. 17-3t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, reasonable. 453 Holman street. 17-2t

FOR RENT—Three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; no children. 812 Cottage avenue.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for light housekeeping; gas, light and heat furnished. 1223 Barr. 16-3t

FOR RENT—Two strictly modern furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Phone 2837. 10-12-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, $2.50 to $4.50 per week. 909 Barr street. 10-3-tf

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished modern rooms, gentlemen or couple without children. 213 East Jefferson. 16-tf

FOR RENT—Modern front room with alcove, suitable for two. 1020 St. Joe bvd. Phone 2631 red. 16-3t

FOR RENT—Steam heated room, third floor Michaels building, corner Calhoun and Jefferson. Vail Cooperage Co. 10-17-tf

FOR RENT—To gentleman or employed woman, nicely furnished steam heated room on West Berry street; no other roomers. Phone 3467 black. 10-17-tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, modern, with private family. 1631 Columbia avenue. Phone 2495 black.

FOR RENT—Large nicely furnished front room, modern conveniences, all comforts of home, including telephone; pleasant location, opposite park; good board near by; rent very reasonable to man of good habits. 906 East Jefferson street. 10-17-tf

STORE AND OFFICE ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Storeroom 1217 S. Calhoun street, suitable for any business, with 8-room flat above, suitable for rooming house. Inquire Weil Bros. & Co.

STOREROOMS.

FOR RENT—Small store rooms, reasonable rent. 516-18 Calhoun street. Phone 1387. 7-21-tf

FOR RENT—New, modern, fireproof storeroom, corner Berry and Webster streets. F. G. Gauntt. 29-eod-15t

FOR RENT—Storeroom corner Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire of Herman Michaels, Hamilton bank. 8-28-tf

FOR RENT—Small store rooms, reasonable rent. 516-18 Calhoun street. Phone 1387. 7-21-tf

PUBLIC SALE

Monday, October 19th: 4 head horses, 9 head cattle, 15 head hogs and all the farm implements. Aboit township, half mile east of Center school house. TOM BIESIADA. 16-2t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Little bulldog, white face, one black eye; reward. 347 East Lewis street. 12-16-tf

LOST—Friday afternoon, gold and black enamel breast pin. Return to 2000 Spy Run avenue; reward. 17-2t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Scotch terrier, black, shaggy, with gray hair; answers to name of "Nigger." Liberal reward for information. John Sargent, 418 West Pontiac street.

ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY MOUSE.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Fine properties on easy payments. Call G. Haller, 1912 Calhoun street. 17-eod-6t

FOR SALE—Nearly new eight-room house, corner lot, size 210 by 150, on East Pontiac street, with reception hall, bath, electric lights, fruit, garden, chicken yard, dandy barn, suitable for automobile and horse; everything in first-class condition. Just think, this will make six nice big lots, with shade trees around corner; sacrifice price, $4,500; will consider a good lot as part. For full particulars address box 60, care Sentinel. 17-2t

HOMES.

FOR SALE—Strictly modern 8-room house; hardwood finish, very cheap. Call at 1221 Nuttman avenue. 15-3t

FOR SALE OR TRADE—By owner, new 8-room all modern house near Broadway. 1213 Dayton avenue. Phone 6477 black. 1111 Park avenue. 17-2t

FOR SALE OR RENT—Six-room house with bath, Bloomingdale, close in. Inquire C. M. Preble, room 9, Swinney block. Telephone 3168. 9-23-tf

FOR SALE—Five-room house, electric lights, near St. Andrew's church; two lots, $2,800; might consider trade.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Seven-room modern house, soft water bath, California avenue; $3,450, part cash.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house, oak finish, bath and electric lights, Hanna St.; $3,500, part cash.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Southwest corner lot, with 6-room house, lights, soft water bath and furnace; oak finish. Inquire for price and location.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house, lights and water, Scott avenue; lot 35x150; $2,250, $200 cash, balance monthly.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—8-room modern house on FOR SALE—In west end, double house at a bargain; will pay 10 per cent. or better on investment. Will take a south side lot in part pay. Address Trade, care Sentinel. 3-18-tf

FOR SALE—A strictly modern 8-room house on South Hanna street; house just completed for owner's own use, and must be seen to be appreciated at price I ask. This house has everything from combination fixtures to laundry in cellar; just two squares from car line. Address M. R. M., box 12, Sentinel office. 10-3-tf

LOTS.

FOR SALE—Excellent building lot on Hoagland avenue, east frontage, $1,250.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, two wooded lots located on Thompson avenue, between Park avenue and Lambert drive; six lots on the corner of Park and Thompson avenue. Inquire Flick Floral Co. greenhouse, 2722 Thompson avenue. 10-6-tf

AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES.

FOR SALE—Light delivery auto truck at 1136 Packard avenue.

AUTO, fire and liability insurance. I. H. Shorey, 628 Calhoun. Phone 876. 10-3-1m

FOR SALE OR TRADE—White steamer, in excellent running condition. 328 East Lewis street. 15-6t

STOVES AND RANGES.

FOR SALE—One Kalamazoo six-hole range No. 8 good baker. 2424 Miner street. 17-3t

FOR SALE—Used stoves, 5 Favorite base burners, 4 Garland base burners, 2 Lincoln base burners, 1 Red Cross base burner, 4 Stewart base burners, 1 Royal Ruby base burner, 2 Acorn base burners, 3 Kalamazoo base burners, 3 Peninsular base burners, 2 Sparkling Universal base burners, as well as soft coal heating and cooking stoves. L. J. Libbing & Co., 205 E. Main. 9-1-tf

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—Pony, buggy and harness. Inquire 1309 High. 15-3t

FOR SALE—Pacer, Diamond Dick, at 1005 Crescent.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—40 acres 2½ miles south of new Pennsylvania yards, one mile from Decatur interurban. Apply at Globe Mills, East Columbia street. 14-6t

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—Household furniture at 427 Baker street. Inquire within. Call after 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—Big lot of household goods; will be sold cheap for cash or payments. Inquire at Fort Wayne Loan Co., room 2, 706 Calhoun street. Phone 833. 12-6t

FOR SALE—1 Upright oak case piano, rockers, stoves, chairs, library tables, cupboards, dressers and other articles too numerous to mention. 718 Calhoun street, second floor, room 5. Phone 1773. 10-10-tf

RUBBER STAMPS.

WAYNE STAMP CO., 16 Arcade Bldg. Seals, stencils, trade checks. 9-29-1yr

FOR SALE—BICYCLES.

FOR SALE—Bicycles, from $5 to $40; large discount for cash; big reduction in bicycle tires; expert repairing; baby cabs re-tired. E. J. Wilkinson, 617 Clinton street. 4-20-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Two registered English setter bird dogs. 1309 High. 15-3t

FOR SALE—Angora and black Spanish rabbits cheap. 537 Masterson avenue.

FOR SALE—Old newspapers, by a bundle, at Sentinel office. 8-7-tf

FOR SALE—Floor cases, desks, safes, scales, trucks, coffee mills, etc. New Goods. G. E. BURSLEY & CO. 6-24-tf

FOR SALE—Two beautiful sample sets of furs; these are high-grade furs in every respect; will sell cheap. Call evenings or Sunday, 1020 Jackson. 15-3t

THE WEATHER

LOCAL OFFICE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 17, 1914.

Local data for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today.

Temperature at the End of Each Hour.

2:00 P.M.	61	2:00 A.M.	46
3:00 P.M.	61	3:00 A.M.	46
4:00 P.M.	60	4:00 A.M.	45
5:00 P.M.	59	5:00 A.M.	44
6:00 P.M.	57	6:00 A.M.	44
7:00 P.M.	55	7:00 A.M.	45
8:00 P.M.	52	8:00 A.M.	47
9:00 P.M.	51	9:00 A.M.	50
10:00 P.M.	51	10:00 A.M.	52
11:00 P.M.	49	11:00 A.M.	56
12:00 Midnight	49	12:00 Noon	58
1:00 A.M.	48	1:00 P.M.	56
		2:00 P.M.	56

Highest temperature yesterday, 62 degrees.
Lowest this morning, 44 degrees.
Highest since the first of the month, 81 on the 7th.
Lowest since the first of the month, 43 on the 2nd.
Precipitation for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, none.
Precipitation since the first of the month, 2.68 inches.
Maumee river stage at 7 a. m. today, 2.7 feet.
Relative Humidity—
7:00 p. m. yesterday, 74 per cent.
7:00 a. m. today, 89 per cent.
Barometer, Reduced to Sea Level—
7:00 p. m. yesterday, 29.77 inches.
7:00 a. m. today, 29.19 inches.
Highest wind velocity, 16 miles per hour from the southwest at 4 p. m.
Sun sets today 4:58 p. m. Rises tomorrow 5:56 a. m.
W. S. PALMER,
Local Forecaster.

OFFICIAL FORECASTS.

For Fort Wayne and vicinity: Cloudy tonight with probably rain; Sunday fair.
For Indiana and Lower Michigan: Local rains tonight; Sunday probably fair.
For Ohio: Unsettled tonight and Sunday, with probably rain.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm which has been giving cloudy and rainy weather in this section has moved eastward but little during the last twenty-four hours and cloudy and unsettled weather continues from the lake region and Ohio valley eastward to the Atlantic, over which districts rains have been general since yesterday morning. In some sections the rainfall has been heavy, New York, Boston and Atlantic City reporting more than an inch of rain, while at St. Louis nearly four inches have fallen during the last forty-eight hours. From the Mississippi westward to the Rockies fair weather has been general, but a storm which is moving in from British Columbia has given rain over the Pacific coast states as far south as San Francisco.
Moderate temperatures continue over the central and eastern states, and no damaging frosts are reported this morning from the plains states.
Cloudy weather will continue in this section tonight, with probably rain. The storm will continue to move slowly eastward and fair weather is indicated for this section for Sunday. No frosts are probable for the next three or four nights.
W. S. PALMER, Local Forecaster.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

Do you realize that you can buy more bargains in Fort Wayne today, provided you will call at Farm, City Property and Insurance Headquarters, than ever before?
Anyone buying today can certainly make a large profit a little later when loans are easily secured.
We are headquarters for trades, as well as farms, and one of our specialties is Fort Wayne business property.

Monroe W. Fitch & Sons, The Earth & Insurance Men
Phones 1360 and 1361.

THINK BACK

If you had started to buy a home five years ago wouldn't you be happier NOW?

City and Suburban Building Co.
Designers and Builders of Modern Homes.
Second Floor Shoaff Building.

Dividend Paying Homes

The money invested in a West Shawnee home pays higher cash dividends than is customary in a reliable investment, besides bringing such returns as comfort and contentment. Ask us to explain.

The Wildwood Builders Co.
Phone 2147. 705-9 Shoaff Building.

"THE MARK OF PERFECTION."

Weber SQUARE DEALS

Huestis avenue, 6 rooms, modern except heat ..... Price $3,500

Jones street, 7 rooms, gas, lights, and water; corner lot with room for another house in rear; will sacrifice at Price $2,500

West Fifth street, 7 rooms, close in; must sell ..... Price, $1,300

Greenwood avenue, 6 rooms, lights, both waters, paved street. Price..... $2,800

Carl J. Weber

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
Office Open Saturday Evenings.
723 Court St. PHONES 1389-1902

United Realty Co.

FRANCIS A. LOMONT, Mgr.

We offer the following farms for sale or trade for smaller farms or city property:

142 Acres, near Battle Creek, Mich; 12-room house; two barns, etc. Price, $10,000.
66 Acres, north of Youngstown, O.; good soil; fine buildings. Price, $5,000.
140 Acres in Trumbull county, Ohio, close to town; good stock farm; lots of buildings. Price, per acre, $85.
112 Acres, west of Fort Wayne; bank barn; good house. Price, $50.
40 Acres, eight miles out; good buildings and soil. Price, $125.
60 Acres, six miles out; well improved, near interurban. Price, $125.
65 Acres, five miles out. Price, $100.
45 Acres, 10 miles out. Price, $75.
100 Acres, on interurban, close in. See us for special price.

See our large list of farms and truck patches.
707 COURT STREET. PHONE 2120.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE

Good five-room cottage with two 40-foot lots; large barn, S. Warsaw street; $1,550.
Good 9-room strictly modern house; oak finish, fine garage; West Jefferson street.
Strictly modern 8-room house, oak nish, open stairway, opposite Reservoir park, $4,200.
3½ acres, with good buildings, on New Haven interurban line, cheap.
1½ acres, with good buildings, Parnell avenue, $2,400.

K. VORNDRAN

GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE.
Rooms 3-4 (2nd Floor) Pixley-Long Blk.
Open Saturday Evenings.
Office, 450—PHONES—Residence, 6070.

Walsh & Co.

Modern 6-room house on Rivermet Ave.
New modern 6-room house and lot 66½x150 on Parnell Ave., for $2,600.
Modern 7-room house on Oakland St., for $2,800.
Good 6-room house on Greely St., for $1,800.
Fine 5-room house on Glasgow Ave., for $1,700.
General Insurance and Real Estate.
825 Calhoun St. Phone 2476.

B. F. Rousseau

Here's some fine bargains. Four acres, and seven acres, and ten acres with fine buildings, and five acres, ten acres, and fifteen acres, without buildings, at the interurban, convenient to Fort Wayne. See me for price and inspection. Good, dandy new house with 17 large lots; it's a mighty good investment proposition. I have a dandy close-in small farm proposition to exchange for city property.
Room 526 Shoaff Building. Office Phone 3083. Residence, 7286.

H. L. Van Meter

Over Old National Bank.
Central business property paying 7%. Ten $10,000.00 local preferred stock. Paying 7%. Will exchange for real estate.
The best trackage property on the market. Three blocks from Calhoun street. Phone 327.

Klomp & Bleber

20 acres, good improvements, near Goeglein, $3,600.
We have a fine list of farms, large and small, acres, vacant lots, city property of all kinds.
Phone 2974. Room 19, Swinney Block.

IN THE HEART

Of the business district. We have some very attractive propositions to offer of selected business property.
Also some rare holdings in suburban tracts and farms. See us soon for real estate bargains.

PFEIFFER & DIXON
Room 12, Swinney Block.

H. C. HITZEMAN

SEWING MACHINE CO.
Dealers in Domestic, New Home and White Sewing Machines. Monarch Needles, repairs for any machine. Bicycles and Sundries. Sewing Machine repairing a specialty. 8 Arcade. Phones, 2480-6880. Machines rented.

Public Accountant.

Audits, investigations and systems. A. C McCoy, 301 Shoaff Bldg. Phone 3573. 7-8-6m.

FORT WAYNE & NORTHERN INDIANA TRACTION CO.
"Wabash Valley Lines."
Effective

WOLF & DESSAUER

The Drapery Section is a Treasure Mine of Stocks and Ideas for Home Beautifying

It is a study with our experts—an enthusiasm—an applied science! Their ideas are at your service, and they have a wealth of suggestions for home adornment that will be invaluable to folks planning their home for winter.

The most complete and the most attractive stocks to be found in any store. And for tonight these very special offerings in

Voile, Scrim and Marquisette Curtains

—In white, ivory and biege; hemstitched or finished insertion and edge:—

Regular $1.00 value, tonight, per pair at 85c
Regular $1.25 values, tonight, per pair at $1.00
Regular $1.50 values, tonight, per pair at $1.26
Regular $2.00 value, tonight, per pair at $1.70
Regular $2.50 values, tonight, per pair at $2.12
Regular $3.00 values, tonight, per pair at $2.55
Regular $4.00 values, tonight, pair pair at $3.40
Regular $5.00 values, tonight, per pair at $4.25

—Third Floor.

THOMAS FILES WARM PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1.)

sel, had drawn up a report to the state department of the incident, which he had entrusted to Mr. Patterson for mailing.

Senator Thomas' statement caused Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, to interrupt the proceedings of the senate with a warning to belligerent nations to respect the rights of the United States as a neutral nation. He asserted that belligerent and neutral nations had certain well-defined rights under international law.

HE SAYS REID RULED BOARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

itor Folk, "that the board of directors of a railroad has a right to do what it pleases with the company's money, without respect to the general public?"

"I do not quite understand the question," said Mr. Boggs. "The board of directors of this property, for instance, does what it deems to be proper in any circumstances. As to the transaction of 17,500,000, at the time the Frisco stock was sold to Mr. Yoakum, it was necessary that those bonds should be redeemed, before the stock could be passed to the new ownership."

Mr. Boggs said as a director he approved of that transaction and of the loan of $17,500,000 made through the First National bank of New York because he believed it would affect a saving to the Rock Island railway.

"As a director of the Rock Island railway did you cast your votes according to instructions?" asked Mr. Folk.

"No, I never did. I acted upon my best judgment."

Waiting to Testify.

Witnesses on hand to testify when the hearing began today included L. M. Schumacher, George F. Boggs, George G. McMultry, D. G. Reid, J. N. Wallace and B. F. Yoakum, of New York. With the completion today of their testimony it was expected that the hearing would be adjourned for ten days. Testimony already given has developed what appears to be a loss of $7,500,000 in one bond trasaction, losses involving many millions in acquiring the Frisco lines and the Chicago & Alton road and a loss of $756,000 on the stock and bonds of the Deering Coal company.

WELLS AND BOBB UNDER BIG BOND

Young Men Charged With Criminal Assault to Have a Hearing Tuesday.

Disappointment darkened the brows of the packed gallery of buzzards in the city court Saturday morning when the cases of Walter Wells and William Bobb, charged with criminal assault, were continued until next Tuesday. They were cheated of a sight of the 15-year-old girls who were the victims of the alleged crime, and of hearing what promised to be a nice mess of salacious testimony. Wells and Bobb were put under bond of $500 each for their appearance, and in default were locked up. Margaret Tongsing, 1305 East Pontiac street, and Susie Fisher, 2119 Anthony boulevard, are the girls in the affair. A statement by Susie Fisher recites that the evening of Sept. 25 they were talking with Bobb and another youth on the street, when Wells came along in his automobile and asked Bobb and the girls to take a ride. She says the men teased them to go along and that they finally consented, supposing they were to be taken for a ride about the city. They were taken into the country, says the girls, and yielded only after they had been put under duress of threat to be left to walk home. Police Matron Fannie M. Winch is convinced that the girls were innocent of any lapse from virtue until they took the auto ride with Wells and Bobb.

Auto Thieves Shown Leniency.

Bert Simcoe and Bert Kyle, who stole William K. Noble's Marmon roadster, were shown leniency in the city court after they had entered pleas of guilty to charges of having unlawful possession of a vehicle. Each was fined $75 and costs and given thirty days in jail. Judge Kerr refused to suspend the jail sentence, though a strong effort was made by counsel to have him do so. Neither prisoner took the stand. Detective Sergeant Peter Junk, of the police department, who with Sheriff A. C. Gladieux worked on the case and made the arrests, related the substance of confessions by the two men. The plan to steal the Noble car had been in contemplation for a matter of eight months, and preparations were completed during the summer to take the machine during the absence of Mr. Noble from the city. Tuesday night they put their plan into effect. Kyle and Simcoe have made arrangements to make restitution to Mr. Noble for the damage to his car.

Other City Court Cases.

Mike Jeter, who got half a souse and was flourishing a revolver and threatening the life of a woman at 120 East Columbia street, Friday afternoon, pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and was fined $10 and costs. The weapon was ordered destroyed.

Charles Buckley, Charles Miller and William Grant, drunks, were turned loose.

Joseph Jamey and William Salzer, charged with neglect of their children, were continued for thirty days.

Harry Oetting, charged with loitering, was continued until Oct. 21. An inquest on his sanity is to be held.

ALLEGED CHECK WORKER TAKEN.

Detective Sergeant Walter Immel went to Toledo Friday evening to bring back George Jansen, who is accused of having passed a worthless check on Arnold Curdes in this city. When Jansen fled the city he owed a bill at the Anthony hotel. He was arrested in Toledo Friday at the request of the Fort Wayne police.

MARIE IS HAVING MORE TOUGH LUCK

New York, Oct. 17.—Marie Henkel, who left her home in Chicago last Thursday to go to Austria to nurse her wounded sweetheart, Count Willie Feodor Hincz von Zagred, met with the first disappointment of her trip here today when she had to postpone sailing until next Tuesday.

Miss Henkel had expected to take passage on the steamer Duca Di Genova today but encountered delay in obtaining a passport.

Her brother Frederick, who left Chicago yesterday with reinforcements to her slender financial resources, joined her today. He announced his intention of going to Austria with her. They now expect to sail next Tuesday on the Italian liner San Guiliano.

PROF. MICHELON SUSTAINS WOUND

Prof. Claude Michelon, former resident of Fort Wayne and now engaged in war as a member of the Fourteenth corps of the One Hundred and Eighth regiment of the French army, writes to a friend in Fort Wayne under date of Sept. 14:

"Your old friend has already fought in three fierce battles and came out O. K. except for a bullet in the left shoulder. Was disabled for a few days but I am on the way for another fight.

"You can imagine all you want but you are unable to find a picture strong enough to illustrate a modern battle field or the effects of modern warfare. What a sight and what feelings! I walked for thirty-two days on dead ones as on a pike full of gravel. We will conquer them or die to the last one.

"With hope,
"C. MICHELON."

THE DEATHS

NEUROTH.

Eliza Neuroth, widow of the late Louis Neuroth, who died two years ago, passed away at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning at the residence, 1204 Stophlet street. Death was due to complications and came at the age of 65 years. She had been sick for the past year and a half.

The deceased was born in Switzerland and came to this country with her parents when she was three years old. She had lived the greater portion of her life in this city. Surviving she leaves one son, Charles, and two grandchildren and one brother, William Vogley, of this city.

Funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence, Rev. Phillip Wambsganss officiating.

COWRY.

Tesbana Cowry, aged sixty-five years, a widow, died Friday evening at the St. Joseph hospital where she had been a patient for the last two years. Death was due to septicaemia and with the hopes of saving her life and checking the affliction a limb was amputated over a year ago. The deceased was the grandmother of George Bashara, a Bloomingdale fruit merchant.

Funeral services Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the Klaehn & Melching undertaking parlors and at 9 o'clock at the Cathedral. Interment at the Catholic cemetery.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

Zeiger.—Funeral services for John Zeiger will take place Monday morning at 7:45 o'clock at the chapel at the St. Joseph hospital.

O'Conner.—Funeral services for Michael O'Conner will take place Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the residence, 2207 Lafayette street, and at 9 o'clock at the St. Patrick's Catholic church. Interment at Lindenwood.

BULLETINS ON TODAY'S GAMES

Second Period—Purdue, 7; Wisconsin, 3.
Third Period—Navy, 6; Pennsylvania, 6.
First Half—Princeton, 9; Lafayette, 0.
Third Period—Yale, 21; Notre Dame, 0.

LAST DAY TO POST ELECTION NOTICE

Sheriff Has Five Men Out in County to Finish the Work.

By midnight, Saturday, October 17, every notice for the general elections of Tuesday, November 3, must have been posted and Sheriff A. C. Gladieux has five of his men out in a final rush to complete the work. Two or three breakdowns of the sheriff's automobile has caused delay of the work, but it will be finished within the time specified by the election laws. One notice must be posted in each voting precinct in the county and one must be delivered to each of the township trustees.

County Auditor Brown and his deputies will soon be prepared to deliver the supplies for the voting places to the inspectors.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

In the superior court Judge Yaple has granted a divorce to Emma Smurr from Bert Smurr.

The suit of John Ziemendorf vs. the Centlivre Brewing company, et al., has been sent on a change of venue from the Allen circuit court to the Wells circuit court. The action has been long on the docket.

In the superior court the suit of Harry Hatchman vs. the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction company has been set down for trial February 17 and the suit of Helen R. Widner vs. Ella J. McKeown has been set down for trial February 10.

The Ohio & Western Lime company has brought suit in the superior court against Jacob Rosswurm to collect $75 on account.

Hattie Mills has been granted a divorce in the superior court from Samuel Mills and given the custody of four children, for whose support the defendant is ordered to pay $16 a month.

The suit of Brandt vs. Brandt and the case of the State vs. Burger have been continued in the circuit court.

Judge Eggeman has designated Hon. David E. Smith, of Decatur, to sit as special judge in the suit of Gustavus Bayless vs. Veva Brownsberger, change of veenue from the presiding judge of the Allen circuit court having been taken.

On application of the defendant for change of venue the suit of George A. Barnes vs. the Wabash Railroad company has been sent to Wells county.

ELECTIONS NOT SAME DAY.

A published statement that the local option election in Washington township will be held on November 3, the day of the general elections, is erroneous. The option election will be held the day following—Wednesday, November 4.

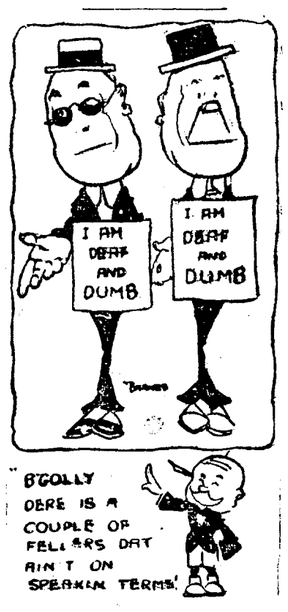
LICENSED TO WED.

William F. Bloemker, clerk, 23, and Bertha C. Rodenberg, 23.

William Remenschneider, farmer, 25, and Ida Meyer, 24.

George Gardner, boilermaker's helper, 24, and Grace Blythe, 20.

Levi Clarence Malott, lumberman, 29, and Fern Bowman, 27.



According to the figures of the gas and electric companies of Newark, N. J., the number of persons moving from one place to another is three times greater this fall than it has ever been before. In three days changes were made for 2,668 families.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

Mrs. Monroe W. Fitch is spending ten days with Earl B. Newton and family, of Detroit. Mr. Newton has 60 acres fronting on one of the 28 lakes in the "Bloomfield Hills" near Detroit and near the Country club.

One six, one seven-room modern homes; corner Harrison and Williams, vacant; cheap; leaving city. Rastetter. Phone 366.

WORK MONDAY ON LAKESIDE PUMPS

Indiana Engineering Company Gets Contract for Big Job.

The Indiana Engineering and Construction company has been awarded the contract for building a sewer and installing sewage pumps in Lakeside and will begin operations Monday morning. It is required in the contract that the work be completed within ninety days. The board of works met Saturday morning and on the Indiana company's bid of $6,514.50 awarded the contract to that concern. The contract does not include the purchase of the three lots required for a site for the pumphouse nor for stringing power wires to the plant. The lots will cost $700 and the poles, wiring and accesories about $300 more. The Indiana bid includes the construction of a sewer to unite the two drainage systems of Lakeside and Forest park, the pumphouse, pumps and electrical power equipment. The pumps are to have a caacity of 5,000 gallons er minute. The purpose is to lift sewage into the Maumee river during times of high water when it is necessary to close the gates of the Morton and Tecumseh street sewers to prevent water from backing into the drains and flooding cellars.

The only bidder for the work besides the Indiana company was the Herman W. Tapp Construction company, whose figures were $7,625 and included the cost of purchasing the pumphouse site.

WAITING FOR COUNCILMAN.

Members of the city council and officials and attaches about the city hall are waiting impatiently for the next council meeting, when Councilman Peter Deitschel, of the Ninth ward, will appear with boxes of good cigars and receive congratulations upon the arrival at his home of a pretty girl baby.

THE BIRTH RECORD.

To Mr. and Mrs. James A. Price, 3120 Beaver avenue—a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Deitschel, 940 High street—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Schwartz, jr., 923 West Main street—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wieman, 422 Third street—a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Freiburger, of Ossian, Ind., (at maternity hospital)—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Simon Ackerman, 718 West Wayne street—a boy.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Krieger brothers, 2-story frame residence, 1807 Crescent avenue, $3,200.

City and Suburban Building company, 2-story frame residence, 316 West Taber street, $6,000.

ORDER NEW POLICE REGISTER.

The board of safety has ordered a new register for the police signal and telephone system. The one in use is worn out and has given much trouble for several months. The Gamewell company will furnish the new register at a price of $375 and allow the city $50 for the one to be replaced.

TO FRAME NEW TRAFFIC LAW.

The board of safety will have Mayor Hosey, City Attorney Colerick and Chief of Police Lenz in consultation next Friday night to prepare a draft of the new traffic ordinance proposed by Chief Lenz. The design of the new measure will be to prevent congestion on downtown streets and to keep truck traffic off of Calhoun street as much as is practicable.

DISCUSS STREET OPENING.

A conference of the board of works and city engineer with Councilman A. H. Keller, of the Eighth ward, began at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon to consider the proposed opening of Summit street from its eastern terminus to Maumee avenue. The ground will be looked over, the cost of the extension estimated and the boundaries of the assessment district determined.

Society

(Continued from Page 6.)

Malott—Bowman.

Miss Vern Bowman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bowman, of North Harrison street, and Mr. Levi C. Mallott, of Sweetser, Ind., were married at Trinity M. E. parsonage at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the pastor, Rev. T. M. Hill. The bride and groom left at once on an automobile trip through Michigan.

* * *

Gave Surprise Party.

The stormy weather of Thursday night did not keep a company of friends from surprising Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ege in their new home on rural route No. 11 which they call The Elms. The guests took with them a number of pretty and useful gifts and a contest of preparing favorite dishes and giving their recipes made a lot of fun. Mr. and Mrs. Ege were recently married and they appreciated the recipe book. Those who took part were Messrs. and Mesdames Mauk, Ritcha, Farr, Braithwaite and children, Mrs. J. A. Misner and son, Roy, David Hogg, Mr. Chilton and Misses Mary and Grace Philley, Mrs. Florence Schiefer and son, Richard.

* * *

Arthur F. Josse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Josse, of West Washington boulevard, has gone to Indianapolis to complete his senior year at Indiana Dental college.

* * *

A Country Party.

A company of friends took a motor trip on Friday evening to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Linker, north of the city. Music and dancing made the time pass pleasantly and an elegant supper topped off the good time enjoyed by Misses Elsie Buekner, Nora Linker, Muriel Boon, Thelma Dinger, Marie Meyer, Alice Grodrian and Messrs. Claude Beyer, Richard Kellar, Charles Steckmann, Edward Gebherd, Guy Pilliard and Charles Lanth.

The senior class of the Fort Wayne high school gave a party on Friday evening in Unity hall and had a merry time playing games, dancing, hearing violin music by Paul Parks and in disposing of light refreshments. George Biker added to the merriment by giving an exhibition of fancy dancing. Miss Underhill, Miss Brown and Messrs. Coats, Thomas and Neff, all members of the faculty, acted as chaperons.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

WAYS GREASED FOR WAR REVENUE BILL

Adjournment of Congress Tuesday or Wednesday Now Probable.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The senate will pass the war revenue bill late today, conferees from the senate and house will meet Monday, the bill will be passed Tuesday and final adjournment of congress will come late Tuesday or Wednesday, according to plans laid before President Wilson today by Chairman Simmons, of the senate finance committee.

Republican senators said today that proposals had been made to them to vote for the cotton bond amendment to the war revenue bill and thereby insure a presidential veto of the measure.

"Some republican senators will vote for the amendment, but much as we would like to kill the war tax bill we will not vote for this cotton amendment," declared Senator Smoot when asked about a report that republican senators generally might join in its support. "The suggestion has been made to us that it would be a means to kill the bill, but I for one am not going to vote for the cotton bond amendment."

Discussion of the cotton amendment was resumed when the senate convened, Senator Sheppard, of Texas, criticising a statement yesterday by Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, that senators who proposed the amendment were not sincere, but merely wanted a record vote and were talking for the benefit of their constituents.

One six, one seven-room modern homes; corner Harrison and Williams, vacant; cheap; leaving city. Rastetter. Phone 366.

The Following Properties Were Sold Through the K. Vorndran Agency This Week:

The property of Henry C. Gerke, on Woodland avenue, was purchased by Barney Baugert for $4,000.

The property of A. J. Auth, on Taylor street, was sold to Lydia Bruner for $2,300.

Try Sentinel Want Ads.

RETURN FROM CONVENTION.

Theodore F. Thieme and C. L. Biederwolf, secretary of the Fort Wayne Commercial club, returned Friday night from the meeting at Terre Haute, of the Indiana Federation of Commercial clubs. Secretary Biederwolf says that the delegates formulated plans for enlarging the scope of the organization and increasing the membership so that it can co-operate with the national federation.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

The butter production of Holland, which averages about 154,000,000 pounds a year, is so controlled by the government as practically to guarantee its purity.

I have high-class investments in local Bonds and local Stocks. C F. Pfeiffer, Shoaff Bldg.

Rurode's

Established 1860.

Smartness of Figure

Is like the added gift of the gods, quite distinct from the beauty of feature. Count up the smartest woman you know and decide, isn't the perfect figure, correct poise and well set up air that a good Corset secures, far more irresistible than mere prettiness of features? Why not have a style of your own? It may be cultivated. Start by changing the clothes you wear, and more important still, the Corset on which their style depends. Warner's Rust Proof models, here to bring out the best points in every figure, even the most extreme in fashion are models so flexible and yielding they add as much to comfort as to style. **Guaranteed to wear long and hold their shape as long as they wear.** The gown fitted over a Warner is doubled in smartness.

ALL HAZZARD'S GOLD SEAL 5¢ CIGAR

GEORGE LEE TEA CO.
804 BARR STREET.
The Chinese best delicious tea sells for 40 cents a pound. Delivered to every part within the city. Telephone 3473.

Apples Apples Pears
Cheap. Three-bushel barrels packed under National Fruit law. Winter fruit, $2.25 per barrel delivered. Interurban freight station, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Send money order, C. S. Orcutt, Benton Harbor, Mich. Box 217.

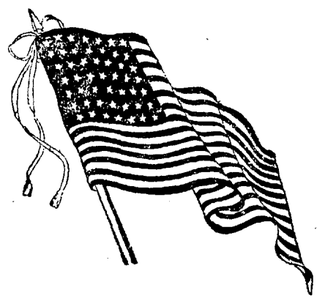
Healthful Plumbing

This is the season when the conditions of your plumbing fixtures demands your close attention. The overhauling of the plumbing of your home is as necessary as house-cleaning. If you intend making repairs or installing new fixtures, we shall be glad to figure for you, providing a guarantee of prompt and perfect work at reasonable prices.

MARTIN'S PLUMBING SHOP
Plumbing & Heating Contractors.
"25 Years at the Business."
Phone 6379.
HANNA & BUCHANAN STS.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Tuesday Is Scherer's First Flag Day



This American Flag Pin Free

With all 10c MILK-MAID AND POTATO LOAVES, and all double wrapped loaves of Mailk-Maid and New England Bread.

ORDER EARLY

from your dealer and watch for the next flag day so you will get the complete set.

SCHERER'S 101 VARIETIES of Breads, Rolls, Cakes and Pies sold at more than 300 stores and by

SCHERER BAKING CO.

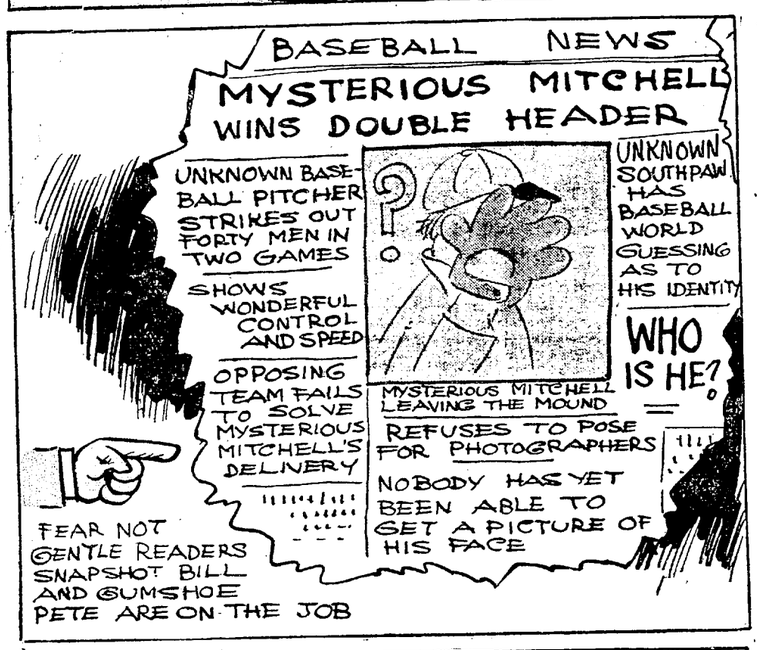
1247 MAUMEE AVENUE Phone 1998. 1120 CALHOUN ST.

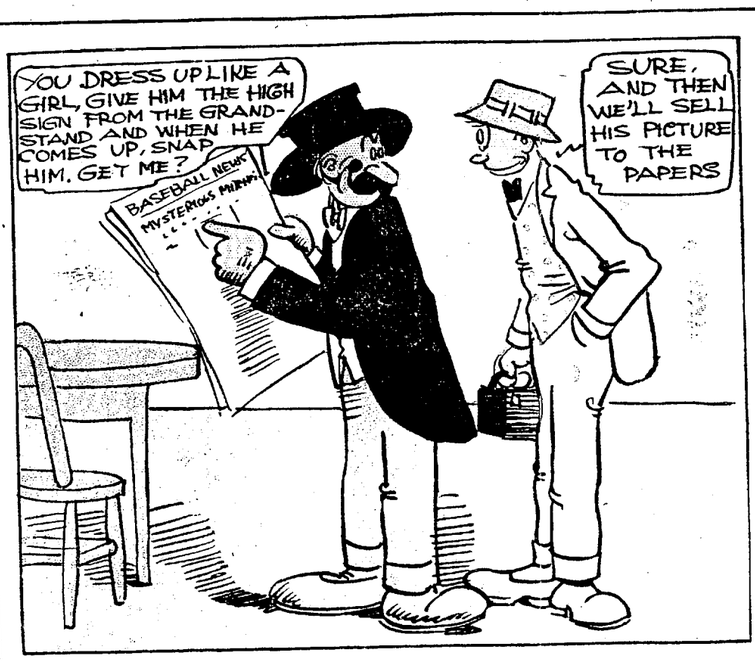
DR. P. E. Bruick, DENTIST
113 E. WAYNE ST. OPP. GRAND LEADER.
RELIABLE DENTIST AT REASONABLE PRICES
Bridge-Work Crowns, $5.00 Silver Fillings, 50c Plates, $5 to $10
ALL WORK DONE AS CAREFULLY AND AS PAINLESSLY AS POSSIBLE WITH MODERN EQUIPMENT AND LATEST METHODS KNOWN.
Hours { Daily 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Evenings Tues., Thurs. and Sat. to 8:30. Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone 2196.

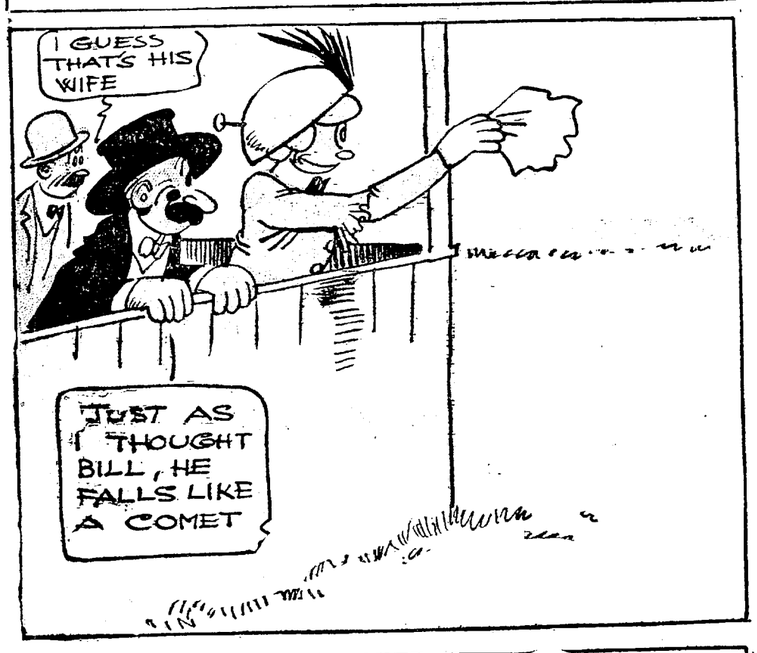
COMIC SECTION

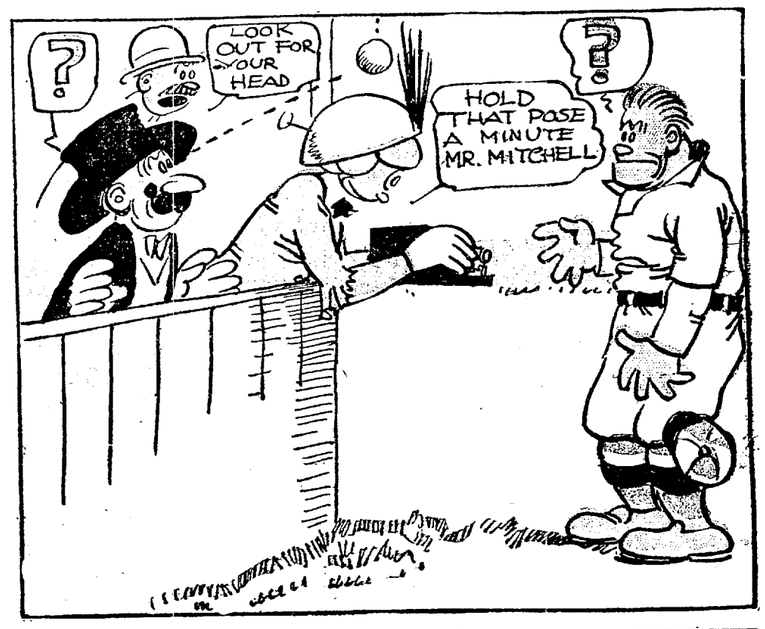
The Fort Wayne Sentinel

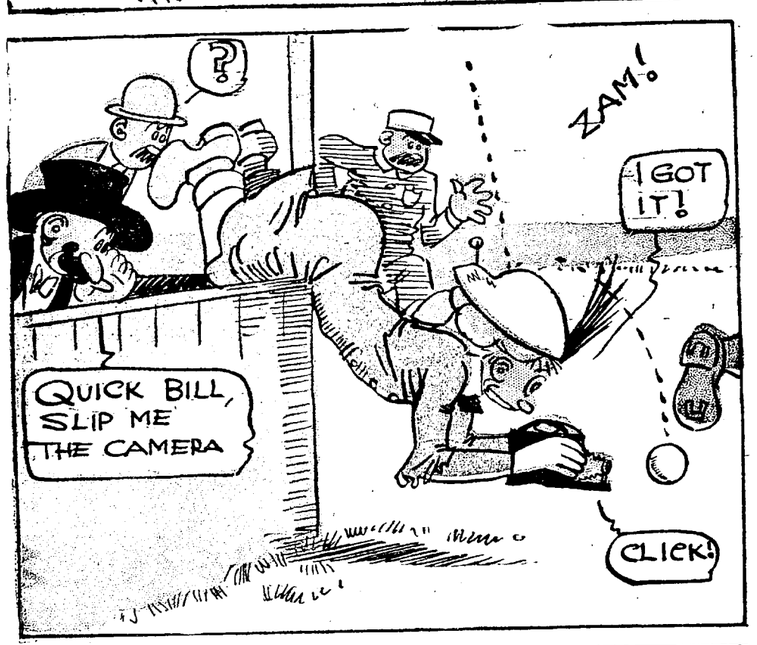
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1914. PAGES 17—28.

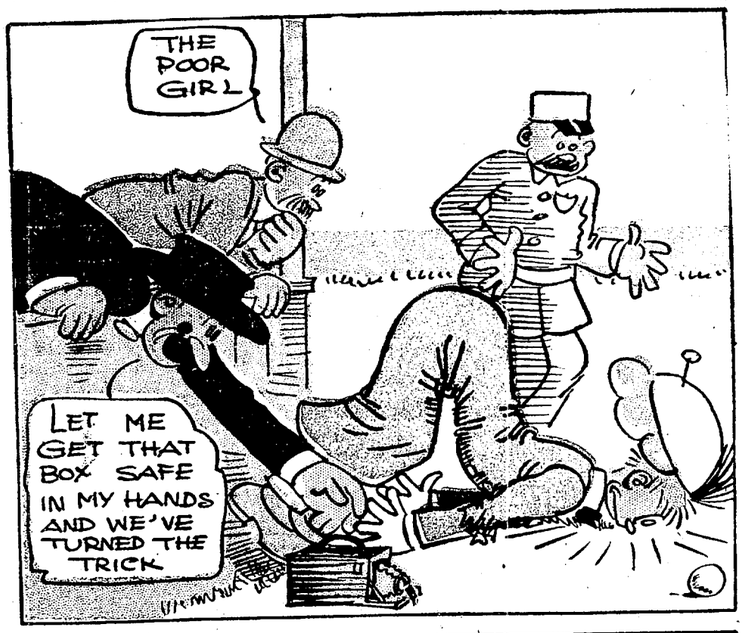

BASEBALL NEWS
MYSTERIOUS MITCHELL WINS DOUBLE HEADER
UNKNOWN BASEBALL PITCHER STRIKES OUT FORTY MEN IN TWO GAMES
SHOWS WONDERFUL CONTROL AND SPEED
OPPOSING TEAM FAILS TO SOLVE MYSTERIOUS MITCHELL'S DELIVERY
UNKNOWN SOUTHPAW HAS BASEBALL WORLD GUESSING AS TO HIS IDENTITY
WHO IS HE?
MYSTERIOUS MITCHELL LEAVING THE MOUND
REFUSES TO POSE FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS
NOBODY HAS YET BEEN ABLE TO GET A PICTURE OF HIS FACE
FEAR NOT GENTLE READERS SNAPSHOT BILL AND GUMSHOE PETE ARE ON THE JOB


YOU DRESS UP LIKE A GIRL, GIVE HIM THE HIGH SIGN FROM THE GRANDSTAND AND WHEN HE COMES UP, SNAP HIM. GET ME?
BASEBALL NEWS
MYSTERIOUS MITCHELL
SURE, AND THEN WE'LL SELL HIS PICTURE TO THE PAPERS









WHY YOU POOR BOOB WHO EVER TOLD YOU YOU COULD TAKE PICTURES? WHY YOU COULDN'T TAKE THAT DRESS OFF
GOSH! HOW'D THIS EGG GET IN THE PICTURE?

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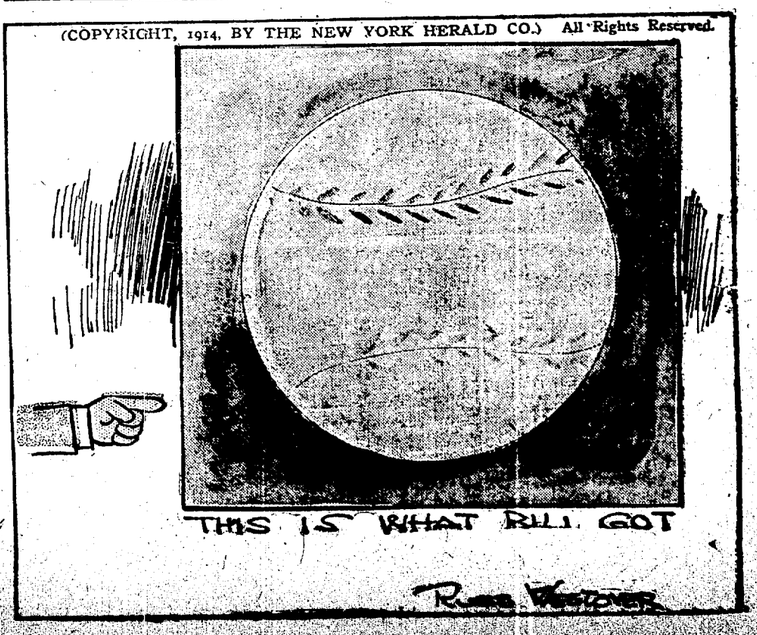


LONGITUDINAL DIVISIONS REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY FIFTY MILES EACH. DECREASING FIFTY MILE SCALE ALSO SHOWN IN SIDE MARGINS. (Except as noted)

REMARKABLE BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BERLIN (TAKEN FROM A. ZEPPELIN)

ARROWS INDICATE DISTANCES TO BERLIN.
INDICATES FORTIFICATIONS.

SEE NOTE AT TOP OF MAP

TO BASE OF MAP 30 MILES

TO BASE OF MAP 30 MILES

MAP SHOWING MAIN TOWNS ON AND NEAR BORDER IN GERMANY AND FRANCE

The accompanying map is one of a series prepared by J. W. Livingston, map expert of

THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

This map, showing the territory and towns on both sides of the border between France and Germany, may be used to follow the movement of the contending armies, whether toward Berlin or toward Paris.

THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

AS A FAMOUS ARTIST CONCEIVES IT TO BE

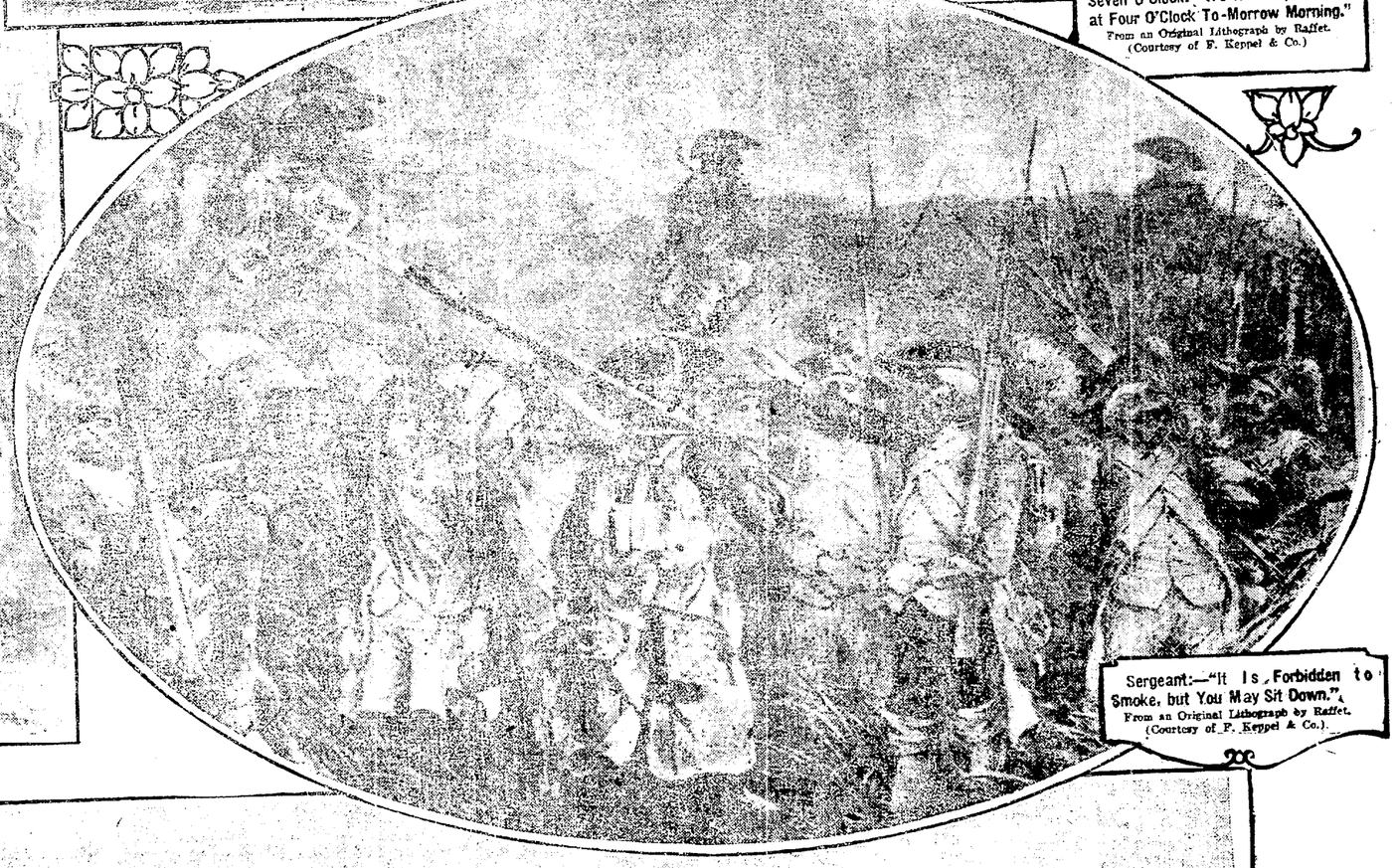
WAR IN ART

GRIMNESS AND HUMOR OF COMBAT

FROM ORIGINAL LITHOGRAPHS BY DENIS AUGUSTE MARIE RAFFET

Officer:—"The Enemy Does Not Suspect Us of Being Here. It Is Now Seven O'Clock. We Will Surprise Him at Four O'Clock To-Morrow Morning."
From an Original Lithograph by Raffet.
(Courtesy of F. Keppel & Co.)

Sergeant (As if on Parade):—"Close Up the Ranks!"
From an Original Lithograph by Raffet.
(Courtesy of F. Keppel & Co.)



Sergeant:—"It Is Forbidden to Smoke, but You May Sit Down."
From an Original Lithograph by Raffet.
(Courtesy of F. Keppel & Co.)

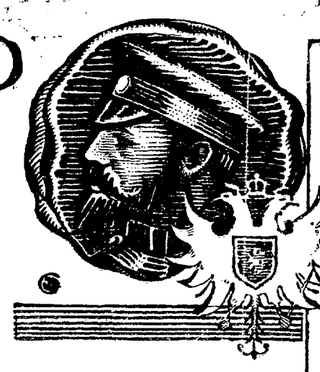
"Battle of Dead-Men."
From an Original Lithograph by Raffet.
(Courtesy of F. Keppel & Co.)

THE 'WHY' OF THE CONFLICT

RUSSIA, THE MYSTERIOUS

INSIDE FACTS PRESENTED

By Leon Goldmerstein



RUSSIA is the least understood of all the factors of the present war. It was Russia's action—her mobilization in reply to Austria's declaration of war against Servia—which shattered the Triple Alliance and set England, France, Belgium, Montenegro, Japan and possibly Italy against the present Dual Alliance.

Why did Russia mobilize? Did she anticipate a victory against the trained and highly efficient regiments of Germany? It was only ten years ago that Russia was ignominiously beaten by the little Japanese.

Would not revolution from within hamper her army? Would the many nations—Poles, Jews, Germans, Finns, Ruthenians, &c.—comprised in her wide dominions stand by her colors or would they work for their brothers in the enemy's camp? And, could Russia emerge from this war a nation realizing and recognizing religious and political freedom, or would the reactionary principles of the last ten years of her administration gain new life by the defeat of the German Empire?

These were the vital questions that the world asked at the beginning of the war and which many still repeat.

The answer demands knowledge of political forces at work in the land of the Tsar during the last twenty-five or thirty years, a period during which was created the Russia beaten by the Japanese, the Russia which passed through the blast furnace of revolution to emerge mysteriously as a nation whose implacable revolutionaries are willing momentarily to join with their sworn enemy, the government, to war on Germany.

Previous to the Japanese war there existed in Russia what might be designated as the period of disintegration. Through a mistaken policy of the government Russia was forced into weakness, because the belief existed that a weak people could be more easily and better governed. The school-programmes were designed so that her young men should be kept studying Greek and Latin grammars, leaving them no time for anything which might awaken them to ideas and ideals.

Police Stop an Earthquake.

The possession of ideas put a man in line to be regarded as a criminal. Indeed, for the people to have their own ideas was almost a crime. The police were supposed to know everything and be able to do anything, so why burden the people with education? For instance, after an earthquake in Russia a police official worded his report thus:—"I have the honor to report that from causes unknown an earthquake occurred in the district under my care at nine A. M. By measures taken by the police under my direction it was stopped two minutes later. Four men were arrested." The arrests were the direct proof that the local police had stopped the earthquake in two minutes.

The Russian administration underwent a deep and unappreciated change in the last years of the reign of Alexander III. and the earlier part of the present Emperor. The nobleman was being slowly displaced by the self-made man who rose from the lowest stratum of society. Now, while the man of noble birth and superior breeding was neither liberal nor reformer, yet he drew from his home training that sense of duty and contempt for petty crookedness which oftener than not characterizes the governing classes everywhere. This new Russian recognized no scruples, and having sprung from the classes most oppressed under the existing system, he brought principally the desire to push the oppression to limits until then unknown.

Two instances illustrate the difference between Russia's officialdom of the late eighties and the more modern official. Prince Dolgorouky was then Governor General of Moscow. Political disorders occurred in the university. Prince Dolgorouky was instructed to suppress them by ordering out the Cossacks to whip the students. He refused. But because of his prominence in court circles a high official was sent to persuade him to obey.

"You will have to obey, Prince, or they may send you to jail," advised the messenger.

"All right," replied the Prince; "the jail will be the noblest house in town if I am there." And it would have been if Prince Dolgorouky had been sent there.

Fifteen years later Pobedonostzeff, Procurator General of the Synod, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, was met by a friend who wanted to know if it was true that he intended to have Mr. X. appointed as Assistant Procurator General.

"Yes."

"But, Excellency," came the objection, "he is a rascal."

"Well," was the reply, "and who is not a rascal nowadays in government service?"

The rascals did their work well. The army was a branch that suffered most from the maladministration. Curiously enough, the very man who wished to help the army took precisely the step which more than anything else helped to insure defeat in the Japanese war.

Early in the present reign it became clear to the Minister of Finance that increasing army demands were a growing menace to the Russian financial system. So an arrangement, known as the System of Limited Budgets, was entered into, and this promised to protect the general finances without impairing the military efficiency. It consisted of setting aside out of the general budget a sum for the army's requirements and in permitting the War Office to spend it practically as it saw fit, except on condition that in cases of extreme urgency no more would be demanded.

The result of this system, not well understood even in Russia, has been quite surprising to its originators. Up to then every item of expense of the War Office had to pass both the stringent control of the Auditor General and the objection of the Treasury—two salutary influences that prevented the grossest misuse of funds. Now it was plain sailing. Everything was all right as long as the Limited Budget was not exceeded, and as it was limited the main tendency was to authorize expenses for performances in which somebody was interested.

The military administration swelled to excessive proportions, while the legitimate needs of the army were kept starved. No correct military maps, no reserves of ammunition or boots, no money for target practice. Then came the test in Manchuria.

THE ONLY WONDER IS THAT AN ARMY ADMINISTERED IN SO RECKLESS A MANNER COULD HOLD AGAINST THE JAPANESE FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS. THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER DID IT IN SPITE OF THE NEGLECT OF HIS SUPERIORS.

The change brought by the revolution struck far deeper than surface indications show. The Duma—the Imperial Parliament, created in 1905—has, to all practical purposes, only the right to give advice. Nobody is bound to accept its suggestions. The press is no more free than in the days of Plehwe, who used to say:—"A man who prints a newspaper is worse than a highwayman, no matter what the newspaper's views."

But the Duma and the press together proved a medium of pitiless publicity—something deadly to official crookedness everywhere under the sun. The Duma cannot accomplish much in the way of punishing the thieves after it discovers them, but it gives to the press the material with which to drive thieves out of public life.

The Duma has done a great service in developing the Russian defences, and this at least has partially eliminated the influence of the grand dukes. Formerly they were everywhere in the administration of the army and navy. Alexis headed the navy. Nicholas was president of the all powerful Counsel for National Defence, Sergius commanded the artillery, Peter the engineers and Alexder the commercial navy. All these grand dukes, taken individually, are clean fellows, desiring honestly to do good and truly believing that they are doing it.

Actually their influence could not have been worse. The majority of them, without a profound knowledge of their respective branches of government, without business education and possessing little understanding of the ordinary man, would hardly be able to run a wholesale grocery business, much less great departments of 1,100,000 men. Surrounded by the polished and flattering courts, they unconsciously allowed themselves to be used as tools for the grossest frauds. Then when these irregularities were discovered they had to be concealed in order not to place any member of the imperial family in an unpleasant position.

The Duma, by openly forcing attention on this state of affairs and asking the press to expose some of the worst of graft and maladministration by subordinates, caused the removal of the Grand Dukes from some of the departments and left the men who actually carry on the preparing of the army and navy more freedom for their work.

As a matter of fact the Japanese war found Russia but slightly advanced beyond its military state at the time it fought the Turks in 1877. Russian generals still relied on bayonet work and drilled their soldiers in close formation. They had no new machine guns and mounted artillery, and never indulged in target practice against an invisible enemy.

But during the last ten years there has been rather a rapid adoption of all the latest methods of warfare, in some instances too rapid to be of much use. A close collaboration of the Russian and French general staffs has helped much, and, most curiously, in artillery matters much useful information has come from the Krupps of Germany, who in 1913 stood ready to convert the Russian Putiloff works into a first class gun factory.

The Russian aeroplane corps is probably second only to the French, but it has a number of machines of its own type, the universal Sikorsky biplane, which carries seventeen men for an hour and a half and six men for five hours at a speed of some fifty miles an hour.

An army in the interior, however, is one thing, and getting across a country as big as Russia with ammunition and supplies is a very large proposition. But in this latter respect the Russian administration has shown that it knows its business. To transport, in somewhat under nine months, an army of 700,000 men, with supplies, ammunition, horses, artillery, an average distance of 3,000 miles over an unfinished single track railroad, together with supplies for the entire country over which the road runs, was a feat of which even American engineers, the wizards of railroad transportation, might well have been proud. Indeed, American engineers claim some credit for this performance. Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Railroads, learned the railroad business in the United States, and in transporting the army used what he proudly called American methods. The press has repeatedly stated that one of Germany's reasons for going to war now was to anticipate the completion of the Russian railway system to the frontiers of the Dual Alliance.

But, admitting now that Russia has a good fighting machine, one may ask, Why does Russia fight at all?

In Germany and Russia they would answer, "Pan-Slavism." In official Russian circles you might be told the reason was Russia's duty to the oppressed Slavonic nations. A plain Russian would tell you that it was hatred of the German administration, or religious feeling, and to some extent the hope that war would bring a change for the better in the internal politics of Russia. The correct answer contains something of each of these elements.

Pan-Slavism in one respect is like the Monroe Doctrine. It is a moderate working doctrine that may be given an exaggerated explanation. The way the Monroe Doctrine is understood in the United States by those who have the duty of applying it is very different from the way the editor of a South American newspaper might state it. In his opposition to Yankeedom, he might exclaim that it implies the spreading of the Stars and Stripes north and south of Panama, over both continents.

Pan-Slavism as painted, sincerely or otherwise, by many Germans and Austrians is a fixed policy with the purpose of establishing a Slavonic empire stretching from the Pacific to the Adriatic; a Russian ambassador dictating French policy and vetoing the decisions of the British Parliament.

As a matter of fact, Pan-Slavism is simply a desire, not embodied in any political system, to see the Slavonic nations under their own government, free to develop their national characteristics, and to profess, without hindrance, the religions they have adopted in the course of the many centuries of their political life. Russia had never interfered with the Slav question in Germany and Austria. But Russia, the greatest Slavonic kingdom, has claimed the right to protect those Slavonic nations too small to protect themselves, chiefly against Turkish misrule.

Guaranteed Servian Independence.

Russia by the solemn treaty of Berlin guaranteed Servia's independence and has reaffirmed its obligation many times since. For Russia to stand by and see Servia wiped off the map as an independent Slavonic nation would have been regarded not only as an act of cowardice but as extremely bad politics at home and abroad. Austria and Germany would have become more overbearing in their demands, and Russia's allies very likely would have begun to question the value of the promises of Russia if it failed with respect to a nation attached to it by the closest ties of nationality and religion. At home it would have alienated the provincial general class, sincerely attached to the cause of the Crown and on whose support of its internal policies the government largely relies. This class in its tendencies has always been strongly nationalistic, deeply attached to the Orthodox Church and that school of political philosophy which believes the protection of orthodox Slavs to be the main mission of Russia in its historic development. It would have been serious enough for Russia if she had left Servia to be overrun by Austrian troops, but Austria also injected an element deliberately calculated to force the Russian government to act. This was Austria's refusal to discuss diplomatically with Russia the Servian demands. As Russia was a party to the treaty which created Servia, this refusal of Austria to discuss the Servian questions with Russia—a refusal to which Vienna gave full publicity—is comparable to the situation which would arise if a European power invaded, say, Colombia, and to objections by the United States should reply that it did not care to discuss the matter with Washington. After such an answer how soon would it be before the United States sent dreadnoughts to the seat of the trouble? Americans are not cowards, nor are Russians.

The people of Russia have hated Germany for years. After the war with Turkey in 1877 it was Germany in its quality of "honest broker" that deprived Russia of the fruits of its victory, that caused Albania to remain under the domination of Turkey, caused Bosnia and Herzegovina to fall into Austria's hands and that for years deprived Bulgaria of its full independence. It was Germany that under Bismarck and Caprivi made part of its policies what Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst called the "baiting of Russia." It was Germany that during the dark period between 1889 and 1893 did its best to break the Russian economic resources, and again Germany in 1894 prompted Russia to interfere in the Japan-China struggle, laying thus the foundation which under German nursing largely brought Russia to face Japan in 1904.

But the basic reason why the Russian people hate German politics is their profound conviction that the rigors of the reaction in Russian internal politics were due to German influences at court. There is certainly much truth in this. It is no secret that some of Russia's adventures in the Far East finally led to the war with Japan and that many harsh measures in internal politics were inspired by Germany, whose Emperor never let the opportunity pass to remind his cousin of Russia that nowadays Kings have the common duty of resisting the encroachments of the people. German influences opposed the liberty of the Russian press and the growth of its constitutional institutions. Ministers of state, whose names were commonly known used to go for their reactionary inspiration to the embassies of Germany and of its still more reactionary ally, Austria.

Just at this point let me state that an element understood least of all is the Russian and British alliance. German political writers and diplomatists have frequently tried to impress on England the folly of "making truce with Adamzad, the bear that walks like a man," because it was much wiser to submit to the universal rule of the Teutonic race. Yet the Anglo-Russian alliance is more natural than that between Russia and France twenty years ago. Then Alexander III. of Russia, hating the very name of republic, was practically forced into an alliance with a nation which to him represented the embodiment of revolutionary ideas. It was the baiting of Germany that gave the most telling argument to Barons Morenheim and Giers, the creators of the Franco-Russian alliance.

The Anglo-Russian alliance was made inevitable when Russia proved to Great Britain that the former had no desire to invade India. This proof, given after the Japanese war, satisfied the most wary British politician. It became natural for the two great white nations in Asia to come together. Great Britain has too many world possessions not to look far ahead. The dream of philosophers has to be taken into consideration in London lest England find her empire unprepared when this dream becomes a reality. British possessions in Asia are the most desirable and the most difficult to hold.

Great Britain gave to her colonies in America, Australasia, and to a great extent in Africa, full liberties, and in her hour of stress she finds them tied to the mother country by the strongest bonds between nations—common love and gratitude. With India, composed of many nations and its people separated by differences in religion, caste and language, this same treatment is evidently impossible for a good many years to come. In the same field great questions have arisen recently, and more may be expected to arise. The spheres of influence in Asia Minor, in the Gulf of Arabia, in Persia, in Central Asia could not be handled with profit to Great Britain without co-operation with the other great white nation in Asia—Russia—and Russia was the only friend worth having as far as the terrible mystery of China was concerned.

Great Britain knew with whom it made the alliance. It knew that Russia took Turkestan in 1882 and in thirty years converted a sandy desert inhabited by thieves and robbers into one of the richest countries in the world, so that through cities whose only commerce before the Russia traffic was in slaves a stream of 200,000,000 pounds of cotton a year passes along railways constructed over ground which had been pronounced impossible for railway operation.

In the present Russian situation there is another element which the foreigner as well as many Russians fail to understand fully—the loyalty of the non-Russian people of the Empire to Russia.

The loyalty of Poland was first questioned, and the doubt concerning it probably delayed the Russian mobilization. Russia had no desire to move into Germany, leaving a population of 20,000,000 that might revolt at any moment, and make the position of the main operating army untenable. But during the revolution of 1905 most of Poland remained quiet. All the revolutionary acts were committed by the "P. S. P.," or Polish socialist party, which had little hold on the masses. The government for years had tried to come to some working arrangement with Poland. There was no lack of men of prominence in the Polish ranks, such as the Marquis Wielepolski, who favored an agreement by which might be secured the principal national rights of Poland—free use of the Polish language in schools and courts and the guarantee of the Roman Catholic religion, rather than the more ambitious scheme of reconstructing an independent Polish kingdom. Autonomy rather than independence has for ten years past become the working programme of Poland's leading men.

Belgium's fate went a long way toward proving that the day of isolated small kingdoms is passing, if it has not passed. In politics, as in business, the age of consolidation has come, while the government, once at war, leaves no opportunity to be victorious; but often war creates a situation which protects the government inside of the country. THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IS FAR MORE INTERESTED IN THE BEARING THIS WAR WILL HAVE ON THE SITUATION IN THE INTERIOR THAN ABROAD. She must be successful in internal politics. THE REST MATTERS FAR LESS.

Faithful to the Crown.

Now, to have a successful situation in the interior the war must create groups faithful to the Crown, rather than to the Empire. If Russia can be broken up into autonomous communities, holding charters of liberty from the Emperor, rather than general constitutional guarantees, these communities will see that the power from which their autonomies are derived shall remain great enough to keep its promises. The Russian was willing to create an autonomous Polish province at the very doors of German Poland, whose children are whipped by school teachers for daring to converse in their mother tongue, for an autonomous province would be a thorn in the side of the German Emperor. The Poles would remain quite on the side of their "Tsar of Poland" (one of the Russian Emperor's many titles) so long as there is no other way to assert their nationality. The Tsar knows that by these means he can secure loyalty, as shown by Finnish history for more than eighty years.

For a long time a powerful party in Petrograd has insisted that Polish autonomy would much better solve the Polish problem than garrisoning the citadel of Warsaw. Then there is the tremendously important fact which even Russia does not fully realize: Poland has more friends in the ruling circle than commonly suspected.

Here is the whole history of Polish loyalty. Poland foresaw that its only salvation lies with Russia, and the Russian government has had the sense to seize this opportunity for winning the loyalty of a gallant nation of the same racial origin. The Poles by their economic success and ability in promoting the education of the masses under the most trying Russian rule and misrule have proved the tremendous vitality of their race. Russia by her act of political justice gained many splendid fighters for her army, for Polish bravery has never been questioned even by their enemies. The Poles are an important addition to those on whom after this titanic struggle will fall the duty of rebuilding the structure of economic life—a problem far more important than the war itself.

The Finns and Russians in this war were simply given an opportunity to come to terms after a conflict that did no good to either side. The Finns for more than eighty years have been faithful to the throne; so much so that all the liberal and revolutionary movements in Russia were regarded with hostility by Finland, which though under the Tsar enjoyed a freedom denied even to Russia's own subjects.

In 1897 the Russian War Office claimed to have proofs that Finland in case of war would be actively on the side of the enemy, but the charge could not be affirmed. Unfortunately for Russia and Finland, the first steps toward the Russian administration were met with a spirit that might be tolerated in America, but which was extremely unwise to attempt where Russia was the dominating factor. For there have always been in Petrograd men who hated the behavior of the Finnish statesmen, and hated still more the Finnish press—all of which feeling helped fertilize rumors into reasons for charging the Finns with dreaming of nothing but revolt against Russia.

Yet what would Finland gain by a revolt?

Finland pays to Russia 16,000,000 marks as its share of the national defence, or about $1.20 each.

And the people in Russia proper spend about twice as much per capita, so this was not very oppressive for Finland.

Finland speaks its own language in the courts and the schools. It objects to the Russian language. The main issues between Russia and Finland might have been easily adjusted but for two influences. One was Russia's fear that any liberty granted to the Finns would have to be extended to the Russian people. The government did not dare to give an inch for fear the people would demand, and if refused take, a yard.

The other influence was the terrorism in Finland, extending not only to Russian officials but in a milder form to Finland's more conservative elements.

The Finns as a nation have declared traditional loyalty to Russia, of which Finland was so proud for four generations, and there can be scarcely any doubt that the little kingdom's leaders, always enjoying free access to the Peterhoff court, have assurances that the throne will not forget the Finns who rallied to the Russian flag. The Finns have information on which they can rely. For instance, General Roediger, as Russian Minister of War, remained a Senator of the Finnish principality while directing the affairs of the imperial army, the reconstruction of which he started after the Japanese war.

The case of the Russian Jew is much more complicated. The Jews form no element whose allegiance can affect the issues.

The Russian government by giving the Jews full civil rights might gain the support of the American press, which would be welcome, but not essential. The English and French press would welcome it, but must support Russia anyhow. The Jewish bankers the Rothschilds would be attracted to the support of Russian finances. The Rothschilds, by the way, years ago notified Russia that they would refrain from making Russian loans as long as Russia discriminated against her Jewish subjects. But Russia had not found it difficult to get European banks controlled by prominent Jews to take up Russian loans whenever the issues were favorable, and even Rothschild banks were identified with many large issues when Jewish persecution became particularly ugly, especially in 1905.

Jewish Rights To Be Extended.

But on good authority it can be stated that, though there is no intention on the part of Russia to give the Jews full equality, their rights will be partly extended and many vexatious limitations removed.

Why? Because of Polish and Finnish autonomy. This country little understands that Finland's laws concerning the Jews are far more mediaeval and rigorous than Russia's; and in Poland, besides the persecution by the government, a vigorous campaign has been conducted for more than two years by the clergy to force the Jews, by as complete a boycott as a hate crazed people could institute, to leave Poland. Both in Finland and in Poland, especially Poland, is a large purely Russian peasant population of the Greek orthodox faith whom Russia would not abandon to the complete control of the autonomous kingdom. But what is good for the goose is also good for the gander, and unless every nation in the Empire enjoys elementary civil rights it will prove most difficult to enforce the rights of the Russian population in Poland, as it has proved nearly impossible to do in Finland.

The shadow of war from across the Vistula called all the Russians and their governments to take stock in a situation which without proper handling threatened the very existence of the Empire. At this moment, through a fortunate collaboration of the elements which had appeared irreconcilable, a truce was declared, promises were given and accepted, until now the "country of many tongues" presents an apparently united front to the enemy.

Whatever the fates of war the outlook forecasts for Russians a better system of government based on an appeal to the people rather than to the landed gentry, the police and the army, and a recognition of the civil rights of nations other than pure Russian stock by the powers that be.

And if the future redeems the promise of to-day the war from a Russian view was worth fighting, even though Russia be beaten by the Germans, unlikely as this appears to be.

Map of the Political Situation in Russia

KEY TO MAP

The two all-Russian parties are not marked. They are the Constitutional Democratic Party, now supporting the government, and the Octobrist Party, representing the extreme anti-Austrian tendency.

B—Bund, Jewish party of opposition. D—Dashnaktsutiun, national Armenian party. E—Estho-Lithuanian party. H—Exctime Reactionary party, known as the Black Hundred. K—Peasant Union, an agrarian party with strongly revolutionary tendencies. M—Mariavit movement, a sort of modified Roman Catholicism. N—Polish Nationalist party. P—Polish Socialist party. S—Russian Socialist party. T—Temperance party.

ALL FOR THE LOVE OF HIS COUNTRY

KOSSOVO: THE BATTLING AVERAGE OF THE SERVIAN SOLDIER

King Peter Making His Triumphant Entry Into the Old Servian Capital, Skoplje.

General Yankovitch's Third Army's March Through Uskub from Pristina on the Way to Albania.

Sophie Jovanovitch, Whose Father on His Deathbed Made Her Swear in Case of War Against the Oppressing Turks She Would Fight.

A Magnificent Specimen (Seventy Years of Age) of a Servian Comitadji Volunteer.

Servians Advancing.

General Boja Yankovitch, Commander of Third Servian Army, Victor of Pristina, Commanded Arduous Campaign Through Albania.

A Servian Reservist from the Hills.

By Richard G. Conover.

WHAT is likely to be set down to the fighting credit of the Servian soldier in the great war ledger recently opened in Europe? How has his battling account balanced in the past? For the measure of liberty, independence and nationality he enjoys has he paid in full price with bravery, fortitude and patriotic persistence? Can he deliver the "fighting goods" to the rigorous limit?

The answer to this must occasion surprise to many, for until recent years the Servian soldier has remained militarily obscure. Probably not one person in a thousand has a comprehensive knowledge of his past performance. In the minds of a great number he is vaguely fixed as a fighting man of the ready to revolt in a minute type. Sort of semi-marauding, guerilla preferring, officer saucing fellow, chafing under military discipline and longing to break away Giaour fashion and settle things after his individual method. Ready to froth, simmer or settle with the rise or fall of the Balkan barometer.

Superficial readers of Servian history may doubt that her soldier has demonstrated true battling form. They set down the wars in which the little country has engaged as just a bunch of little Balkan bickerings abetted by Russian and Austrian diplomatists. This opinion is based upon the many questionable happenings in Servia during the last fifty to seventy-five years, especially the revolting murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga in their palace on the night of June 10, 1903, and the ready acquiescence of the army in that atrocious crime. But this estimate of the Servian soldier would be unjust. No fighting man can be adequately judged within the area of the influence of the black-coated politician's machinations. It is in the zone of the cannon roar, the infantry volley, the bayonet charge, the forced march and the night attack that his mettle is proved. How has he stood when powder burned?

It is chronicled that, man to man in the armed crash, the Servian soldier is without superior in spirit, determination and endurance. He has been tested often and in many ways. Always has he "stood the gaff." Servia's population is half that of Belgium, with a territory twice as large as that of Belgium for the Servian to love and to defend. The plaudits of the world have been accorded Belgium for its recent valiant stand against the overwhelming German attack, and the plaudits were deserved, but the fact is that the 4,000,000 of Servia have been battling as bravely as the 7,400,000 of Belgium in defence of their liberties, and fully as often. And note this:—Centuries before the little bantam of the west of Europe was more than the fief of a duke Servia's soldier was fighting for his own nation. This is where the record of the Servian soldier draws first interest. He was the defender of an actual empire more than one thousand years ago. And it was an empire of consequence. In his palmiest day the Serb in uniform did not hesitate to attack three kingdoms at once, and before his mighty arm the soldiers of Hungary, Bulgaria and of the Greek Empire bit the dust in combined rout.

The fighting glory of the Servian soldier, strange to say, is most treasured and chronicled best where it circles about his greatest defeat. Imagine a nation taking a new birth of freedom from a defeat that led to centuries of effacement and annihilation. Can you conceive of any other nation always harking back to a beating it got in order to prove what a mighty fighter it is? This is what the Servian soldier does when he reverently—and at the same time boastfully—tells you of the great battle of Kossovo, fought June 15, 1389, as a consequence of which his country became a province of Turkey for more than five hundred years.

There is an entire literature about this terrific battle of Kossovo—and this may surprise many who have been or will be surprised to learn of the prowess of the Servian soldier. A distinct literature the possession of a country the size and sort of Servia seems unlikely, yet it exists and has been an inspiration for patriotism many generations. The bards have loved to tell how the fighting man of Servia behaved on this woful day for Servian independence.

During the early part of the year 1389 an Ottoman army that had invaded Servia was routed in the fastnesses of the Black Mountains by a body of Albanians and Serbs. Sultan Amurath I. was celebrating his marriage in Asia Minor when the news reached him, and he vowed vengeance. He rushed back to Europe, collected a mighty army and hurried toward the foe. The clash came on the plain of Kossovo, a great level spot shut in by a chain of mountains. Lazar, the last of the Servian Tsars, commanded besides his own troops a force of Albanians and Bosniaks. One of the Serb bards has thus written of the Turk enemy the Servian soldier confronted:—

"Amurath had so many men that a horseman could not ride from one wing of his army to another in a fortnight. The plain of Kossovo was one mass of steel, horse stood against horse, man against man, the spears formed a thick forest, the banners obscured the sun; there was no space for a drop of water to fall between them."

Excusing much of this computation on the ground of usual poetic license, it is nevertheless generally recorded that the Turks were in great force. All day, despite the odds against him, Lazar's Servian soldier bore the brunt of the attack, and as evening approached it looked like a drawn battle. But Vouk Brankovic, the Benedict Arnold of Servia and execrated to this day, marched over to the enemy with the entire right wing, composed in the main of a composite body of troops. At a critical moment of the fatal day the loss of these 12,000 men brought victory to Amurath. Lazar's horse went down as he galloped about encouraging his men and he expired under the blows of a hundred Turkish soldiers. But as Amurath walked over the battle field to better view his triumph he was approached by a fanatically patriotic Serb named Milosh Obilic, who, making a false obeisance to the conquerer, plunged a dagger into the Sultan's heart. The slayer is still hailed a hero in song and story.

On October 26, 1912, or 523 years after Turkey had annihilated its nationality, a Servian army commanded by the Crown Prince Alexander entered Uskub, the country's ancient capital, and took possession amid frantic joy of the Servian soldiers. Regardless of what peace treaties might try to stipulate at the close of this last war between the Turk and Servia, the name of the capital was at once changed to Skoplje, its mediaeval title, and preparations made to add it to the Servian kingdom for all time.

This occupation of two years ago was not achieved without hard battling by the fighting man of Servia. His advance into Old Servia was fiercely contested by the Arnauts or Moslem Albanians planted there by the Turks. It culminated in the three day battle of Kumanovo. After the Turkish artillery had been silenced four desperate Servian assaults were made before two of the most important earthworks of the enemy were taken. Later, taking advantage of a brilliant moonlight, the Turks advanced in a counter attack so successful that the staff of the Crown Prince advised him to give the order to retire. He answered that he would give the situation ten minutes' grace. Before that time had elapsed the guns of an advancing corps were heard, and the battle was decided in Servia's favor. The third day of battle the Servian cavalry covered itself with glory in a fight against artillery, sweeping the gunners away from point after point of vantage and entering Kumanovo neck and neck with the infantry.

Again at the pitched battle of Monastir in this last Turk-Servian or general Balkan war the Servian soldier proved himself a tried man of valor. The Turks were strongly intrenched on twin hill peaks, 3,000 feet high. Through raging water courses, ice cold to his knees, the Servian fighting man advanced in the face of a deadly shrapnel. On up the heights he went, driving the enemy from position to position until he secured a dominating point. The right wing, by a detour, fell upon the Turk at another spot, hemming him in. The Servians advanced step by step slowly, until within sixty yards of the Turkish trenches. There a fierce hand-to-hand fight took place until the Turk's entire wing broke and fled. The cavalry again played a valorous part in the pursuit and capture of thousands of fugitives in the neighborhood of Lake Presba and Florina. The Crown Prince entered Monastir from a sick bed, where he had lain just before the battle opened. A courier bearing the [illegible] was [illegible] almost immediately

eral Yankovitch had penetrated to Alessio, although in many places along the route the Servian soldier had to march through snow four feet deep, with a thermometer registering 14 degrees below zero. In this war within five weeks the Servian army had overrun Macedonia and the Sandjak and had penetrated south to Salonika and west to Alessio. In these five weeks the sword conquests of five centuries were lost to the sword.

The historian of the Balkan war of 1912-13 may tell of brave deeds with much more positiveness than the ancient Servian bard. There is the case of the remarkable Sophie Jovanovitch, who fought in three pitched battles of the war, claiming no favors or consideration or mercy because she was a woman. She can indeed be classed with the Servian soldier. On his deathbed her father compelled her to swear that in the event of a war against the Turkish oppressors of her nation she would take arms and fight as a man would. She received the permission of King Peter to become a member of the battling body called Comitadige. Her particular function was to throw bombs, a number of which she carried about in her belt.

The war also brought into notice—the military notice of Europe—General Boja Yankovitch, who commanded the Servian soldiers in the army of Macedonian invasion. The campaign was not twenty-four hours old when word came that he had gained the head of the defile in the Tenedohl Pass after a stubborn resistance. This was the key to the objective point—Prisrina. That [illegible] was captured almost immediately

The strategical plan for the invasion of Macedonia had been mapped out almost ten years before. As it was put on paper, so General Yankovitch carried it through to a dot. And he had never seen active service before!

There are four great fighting characters of Servia by whom the Serb soldier may be judged, for the man in the ranks fully partook of the spirit of his leader in the glorious past. These four are Stephen Nemanja, the first out-and-out king; King Stephen, surnamed Dusan, the mightiest of Servian rulers and most looked up to, despite the fact that he had his father strangled; George Petrovic, better known as Kara George, the hero of modern Servian history, and Milosh Obrenovic, founder of a line that has kept Servia in turmoil for generations.

The accession of Stephen Nemanja marks the beginning of Servian mediaeval power and prestige. Historians place it at 1143 or 1159. He united Bosnia to Servia—after fighting. In 1185 he sent word to the Greek Emperor that he would pay tribute no longer. War followed and the Servian soldier whipped the soldier of the Eastern Roman Empire. After he humbled all the riotous chieftains under him and gave his realm a good military sweeping up, Nemanja turned it over to his son in 1195 and retired to the monastery of Chilander, where he died as the monk Simeon five years later. He had taken Servia out of vassalhood, founded a dynasty and rooted the glory of his country so hardily that it bloomed for nearly two hundred years. There is a Stephen Nemanja regiment in the Servian army, and its members are called upon like Napoleon's Old Guard to perform what seems to be the impossible when others fail. They have always "made good." Often they have gone into battle shouting the name of the mediaeval king, as at Mount Rujan in the last war, where they took the strongly intrenched Turks completely off their feet by the vigor of their assault.

Dusan, the mightiest Servian Tsar of history, ascended the throne in 1336, after the strangling of his father in prison. His surname, Dusan, means "the throttler" in Servian, and although he occupies a proud place in Serb history they always associate the name with him. Under him the Servian soldier was destined to reach the high water mark of his martial effectiveness. During centuries of woe for Servia his name has been the incentive to struggle on to another nationality. When King Milan declared war on Bulgaria in 1885 his soldiers set out from Belgrade with shouts of "Dusan!"

The new king or tsar, as he was interchangeably called, first headed an army into Macedonia. He wanted an outlet on the Aegean. He penetrated as far as the Gulf of Volo and besieged the Emperor Adronicus III., of the Greek Empire, at Salonica. Peace was concluded after hard fighting by the Servian soldier, with Dusan retaining the country he had conquered. By the treaty of 1340 the Servian monarch had increased his possessions so that his dominions reached from the Danube to the Gulf of Corinth and from the Adriatic to within a short distance of Constantinople. In addition to this huge tract of country Bulgaria was under Servian control, so that he was master of the Balkan Peninsula from sea to sea. And it took the arm of the fighting Serb to get it and hold it together. He took sides in the civil wars of the Greek Empire, coming out about even as to victory and defeat.

Louis the Great of Hungary attacked him about 1352. Dusan defeated him and incorporated Belgrade, theretofore a part of Hungary, in Servian territory. Then he subjugated Bosnia. Seeing the Greek Empire tottering, he summoned his chieftains from every part of his realm. Then, heading an army of 80,000, he started for Constantinople. Thrace with Adrianople fell before the Servian soldier, and his advance guard reached the outskirts of the great city on the Bosphorus. But on the night of December 18, 1356, he was seized with a violent fever at the village of Diavoli, forty miles from Constantinople, and expired in the arms of his faithful chiefs.

After an interval of 415 years of submission to the Turk, Kara George arose to lead Servian soldiers to victory. He had been in abortive uprisings, but in 1804, after massacres by the Janissaries in Servia, he led a sucessful revolution—although not a complete one. He whipped the Janissaries and then demanded that only native Servians garrison Servian fortresses. This refused, he defied the Sultan, who sent three successive armies against him, only to be defeated each time. At Mischar, August 4, 1806, Kara George won an all day battle against the Turk after desperate fighting. He was now called the Supreme Chief. But after nine years more of fighting the revolution collapsed, principally through jealousies of the chief men. Kara George retired into Austria. He had established a Legislature during the nine years, and because of this is hailed as the modern restorer of Servian nationality.

At this juncture Milosh Obrenovic came into notoriety. He was hailed Supreme Chief in 1815, and soon headed a guerilla warfare that caused havoc with the Turk. The Sultan made terms and a sort of legislature was allowed. Thus under Milosh a semi-independence had been gained. Kara George was asked back by leaders who did not fancy Milosh. He returned and was assassinated through the connivance, it is said, of his rival. From this dates the great Servian family fued between the descendants of Kara George and the house of Obrenovic, which is still on. The Servian soldier has fought equally well under both. In 1839 the second founder of modern Servia was forced to flee and his son Milan reigned.

In 1860, under the rule of Michael Obrenvoc III., the modern military organization of the Servian army was effected. Two hundred thousand rifles were smuggled into the country despite Turkish protest. Drilling and conscription began. Step by step this led to the squeezing of Turkey out of the country's fortresses. In 1867 Belgrade, which had been besieged dozens of times, was for the first time in centuries entirely in Servian hands. A great outburst of triumph and rejoicing went up when the last Turkish soldier on guard marched out.

During the long centuries past when Servia hasn't been otherwise busy she has had a war on with Bulgaria. Back and forth these neighbors have tugged and pulled. They cannot seem to forget events of history that only tend to stir up animosities, and whenever foreign trouble doesn't keep things humming they fall back on settling some unsettled affront of from five hundred to a thousand years ago. The Servian soldier has cheerfully obeyed commands with respect to fighting Bulgaria, and just as cheerfully has fought at the Bulgarian soldier's side when a new war game made them allies.

The River Timok, then as now the boundary between the countries, has always been the principal theatre of the war. In the ninth century Vlastimir, head of the Servian Confederacy, was attacked by Presjam, ruler of the Bulgarians. The Servian soldier won. Later Boris, the Bulgarian national hero, tried to get revenge, but the Servian fighting man won again. In 917 Simeon, the Bulgarian, kidnapped the Servian ruler, Peter, and had him murdered, and the Servian people conquered. Simeon also defeated a ruler, Zacharia, whom he had set up over the Servians, but who had not done his bidding. Thus, while the Bulgarian empire was at its zenith, Servia was almost blotted off the map. Very shortly both countries succumbed to the Greek Emperor, following a successful fight of the Servian soldier under Ceslav against the Bulgarians. This consumed the time up to the famous Stephen Nemanja.

In 1884 the Servians occupied an uninhabited tract of land along the Timok for the avowed purpose of tilling. A Bulgarian regiment drove them out. The next year Servia and Bulgaria "went to it" again, with a Servian reverse at Slivnitza. No territory changed hands, however. In the year 1912 the two countries fought the Turk side by side and the Servian soldier, if anything, outdid his neighbor in gallant and effective combatting.

An estimate of the sort of a fighter the Servian soldier is likely to be may be gathered from his willingness to go to battle. There is no record that conscription is one-half so vigorous as that of other nations carrying large armies. Yet this little nation of 4,000,000 was able to equip, put in the field and march to victory 250,000 effective troops during the 1912-1913 war! And it is plainly a harder job to assemble a large army in a small country than a large army in a large country, keeping the percentage of soldiery to population the same. In the case of Servia she put in the field one soldier to every sixteen of her population.

In a contrast made between the Servian and the Bulgarian soldier it has been said that the former gets all his fighting spirit from what has been achieved in the past and which he hopes to emulate, but perhaps never equal, while the latter is envious of the deeds of his ancestors and hopes to excel them beyond all cavil. There is a great deal of this suggestion that may be set down as correct insight into Servian character. A writer has it that the Servian soldier cannot get away from that awful Kossovo defeat in which his ancester fought so furiously to no avail. He has been eternally chanting these lines by a native bard, and no matter what his triumphant future may be he is likely to still keep up the chant:—

"There resteth to Servia a glory,
A glory that shall not grow old;
There remaineth to Servia a story,
A tale to be chanted and told;
They are gone to their graves grim and gory,
The beautiful, brave and bold."

When the Servian soldier is placed in the fighting scales to weigh up his battle value alongside his fellows, either enemy or ally, it would be well to bear this in mind—he must be some "scrapper" who can keep up the fire and steam of revolt for 500 years. That's a pretty long time to battle. Try to match it and the most that history will yield is tale after tale of the peoples of the earth who unmistakably blended with their conquerors, or became conquerors themselves. The Servian did not blend; his war too long continued.

GINGER POP

HE'LL NEVER LEARN

VEN DER SAWING ISS SLOW, DEN DER HUNGER ISE MORE

I GOTCHA

DON'T DO IT EDDIE, I'M YOUR POP

I'LL GET UNDER THE HEAD AND YOU BE THE BACK FEET, HUH, OTTO?

?

WOOF

VAIT!

WAR

MEOW

LET ME PUT IT ON, BOYS AND I'LL SHOW YOU SOME REAL FUN

WE CHASED HIM OUT, DIDN'T WE POP?

VOT KIND OF KIDS ISS EDDIE UND OTTO TO LET TIGERS IN DER HOUSE?

GR-RRR

HELP! DER TIGERS ISS COMING AGAIN

VY ISSIT A TIGER ISS SO PERSPIRING?

MAYBE HE LIKES PEACHES VELL HE CAN HAFF VUN ON DER EYE

BIFF!

YOUR FATHER IS SOME ACROBAT, OTTO

VEN I AM PRESSED HARD, DOD SOUSE IT! I STOP AT NOTHINGS

OOP!

BITE HIS FOOT POP

OUCH!

BEAT IT, POP!

?

VEN MY PATIENCE ISS OUDT, UND I CAN INSURE IT NO LONGER, MY TEMPRANCE ISS EXPLODED

AW WHAT THE SAM HILL, AINT I UP IN THE AIR?

WOW! HE WONT LET US PLAY WITH THE TIGER ANY MORE

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RUSS WESTOVER

ADVERTISE IN THE BUGLE!

Have you got ennythink to sell or swap? Do you want to buy ennythink?

THEN TRY A AD WITH US

Biggest & only newspaper in this end of the Co.

Advertising rates furnished with great cheer. Sirculashion books open to nobuddy.

YOULL HAFT TO TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT

BINGVILLE BUGLE

INERGIA FATUM PARIT

BY NEWTON NEWKIRK

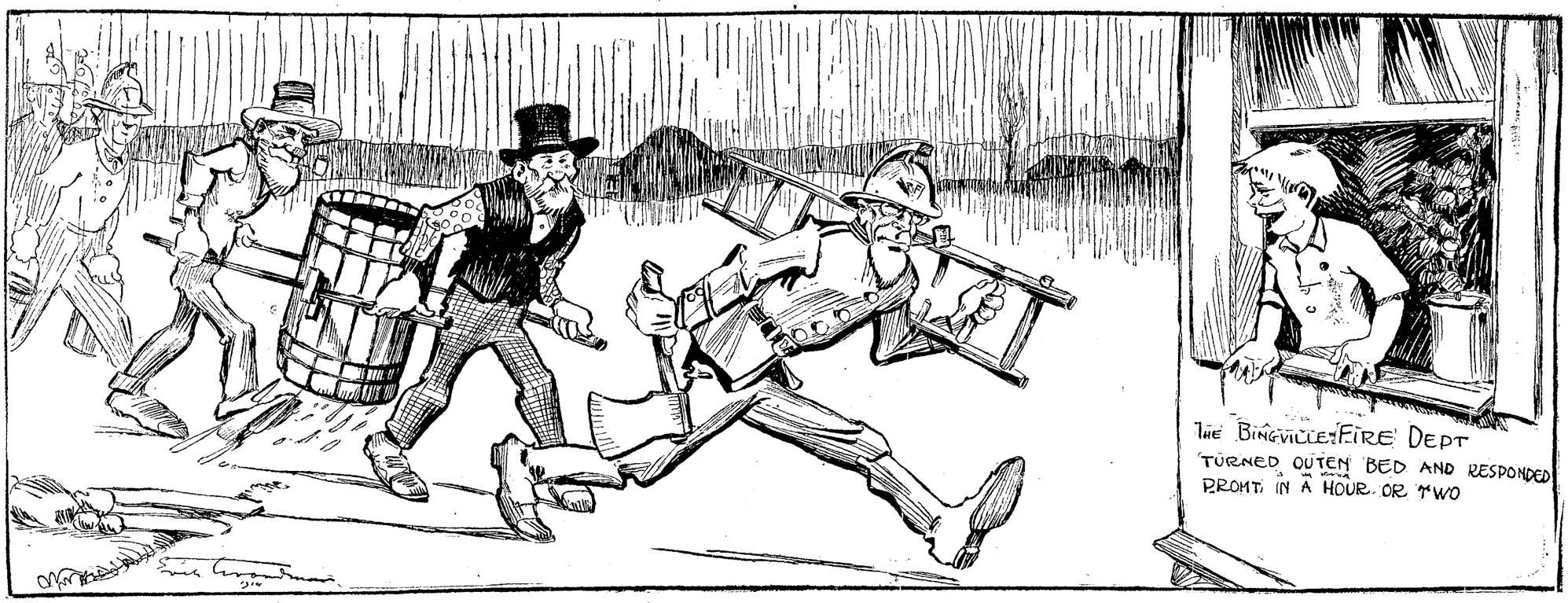
(Copyrighted, 1912, by E. A. Grozier.)

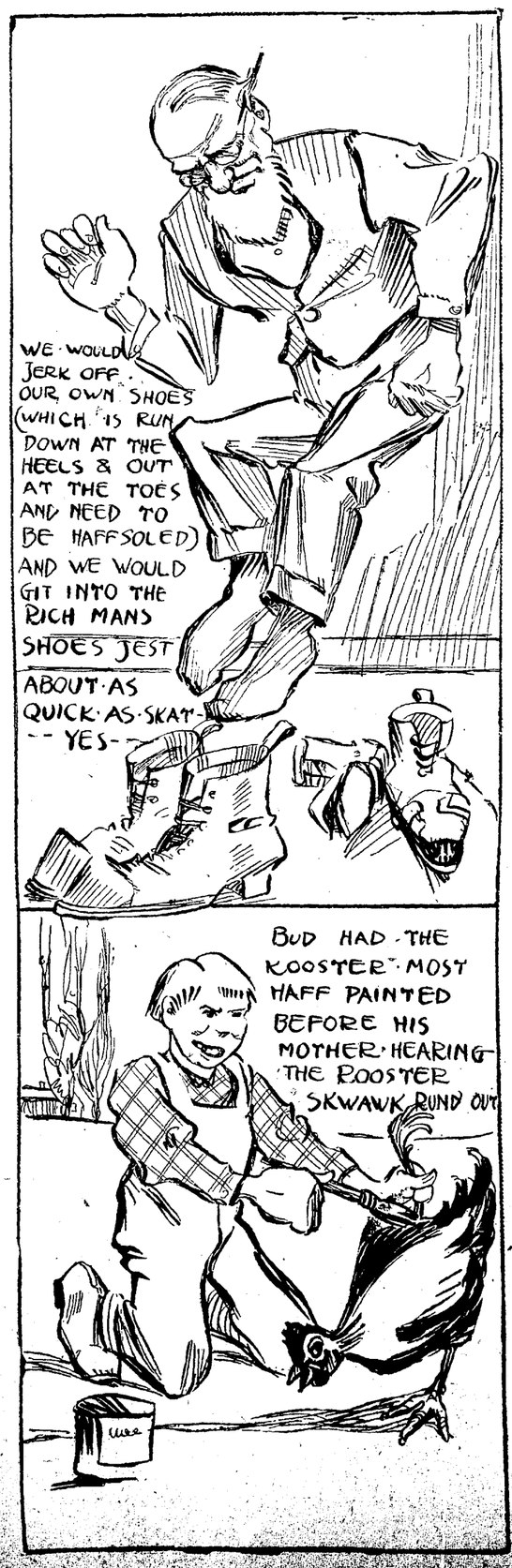
DON'T BE A TITEWAD!

Pay up your back subscription to the Bugle & thus fill a long-felt want on our part.

WE CAN'T RUN A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER ON HOT AIR & COLD POTATOZE.

P. S.—If we are not in leave the money with our wife next door.




WE WOULD JERK OFF OUR OWN SHOES (WHICH IS RUN DOWN AT THE HEELS & OUT AT THE TOES AND NEED TO BE HAFFSOLED) AND WE WOULD GIT INTO THE RICH MANS SHOES JEST ABOUT AS QUICK AS SKAT -- YES --
BUD HAD THE KOOSTER MOST HAFF PAINTED BEFORE HIS MOTHER HEARING THE ROOSTER SKWAWK RUND OUT

THE BINGVILLE BUGLE

The Leading Paper of the County

Bright, Breezy, Bellicose, Bustling

How doth the busy little bee
Improve each shining hour—
By gathering honey all the day
From every opening flour.

The cheapest advertising medium in the county. If you believe in advertising, come and see us. For further information call on or address the editor.

EDDYTORIUL

Tother day we happend to meet on the st as we was on our way to the P. O. Rev. Saml Moore our beloved paster of Bingville, and we topt on the sidewalk to vissit with him a few minnits.

Durin the course of the conversashion we happend to mentchion to Rev. Moore how turrible hard up we got at times for a subjeckt to write a eddytoriul about & he askt us why we diddent dash off a eddytoriul on "The Curse of Riches." First off we thort it was a turrible good subjeckt to write a eddytoriul about & we told him we would do so, but when we got down jest now & tuk our pen in hand and begin to think up argyments aginst "The Curse of Riches" we couldn't think of a dogoned one to save our fool neck. The deeper we went into the subjeckt the more we come to the conclooshion that it aint no curse a tall but on the other hand a blessing espeshially to them as has same and a curse to them as hasnt.

Of course this is only our own theory being as we as edditor & prop., & everythink else conneckted with the Bingville Bugle aint never had a chanst to find out by ackshual experients whether riches is a curse or a blessing being as we aint nevver been blessed with riches, but we persoom we voice the sentiments of everybuddy in this community who is as poor as we be when we say that as fur as we can see riches must be a awful big blessing to them who possesses same.

Now if we was to git a chanst to step into some rich mans shoes do you persoom we would refuse the opportoonitty? We would say not—we would jerk off our own shoes (which is run down at the heels & cut out at the toes and need to be haff soled) and we would git into the rich mans shoes jest about as quick as skat—yes, we would be turrible willing to except the rich mans riches and take all chanses of being cursed by same.

For these reasons whitch we have stated we aint got the heart to write a eddytoriul on "The Curse of Riches" and being as we cant seem to think up enny subjeckt to write up a eddytoriul about at this late hour as we go to press we spose therefore enuff no

SPECIAL NOTIS!—Be this as it may we will have a eddytoriul in next wks Boogle on somethink or other even if we haft to lay awake nights to think up some subjeckt to write about.

WATCH NEXT WKS BUGLE FOR A EDDYTORIUL ON SOMETHINK!

Bale's Belt Wont Do

Bale Hawkins one of our most respeckted cltizens had a male summer boarder who stopt with him 2 wks this summer and the feller from the citty wore a belt to keep his pants up instid of galluses.

He told Bale that a belt was a good eal better to keep a persons pants up than galluses and besides a belt was more stylish so first time Bale went to the co seat he bought hisself a fancy belt with a big brass buckle on it and sinst then Bale has been wearing same to keep his pants up but the belt aint been very satisfacktory so Bale says. Bale says it may be the style and all that, but he has to wear it so tarnashion tite around hisself that he cant skeercely git his breth and is in agony most of the time and even then Bale says his pants keeps a slippin down on him and he has to keep hitchin em up all the time unless he desires to disgrace hisself in publick. Not only that but Bale says its a turrible chore to keep that brass buckle on his belt polisht up all the time so as it will be bright and shiny and he calkilates he will go back to suspenders soon.

Lickin for Bud

The Widder Hinckley give her son Bud who aint quite right in his head a good lickin with a birch rod she keeps on hand for that purpose one day last wk. Bud hollered like everything while he was being lickt and was heerd all over Bingville. Here is what Bud got lickt for:

Widder Hinckley had left some paint in a can after she got through paintin some flour pots and Bud ketched a big white Winedotte rooster and blamed if he diddent try to paint him red all over. Bud had the rooster most haff painted before his mother hearing the rooster skwawk rund out and discovered what Bud was doing whereupon she lickt him.

The rooster is a ridicklus lookin objeckt goin around haff white and haff red and pears kind of droopy. Mrs. Hinckley thinks the rooster wont live and if he dies she says shes afeard to eat him less she gits pizened by the red lead in the paint.

Personals

It looks like rain as we go to press. We dont need enny rain at the present writing but we persoom if it wants to rain it will do so whether we need rain or not.

Subscribe for the Bugle and supposin you are a subscriber why dont you pay up your back subscripshion?

The Bugle aint only fit to read (supposin you can read) but it is also good for menny other things namely, viz; to wit—to tie up things in and to spread on cupboard shelves and to bild fires with. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BUGLE.

It is quite coolish hereabouts and there has been considerable wood chopping in our midst during the past wk. Wood chopping allus picks up in our midst when the wether begins to git cool. We persoom the reason for this is that wood chopping is hard work and in hot wether a person swets moren they do in cold wether.

Sime Whittacre who lives two mile west of Bingville while riding home from the P. O. one night last wk had his old mare to stumble who he was riding and fall throwing Sime over her head into the dark allgeting on his hand and shoulders and makin him feel purty sore & lame for a few minnits but he is all right now. It was so dark Sime couldnt see to kick the old mare, so he waited until he got her back to the stabel and did so by the light of a lantern then he went to bed in disgust.

Skunks or somethink has been taking Widder Skinners chickens so she says. The Widder has only five chikkens left & 1 rooster. If ennybuddy should ask us we should say it was a huming skunk who has been stealing chikkens—we have mist a few chikkens ourself of late.

Bill Simms while cutting up corn one day last wk had the corn cutter to slip on him and cut a big gash in his knee cap. We understand Bill is a going to apply for a increase in his penshion on the strenth of it. We hope Bill will git the increase being as he dont seem to be able to pay for his Bugle to whitch he has been a stiddy subscriber for moren seven yrs and aint never pd a cent on same.

If ennybuddy hears of enny news will they kindly leave it at this offis and if there shouldnt be ennybuddy in the offis to leave it with then leave it with our wife at the house next door & thank you very kindly for same.

Dave White our accommodating undertaker says he dont believe that it does enny good to advertise his business in the Bugle as he has been a doing in the past and after thinkin it over he has desided never to advertise in the Boogle no more. Dave says he has came to the conclusion that if folks is a going to pass on they will do so when they git ready whether he advertises in the Bugle or not. All we have to say is that if Dave thinks that all right let him go ahead and dont advertise, but he is making a big mistake thats all.

We went and orderd some printing paper speshial from the co seat to print 500 sale bills on for Amzi Gookins and after we had got the paper and paid for same Amzi come around and said that he guessed he diddent need only 50 sale bills instid of 500 and as a result we have a whole lot of paper on our hands whitch we dont need and will sell cheap at 1 ct per sheet. Some of it is pink paper and some yeller & and it would make nise paper to write letters on. Why dont you buy some of same before it is all gone?

Hot Under the Collar

Hi Henderson of Calamitty Corners was a visitor to this offis last wk and he was purty mad too. He wanted to know of us why we diddent write somethink up mentchioning his name when his horse died last Aprile of the colick. We told Hi right to his fase that we would of been glad to of wrote about this sad demise in his fambily if we had only of knowd about it and we would of not only mentchioned his name but the horses also, and how in Sam Hill can we write about items when we dont hear about em. We aint no mind reader & should not be regarded as such.

If folks wont tell us the news we cant print it thats all. Hi thort this was a purty poor excoose and ordered his paper stopt and paid up for same to date after whitch he left our offis in disgust.

Lokal Breefs

Peter Hoskins went out patridge hunting one day last wk and shot a henhawk. Peter is quite a hunter and ginerally brings somethink or other home with him if its no moren a sparrer.

Silas Osgood of Hardscrabble was a Bingville visiter one day last wk and swopt 2 doz eggs down to Hen Weathersbys store in xchange for groceries et cettery. Si has traded with Hen for 11 yrs whitch is quite a recommendashion for Hen. Come agin Si, we are allus glad to see you come and go.

Deacon Butterworth while giving his testymony in prayer mtg last Wensday evg at the Bingville church axidentally let his glasses fall onto the floor smashing same all to smithereens. They was the Deacons near sighted glasses too and he dont see how he can git along without em. Mrs. Jake Hance who sat right near the Deacon says that when his glasses fell & smasht the Deacon said a perfane word or two soft like as he stooped down to pick em up before continuing with his testymony, but we would hate to think this of the Deacon spechially in church.

Miss Susan Woodberry give our wife a receipt for baking whole wheat bread whitch tastes terrible good to us. Our wife is a awful fine bread baker if we do say it ourself.

Abe Witherow raised a big skwash on his skwash vines that measured 2 ft from tip to tip. Abe talkt some of exhibiting said skwash at the Hardscrabblt Fair but diddent. It would of cost Abe 10 cts to of entered the skwash at the fair to say nothink of the bother of hauling it all the way there and Abe says this was moren the skwash was worth.

Miss Samanthy Deevers has a bad cold on her chest but is using boneset tea inwardly and mustard plasters outwardly and hopes to be better soon. Samanthy says it wouldnt be so bad if she only knowd where she ketched the cold but being as she dont its simply ridicklus.

Bud Hinckley who aint quite right in his head went and got up outen bed last Tuesday morning at haff past 2 a. M. and stuck his head outen the winder and hollered "Fier! Fier!!" as loud as he could holler whereas there wassent no fier a tall. The Bingville Fire Dept turned outen bed and responded prompt in a hour or two but when they found there wassent no fire they went home in disgust & back to bed agin. Somethink ort to be did with Bud being as he has been awful obsterpperus lately.

Struck Sollid Bottom

Jim Peterson set out to sink a cedar post in his back yard last wk to stretch a clothes line from the post to the house. Jims wife has been pesterin Jim to do this for three yrs she says being as she has had moren one warsh come down into the dirt and to do same all over agane simply becuz she diddent have no good place to tie the clothes line to.

Well Jim started to dig the hole for the post but when he got down about a foot he struck a rock biggern a barl and being as Jim couldnt dig through the rock and haddent no blasting powder to blast it out, he jest set the post five feet to one side, and now Sarah says it aint no more good theren if he haddent put it in the ground a tall being as its behint the henhouse clean outen sight of the house.

Country Correspondence

SNAKE BEND

Ab Wood is laid up at the present writing but with what we diddent lern but will try to do so by next wk and let you know perviding he aint up and around by that time.

Sam Henderson says he has the best pr of oxes to plow with in this neck of woods. Sam says them oxes when they start in to plow will sink a plowshear clean to the beam pervidin the ground aint too stony.

Miss Carrie Hunt of Hardscrabble has been visitting friends in this vicinitty for the past wk and will probably stay on a spell longer being as she is turrible sweet on Henry Simms who had been a going with Miss Milly Brown and has dropt Millie for Carrie.

Some as was up early last Tuesday says they seen frost but they said they diddent calkilate it was enuff to hurt.

Bill Hinckley had a cow to die on his hands last wk—she broke her leg in the pastchure and Bill had to shoot her. Bill says its a turrible calamitty being as she had jest come in fresh but he reckons it cant be helpt and was to be expeckted being as she was the akardest cow he ever seen and never seemed to look where she stept.

Seth Winslow has finished pickin all his appels nearly a hunderd barls in all & now all he can git for em is $2 a barl being as appels is so plenty this yr. Seth says it's kind of tuff to have to let em wither on the trees or rotted on the ground.

SCRIBBLER.

Lost, Strayd or Stole

This is to emfatically state that I went and lost the stem outen my corncob pipe somers about the 1st of last wk or the last of this wk. I dont know whitch or where. If I knowd where I lost it do you spose I would be putting this advertisement into the paper? No, I woodent—I would go & find it. Ever sinst I lost the stem of that pipe I have been turrible put out being as I cant smoke and tuk to chewing and chewing allus did make me sick to my stummick. If you happen to find the stem of this pipe I wisht to goodness you would return same to me and receeve my liberal grattytood. HANK DEWBERRY.

Bingville.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Fair!!! FAir!!

This is to notify everybuddy in this immejit vicinnity and for miles around in every direckshion that the **Hardscrabble fair will be held this yr** wether permitting on **Friday & Satterday, Ocktober 23 & 24th respectfully, 1914.** There will be a big crowd present also **a mammoth display of cattle, horses, fruit, vegetables, live stock & other et cetterys** too numerous to mentchion, incloooding a **balloon ascenshion** where a balloonatick will risk **his** life and limb to entertain the crowd. **Come one come all** and bring your fambily with you, also your lunch unless you want to buy your lunch on the grounds where a good dinner will be served for 25 cts whitch is cheep enuff considering that you will **git all you can eat,** no matter how hungry you be.

There will be good racing in the afternoon as follers:

Four minnit pace.....Purse $10
Five minnit trot.....Purse $8
Seven minnit free for all race .....Purse $5

We almost **forgot to mentchion the Poultry,** of whitch there will be a lot also a **merry-go-round, tug-o'-war contests &** other attrackshions to say nothink of **fire works at nite. Come everybuddy.**

HARDSCRABBLE FAIR

AssoCIAtioN

Hardscrabble.

ADVERTISE IN THE BUGLE!

Have you got ennythink to sell or swap? Do you want to buy ennythink?

THEN TRY A AD WITH US

Biggest & only newspaper in this end of the Co.

Advertising rates furnished with great cheer. Sirculashion books open to nobuddy.

YOULL HAFT TO TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT

BINGVILLE BUGLE

INERGIA FATUM PARIT

BY NEWTON NEWKIRK

(Copyrighted, 1912, by E. A. Grozier.)

DON'T BE A TITEWAD!

Pay up your back subscription to the Bugle & thus fill a long-felt want on our part.

WE CAN'T RUN A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER ON HOT AIR & COLD POTATOZE.

P. S.—If we are not in leave the money with our wife next door.

WE WOULD JERK OFF OUR OWN SHOES (WHICH IS RUN DOWN AT THE HEELS & OUT AT THE TOES AND NEED TO BE HAFFSOLED) AND WE WOULD GIT INTO THE RICH MANS SHOES JEST
ABOUT AS QUICK AS SKAT -- YES --
BUD HAD THE KOOSTER MOST HAFF PAINTED BEFORE HIS MOTHER HEARING THE ROOSTER SKWAWK RUND OUT

THE BINGVILLE BUGLE

The Leading Paper of the County
Bright, Breezy, Bellicose, Bustling

How doth the busy little bee
Improve each shining hour—
By gathering honey all the day
From every opening flour.

The cheapest advertising medium in the county. If you believe in advertising, come and see us. For further information call on or address the editor.

EDDYTORIUL

Tother day we happend to meet on the st as we was on our way to the P. O. Rev. Saml Moore our beloved paster of Bingville, and we topt on the sidewalk to vissit with him a few minnits.

Durin the course of the conversashion we happend to mentchion to Rev. Moore how turrible hard up we got at times for a subjeckt to write a eddytoriul about & he askt us why we diddent dash off a eddytoriul on "The Curse of Riches." First off we thort it was a turrible good subjeckt to write a eddytoriul about & we told him we would do so, but when we got down jest now & tuk our pen in hand and begin to think up argyments aginst "The Curse of Riches" we couldn't think of a doggoned one to save our fool neck. The deeper we went into the subjeckt the more we come to the concloosion that it aint no curse a tall but on the other hand a blessing espeshially to them as has same and a curse to them as hasnt.

Of course this is only our own theory being as we, as edditor & prop., & everythink else conneckted with the Bingville Bugle aint never had a chanst to find out by ackshual experients whether riches is a curse or a blessing being as we aint nevver been blessed with riches, but we persoom we voice the sentiments of everybuddy in this community who is as poor as we be when we say that as fur as we can see riches must be a awful big blessing to them who possesses same.

Now if we was to git a chanst to step into some rich mans shoes do you persoom we would refuse the opportoonitty? We would say not—we would jerk off our own shoes (which is run down at the heels & cut out at the toes and need to be haff soled) and we would git into the rich mans shoes jest about as quick as skat—yes, we would be turrible willing to except the rich mans riches and take all chanses of being cursed by same.

For these reasons whitch we have stated we aint got the heart to write a eddytoriul on "The Curse of Riches" and being as we cant seem to think up enny subjeckt to write up a eddytoriul about at this late hour as we go to press we wont therefore write no [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTIS!—Be this as it may we will have a eddytoriul in next wks Boogle on somethink or other even if we haft to lay awake nights to think up some subjeckt to write about.

WATCH NEXT WKS BUGLE FOR A EDDYTORIUL ON SOMETHINK!

Bale's Belt Wont Do

Bale Hawkins one of our most respeckted citizens had a male summer boarder who stopt with him 2 wks this summer and the feller from the citty wore a belt to keep his pants up instid of galluses.

He told Bale that a belt was a good eal better to keep a persons pants up than galluses and besides a belt was more stylish so first time Bale went to the co seat he bought hisself a fancy belt with a big brass buckle on it and sinst then Bale has been wearing same to keep his pants up but the belt aint been very satisfacktory so Bale says. Bale says it may be the style and all that, but he has to wear it so tarnashion tite around hisself that he cant skeercely git his breth and is in agony most of the time and even then Bale says his pants keeps a slippin down on him and he has to keep hitchin em up all the time unless he desires to disgrace hisself in publick. Not only that but Bale says its a turrible chore to keep that brass buckle on his belt polisht up all the time so as it will be bright and shiny and he calkilates he will go back to suspenders soon.

Lickin for Bud

The Widder Hinckley give her son Bud who aint quite right in his head a good lickin with a birch rod she keeps on hand for that purpose one day last wk. Bud hollered like everything while he was being lickt and was heerd all over Bingville. Here is what Bud got lickt for:

Widder Hinckley had left some paint in a can after she got through paintin some flour pots and Bud ketched a big white Winedotte rooster and blamed if he diddent try to paint him red all over. Bud had the rooster most haff painted before his mother hearing the rooster skwawk rund out and discovered what Bud was doing whereupon she lickt him.

The rooster is a ridicklus lookin objeckt goin around haff white and haff red and pears kind of droopy. Mrs. Hinckley thinks the rooster wont live and if he dies she says shes afeard to eat him less she gits pizened by the red lead in the paint.

Personals

It looks like rain as we go to press. We dont need enny rain at the present writing but we persoom if it wants to rain it will do so whether we need rain or not.

Subscribe for the Bugle and supposin you are a subscriber why dont you pay up your back subscripsihon?

The Bugle aint only fit to read (supposin you can read) but it is also good for menny other things namely, viz; to wit—to tie up things in and to spread on cupboard shelves and to bild fires with. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BUGLE.

It is quite coolish hereabouts and there has been considerable wood chopping in our midst during the past wk. Wood chopping allus picks up in our midst when the wether begins to git cool. We persoom the reason for this is that wood chopping is hard work and in hot wether a person swets moren they do in cold wether.

Sime Whittacre who lives two mile west of Bingville while riding home from the P. O. one night last wk had his old mare to stumble who he was riding and fall throwing Sime over the head into the dark alighting on his head and shoulders and makin him feel [illegible] a fast for a few minnits but he is all right now. It was so dark Sime couldnt see to kick the old mare, so he waited until he got her back to the stabel and did so by the light of a lantern then he went to bed in disgust.

Skunks or somethink has been taking Widder Skinners chickens so she says. The Widder has only five chikkens left & 1 rooster. If ennybuddy should ask us we should say it was a huming skunk who has been stealing chikkens—we have mist a few chikkens ourself of late.

Bill Simms while cutting up corn one day last wk had the corn cutter to slip on him and cut a big gash in his knee cap. We understand Bill is a going to apply for a increase in his penshion on the strenth of it. We hope Bill will git the increase being as he dont seem to be able to pay for his Bugle to whitch he has been a stiddy subscriber for moren seven yrs and aint never pd a cent on same.

If ennybuddy hears of enny news will they kindly leave it at this offis and if there shouldnt be ennybuddy in the offis to leave it with then leave it with our wife at the house next door & thank you very kindly for same.

Dave White our accommodating undertaker says he dont believe that it does enny good to advertise his business in the Bugle, as he has been a doing in the past and after thinkin it over he has desided never to advertise in the Boogle no more. Dave says he has came to the conclusion that if folks is a going to pass on they will do so when they git ready whether he advertises in the Bugle or not. All we have to say is that if Dave thinks that all right let him go ahead and dont advertise, but he is making a big mistake thats all.

We went and orderd some printing paper speshial from the co seat to print 500 sale bills on for Amzi Gookins and after we had got the paper and paid for same Amzi come around and said that he guessed he diddent need only 50 sale bills instid of 500 and as a result we have a whole lot of paper on our hands whitch we dont need and will sell cheap at 1 ct per sheet. Some of it is pink paper and some yeller & and it would make nice paper to write letters on. Why dont you buy some of same before it is all gone?

Hot Under the Collar

Hi Henderson of Calamitty Corners was a visitor to this offis last wk and he was purty mad too. He wanted to know of us why we diddent write somethink up mentchioning his name when his horse died last Aprile of the colick. We told Hi right to his fase that we would of been glad to of wrote about this sad demise in his fambily if we had only of knowd about it and we would of not only mentchioned his name but the horses also, and how in Sam Hill can we write about items when we dont hear about em. We aint no mind reader & should not be regarded as such.

If folks wont tell us the news we cant print it thats all. Hi thort this was a purty poor excoose and ordered his paper stopt and paid up for same to date after whitch he left our offis in disgust.

Lokal Breefs

Peter Hoskins went out patridge hunting one day last wk and shot a henhawk. Peter is quite a hunter and ginerally brings somethink or other home with him if its no moren a sparrer.

Silas Osgood of Hardscrabble was a Bingville visiter one day last wk and swopt 2 doz eggs down to Hen Weathersbys store in xchange for groceries et cettery. Si has traded with Hen for 11 yrs whitch is quite a recommendashion for Hen. Come agin Si, we are allus glad to see you come and go.

Deacon Butterworth while giving his testymony in prayer mtg last Wensday evg at the Bingville church axidentally let his glasses fall onto the floor smashing same all to smithereens. They was the Deacons near sighted glasses too and he dont see how he can git along without em. Mrs. Jake Hazen who sat right near the Deacon says that when his glasses fell & smasht the Deacon said a perfane word or two soft like as he stooped down to pick em up before continuing with his testymony, but we would hate to think this of the Deacon spechially in church.

Miss Susan Woodberry give our wife a receipt for baking whole wheat bread whitch tastes terrible good to us. Our wife is a awful fine bread baker if we do say it ourself.

Abe Witherow raised a big skwash on his skwash vines that measured 2 ft from tip to tip. Abe talkt some of exhibiting said skwash at the Hardscrabblt Fair but diddent. It would of cost Abe 10 cts to of entered the skwash at the fair to say nothink of the bother of hauling it all the way there and Abe says this was moren the skwash was worth.

Miss Samanthy Deevers has a bad cold on her chest but is using boneset tea inwardly and mustard plasters outwardly and hopes to be better soon. Samanthy says it wouldnt be so bad if she only knowd where she ketched the cold but being as she dont its simply ridicklus.

Bud Hinckley who aint quite right in his head went and got up outen bed last Tuesday morning at haff past 2 a. M. and stuck his head outen the winder and hollered "Fier! Fier!!" as loud as he could holler whereas there wassent no fier a tall. The Bingville Fire Dept turned outen bed and responded prompt in a hour or two but when they found there wassent no fire they went home in disgust & back to bed agin. Somethink ort to be did with Bud being as he has been awful obsterpperus lately.

Struck Sollid Bottom

Jim Peterson set out to sink a cedar post in his back yard last wk to stretch a clothes line from the post to the house. Jims wife has been pesterin Jim to do this for three yrs she says being as she has had moren one warsh come down into the dirt and to do same all over agane simply becuz she diddent have no good place to tie the clothes line to.

Well Jim started to dig the hole for the post but when he got down about a foot he struck a rock biggern a barl and being as Jim couldnt dig through the rock and haddent no blasting powder to blast it out, he jest set the post five feet to one side, and now Sarah says it aint no more good theren if he haddent put it in the ground a tall being as its behint the henhouse clean outen sight of the house.

Country Correspondence

SNAKE BEND

Ab Wood is laid up at the present writing but with what we diddent lern but will try to do so by next wk and let you know perviding he aint up and around by that time.

Sam Henderson says he has the best pr of oxes to plow with in this neck of woods. Sam says them oxes when they start in to plow will sink a plowshear clean to the beam perviding the ground aint too stony.

Miss Carrie Hunt of Hardscrabble has been visitting friends in this vicinitty for the past wk and will probably stay on a spell longer being as she is turrible sweet on Henry Simms who had been a going with Miss Milly Brown and has dropt Millie for Carrie.

Some as was up early last Tuesday says they seen frost but they said they diddent calkilate it was enuff to hurt.

Bill Hinckley had a cow to die on his hands last wk—she broke her leg in the pastchure and Bill had to shoot her. Bill says its a turrible calamitty being as she had jest come in fresh but he reckons it cant be helpt and was to be expeckted being as she was the akardest cow he ever seen and never seemed to look where she stept.

Seth Winslow has finished pickin all his apples nearly a hunderd barls in all & now all he can git for em is $2. a barl being as apples is so plenty this yr. Seth says if he had of knowd there he would of let em wither on the trees or rotted on the ground.

SCRIBBLER.

Lost, Strayd or Stole

This is to emfatically state that I went and lost the stem outen my corncob pipe somers about the 1st of last wk or the last of this wk I dont know whitch or where. If I knowd where I lost it do you spose I would be putting this advertisement into the paper? No, I woodent—I would go & find it. Ever sinst I lost the stem of that pipe I have been turrible put out being as I cant smoke and tuk to chewing and chewing allus did make me sick to my stummick. If you happen to find the stem of this pipe I wisht to goodness you would return same to me and receeive my liberal grattytood. HANK DEWBERRY.

Bingville.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Fair!!! FAir!!

This is to notify everybuddy in this immejit vicinnity and for miles around in every direckshion that the **Hardscrabble fair will be held this yr** wether permitting on **Friday & Satterday, Ocktober 23 & 24th respectfully, 1914.** There will be a big crowd present also a **mammoth display of cattle, horses, fruit, vegetables, live stock & other et cetterys** too numerous to mentchion, incloooding a **balloon ascenshion** where a balloonatick will risk his life and limb to entertain the crowd. **Come one come all** and bring your fambily with you, also your lunch unless you want to buy your lunch on the grounds where a good dinner will be served for 25 cts whitch is cheep enuff considering that you will **git all you can eat,** no matter how hungry you be.

There will be good racing in the afternoon as follers:

Four minnit pace.....Purse $10
Five minnit trot.....Purse $8
Seven minnit free for all race.....Purse $5

We almost **forgot to mentchion the Poultry,** of whitch there will be a lot also a **merry-go-round, tug-o'-war contests &** other attrackshions to say nothink of **fire works at nite. Come everybuddy.**

HARDSCRABBLE FAIR ASSOCIATION
Hardscrabble.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

RELIGION, TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH

Things I wish I had known before I was twenty-one

Recently three leading men spoke at the men's meeting in Cleveland on the subject, "Things I Wish I Had Known Before I Was Twenty-One." G. Leonard Fels, the first speaker, gave answers sent in by twenty-two men. Here they are. Every word is worth reading:

1. What I was going to do for a living. What my life work would be.
2. That my health after thirty depended in a large degree on what I put into my stomach before I was twenty-one.
3. How to take care of money.
4. That commercial asset of being neatly and sensibly dressed.
5. That a man's habits are mighty hard to change after he is twenty-one.
6. That a harvest depends upon the seeds sown; wheat produces wheat, thistles bring forth thistles, ragweeds spoil good pasture, and wild oats sown will surely produce all kinds of misery and unhappiness.
7. That things worth while require time, patience and work.
8. That you can't get something for nothing.
9. That the world would give me just about what I deserved.
10. That by the sweat of my brow would I earn my bread.
11. That a thorough education not only pays better wages than hard labor, but it brings the best of everything else, namely, more enjoyable work, better food, more of the wholesome luxuries and pleasures of life, better folks to live and deal with, and best of all, the genuine satisfaction that you are somebody worthy of respect, confidence and the priceless gift of friendship.
12. That honesty is the best policy, not only in dealing with my neighbors, but also in dealing with myself and God.
13. The value of absolute truthfulness in everything.
14. The folly of not taking older people's advice.
15. That everything my mother wanted me to do was right.
15. That dad wasn't an old fogy after all. If I had done as he wished me to do I would be much better off physically, mentally and morally.
17. What it really meant to father and mother to raise their son.
18. What hardships and disappointments would be entailed by my leaving home against my parents' wishes.
19. More of the helpful and inspiring parts of the Bible, particularly the four books dealing with the life of Christ.
20. The greatness of the opportunity and joy of serving a fellow man.
21. That Jesus Christ was with me as an elder brother and friend in every activity and relationship of life.
22. That God's relationship to me was just as helpful and delightful as that of a good shepherd toward his sheep, or of a father toward his son.
23. A faithful friend is a strong defense. He that hath found a friend hath found a treasure. A poor man may be said to be rich in the midst of his poverty so long as he enjoys the interior sunshine of a devoted friend.
24. Friendship cheers like a sunbeam, charms like a good story, inspires like a brave leader, binds like a golden chain, guides like a heavenly star.—The Industrial Enterprise.

GO TO CHURCH.

Go to church!

Reports from all over the country show that the go-to-church movement is exceeding all expectations. Pittsburg was one of the cities that made a record. Religious fervor there has attained a high pitch when thousands of people who had been remiss in their spiritual duties for years responded to the invitation to go to church Sunday a success. Practically every church benefitted by the innovation and some to such an extent that they were at a loss to care for the large crowds assembled.

While no attempt was made to tabulate the percentage of increased attendance on the part of the evangelistic committee which originated the movement, sufficient is known to say that it exceeded all expectations by many fold and gives warrant for the belief that at last the tide has turned in the churches' favor. Taken all in all, it was the occasion for the reception of hundreds who were lifelong strangers to church and the welcoming back into the fold of many who had strayed into other paths.

Featured by a special message of approval from President Wilson to churches in the Allegheny valley, Pennsylvania, go to church day was observed there. Advertising in newspapers, by posters, cards and personal calls was largely responsible for an unusually large turnout. The observance was under the auspices of the Allegheny Valley Ministerial association. Each church member endeavored to take five friends, who were urged to invite five more. The services were made attractive by special sermons and music.

Now that the go to church movement has been fairly launched throughout the country, don't let it lag. Keep plugging. Those who have returned to the church should not be spasmodic in their attendance. Be consistent. Be steady. Go to church every Sunday.

It is today that is ours. Yesterday has gone. Let it go. Tomorrow may never dawn. Whether roses, pinks or lilies are blooming by your side get from them all the joy you may. Whether the sun is shining, or the rain falling, or the wind blowing, get from the moment in your grasp all—to the utmost—that it holds. For that—just picking from each moment all you may—makes life round out glad and full to a triumphant end.—L. D. Stearns.

Dishonest? Or Not Guilty—Which?

How deep is your honesty?

Probably you wouldn't rob a blind man or take pennies from a baby—at least we want to believe that you wouldn't.

But if the man at the candy counter by mistake handed you back too much change and you saw the error, would you call his attention to the mistake and return the excess or would you chuckle, pocket the swag and salve your conscience by saying to yourself: "Well, it was up to him?"

News was scarce the other day in the sanctum of a certain paper—no, we shan't tell which one—hence the cub reporter was given a few small coins and told to make some experiments.

He slipped the coins to his friend, the cashier, and told her to give one to each of the first 25 persons getting change. She did so.

Eight pocketed the change without looking. Ignorance, therefore, lets them out. But the other 17, eleven knowingly kept money that didn't belong to them—nine men and two women. Six only stepped up and did the right thing—two women and four men.

Analyzing these figures, we have 50 percent of honesty among women to a bit over 30 per cent among men.

Is that, your opinion, about the average or wasn't the test decisive?

A PLEA FOR PEACE

One of the most powerful pleas for a peace policy among nations is found in the appeal made by the evangelical churches of Switzerland to the Christian churches of Europe. From their careful study of the situation, the burden not of war alone, but of "preparedness for war," entails upon Europe, they say:

"In 1880 the six great powers of Europe spent $697,000,000 for the upkeep of their armies and navies, with a total of about 2,650,000 men. Thirty years later, in 1910, the figures are $1,375,000,000 and 3,800,000 men. For 1914, it is already known that these nations will have more than 4,200,000 men under arms, and that the total of their military and naval establishment will amount to more than $1,549,000,000. Led on by the example of the great powers, the smaller European nations have steadily increased their armies and navies until Europe will have not less than 5,000,000 men under arms in 1914, on a peace footing, and will pay $1,849,000,000 for the upkeep of its armies and navies. Counting the loss of these millions of men from the ranks of producers, the cost of preparedness for war becomes appalling."—Exchange.

THE MILLER'S TENTH

A young miller who had succeeded to his father's business made flour for the people of his native village, and also for the farmers of the country around, receiving for his pay, or toll, one-tenth of the grain that he ground. He measured this out in a round box—called a "toll dish"—which contained just one-tenth of a bushel.

Among his customers was an old farmer who, having his farm all paid for and well stocked, with some money out at interest beside, was looked upon by his neighbors as a rich man. He used to come about once a fortnight to the mill, bringing four or five bags of wheat to be ground.

One day, after the old man had left, as the miller began pouring his wheat into the hopper, the thought occurred to him that if he should take a little more than a tenth the farmer would never miss it.

"Other millers do it," said he, "and so might I as well. Beside, I will make it up to him by extra care in grinding his flour."

So, after he had taken out the tenth that he was entitled to, he filled the toll-dish twice again and emptied the contents into a barrel of his own wheat that stood near.

But the miller did not feel altogether satisfied with what he had done. The thought of it disquieted him more than once. Yet he could not quite persuade himself to put the wheat back.

"I think I'm fairly entitled to something more," he said, "from such a rich man.

Then a bright thought struck him. There was in the mill some corn that belonged to a widow. She had wheeled it there in a barrow—poor women!—with her own hands, and left it to be ground into meal.

"I'll take something less than my full toll from her," he said, "and so will make matters square by remembering the poor."

This seemed for a time to overcome his scruples, and, having made a beginning, he gradually increased the extra toll that he took from the rich farmer, but soon discontinued making any allowance on his poor customer's grist.

But, though the miller had made a correct calculation concerning the farmer—viz., that he would not miss what was unjustly taken from him—he had made a wrong estimate of his own conscience. He found by thus testing it that it was not of the sort to heal while he kept on wounding it afresh, or to accept as true what he knew to be false. It was rather of the kind that we find it so inconvenient to have when we want to do wrong and still be as comfortable as if we were doing right.

The miller was in the habit of going to the village church on a Sunday, where he sat in a pew with his wife and little children, taking part in the service and listening to the minister's sermon. But now, whenever the eighth commandment was repeated, or so much as alluded to, he grew restless and uneasy and anxious for the service to be over.

On week days the stage driver, as he passed the mill door, threw out a newspaper that the miller subscribed for, and it had long been his favorite pastime, as the great waterwheel was revolving and the millstones were grinding, to sit among the bags of grain in his flour-besprinkled clothes and read his paper through and through. But of late he found himself avoiding all paragraphs headed, "Defalcation," "Embezzlement," "Breach of Trust," "Conscience Fund."

Now and then he stumbled on an account that was published there of some honest debtor who as soon as he was able paid up his back debts, or of some repentant thief who made restitution of the things he had stolen. This was unpleasant reading to the miller.

In the village there lived a man who had done just the reverse of these things, and in consequence bore a bad name. The miller disliked to meet this man. Occasionally he had to go on business to the county town, and on his way passed the jail. Peering through the bars he often saw the evil countenances of the prisoners.

"What are they in there for, I wonder?" he said to himself. "The truth is I deserve to be there with them."

And this finding of a rebuke in whatever he came across went on until everything about him seemed to join in a dreadful chorus, accusing him of his crime.

But at last the load on his conscience became too heavy, and he could bear it no longer. But what should he do to get rid of it? To confess his guilt would crush him to the earth. There was but one thing more dreadful, and that was to go on hiding it. But was there no way of escaping an open confession? Ah! happy thought! This would not be necessary. The farmer was still confidingly bringing his grain every two weeks to the mill.

"I will go over my accounts," said the miller, "and add up to the last pound all I have ever taken from him, and this I will return gradually, from time to time, with his flour, in quantities that will not be noticed; so I shall pay my debt and clear my conscience without being even suspected of wrong."

Having made this resolve, he longed to put it in practice, and could hardly wait for the next appearance of the farmer's wagon. In a few days, however, it drove up to the mill door as usual. The miller with a glad heart (which he was careful to conceal) carried the bags it was loaded with into the mill, and bade the farmer a cheerful "good-bye" as he drove away.

"Now," he said, "I will take out of this grinding a part of my toll, lest, if I should take none, the difference may be noticed and some inquiry made."

So he filled the toll-dish three times instead of six, as he was entitled to, and ground up the rest of the wheat.

But while he was thus carrying out in secret his plan at the mill, he little suspected how matters stood at the farmhouse. The farmer's wife, who was a more shrewd observer than himself in such things as came directly under her charge, had noticed for some time past that the returns from the mill seemed short in weight, and at length she confided her suspicions to her husband.

"Nonsense!" said he. "I've known the miller all his life, and his father before him. His father had a conscience, and so has he."

"Well," replied his wife, "there's one way of testing it that neither you nor anybody else can object to. I weighed what we last sent him; now we'll weigh what he sends back to us."

As the farmer could find no fault with this proposal, he called it a bargain, and the next day went to the mill for the grinding. The miller received him gladly and hastened to carry out his grist to the wagon. As he drove homeward the farmer said to himself:

"How strange that wife should speak so about the flour! But women do sometimes take up such queer notions. I'll be bound, now, that she will be waiting when I get home to have the bags put on the scales as soon as they are unloaded."

He was not wrong. As he drove through the gate around to the side porch his wife appeared in her great white apron, hardly able to keep quiet until the wagon was backed up, and as the bags were taken out of it they were laid one by one on the scales that stood near.

"How does it come out, wife?" cried the farmer as she set down the pounds contained in the last bag.

But she kept on going over the figures again and again without answering, at which the old man put on his spectacles and hastily footed them up.

"Didn't I tell you so?" he exclaimed, with a reproachful look for her and a triumphant one for himself. "Why, instead of cheating up, he has cheated himself! What a pity it is for a woman to be suspicious!"

"Don't brag too soon," said his wife, piqued at his words; "you'd better put that off till we've weighed another grinding."

The hungry mouths on the farm soon demanded a fresh supply of flour, and before many weeks had passed another load of wheat, after being weighed with extra care, was hauled to the mill. The miller, in the meantime having found some relief to his conscience by the little he had already done, was more eager than ever to carry out his plan and remove his burden altogether.

"It is certain," he said, "they have not noticed anything unusual in the last grist. I might just as well hurry matters up a little. This time I'll take out no toll at all, and after this will begin adding some of my own flour."

Putting off other farmers who had brought their grain before him, the miller ground the old man's wheat first, out of its turn, and sent him word it was ready. His wife, still smarting under the charge of being unjustly suspicious, hurried him away after it, and waited his return even more anxiously than she had for the former load. It came in due time, and was promptly laid on the scales as the other had been. But if she was surprised before, she was dumb with wonder now, and her husband—who, in truth, thought there was no better woman—seeing her embarrassment, was considerate enough to do no more than join in expressing his astonishment at the unlooked-for result. The flour was quickly put away in the storeroom, and other matters requiring attention about the farmhouse were looked after.

That evening just before bedtime, as they sat together in their old-fashioned comfortable kitchen, the farmer said to his wife:

"I've been thinking about that last grist. There must be something the matter with our young miller's scales, and you know that we don't want to take without paying for it what belongs to him. I mean to go over to the mill tomorrow on purpose to look into it."

"That's exactly what I want you to do," replied his wife, seriously. "Short of weight more than once I know the grinding was, and overweight twice we both know it was; the thing keeps worrying my mind and troubling me."

The next morning as soon as breakfast was over the farmer harnessed up his horses and drove to the mill. The miller, who was standing in the door, looked surprised to see him when there was neither wheat to bring nor flour to haul away. And not only surprised—there came a look of apprehension over his face, for there is always a lurking fear of evil in the heart that is conscious of hiding some wrong.

"I don't believe you can guess what I've come over about," cried the farmer as he got down from the wagon.

The miller said nothing.

"Did you weigh the last grinding?" asked the old man.

"Yes."

"And the one before that?"

"Yes."

"And don't you know they weighed too much? But perhaps you wanted to make us a present," he continued, good-humoredly, "or maybe, as winter is coming on, you thought we stood in need"

The miller's face grew scarlet. He attempted to speak, but his voice stuck in his throat and he could not utter a word. Perceiving at a glance that he was in trouble, the farmer's manner changed.

"Tell me about it," he said. "I was your father's friend, and am yours."

Then the miller took the old man into the mill and, shutting the door, told him in a trembling voice the whole sad story.

"I've found out," he said, "that the wrong way is a hard way, and I'm in that way yet, but I long to get out of it. I'd give this mill—yes, all that is in it—were that needful to make me feel myself once more an honest man. I have set it all aside. Those bags over there contain every pound I have ever taken. But I shall never know a happy moment till I see them hauled away from here and put into your barn."

"My dear young friend," said the farmer, drawing his sleeve across his eyes, "I care nothing for the flour, yet it is mine and it is right that I should take it. Carry it out yourself and load it on the wagon, and I'll soon put it where you want it to be. I believe you have been taught, by the best of teachers, such a lesson as you'll never forget. And be assured that after it I will never fear to trust you. Take my word for it, too, that no one but wife—and she can keep a secret—shall ever hear of this."

The next Sunday the miller went to church and whatever else he might dread to hear about, it was not the eighth commandment. And the following week, and for many a week afterward, he read his newspaper as he did in former times—all through, skipping nothing, from beginning to end.

The way out of the path of righteousness is smooth and easy; the way back to it, rough and difficult. The one is ever open to the erring, but the other is never closed against the penitent.—New Lights on Old Paths, by Charles Foster.

THE SENTINEL'S HEALTHOGRAMS

Camphor is an efficient remedy for breaking up a cold during its early stages. When the eyes begin to water and there is the accompanying tingling of the nose and feeling of chilliness, place three drops of camphor on a lump of loaf sugar and place the sugar in the mouth. Repeat this every fifteen minutes until four or five doses have been taken. At the same time place the feet where they will become thoroughly warm. For a child, but one drop should be placed upon the sugar and five or six doses administered.

* * *

When you have a cold or the grip, put a "personal quarantine" into force. Try and confine the germs to yourself. Usually they leave you by the nose or mouth in breathing, sneezing, spitting or coughing. Avoid sitting close to people and talking directly into their faces. When you are obliged to sneeze, hit or cough, hold a handkerchief to your face. Use paper handkerchiefs and then burn them. If you are unwilling to do this, change your handkerchiefs frequently. Don't allow a dirty one to remain in your pocket, where it can contaminate your clothes and your hands, and from which infection may be transferred by you to your friends.

* * *

Pure water, and plenty of it, to drink is a fundamental need of all life. The "plenty of it" is often neglected. A certain dilution with water is an absolute essential of all the chemical changes that belong to life and growth. In concentrated solutions biological action goes on with lessened vigor; in dry substances with extreme slowness or not at all.

* * *

It's a very good habit to rest a little before and after eating. It takes more time for the blood to return from the brain and muscles to the stomach when you are tired than when you are refreshed by rest. For the short lunch hour the food selected must be limited in amount and of the kind that does not overstimulate the digestive organs. Puddings, pies, meats and fat soups are heavier on the stomach than plain bread and crackers, with a little butter, raw fruit and vegetables.

And So They are Not Disappointed

(By Billy Sunday.)

Some people pray as though they expected nothing; therefore, they are never disappointed.

I was down at a mission in New York city one night and eleven people went forward and fell on their knees. Nine of these people said nice things, nine people seemed to tell God that he ought to feel himself complimented that they were in a place like that. There was one little girl who had lost her virtue and was selling her womanhood for gain. She said: "Oh, God, save me for Jesus; I ask forgiveness for my sins and you have said that though they were as crimson they would be made whiter than snow." There was another hopeless, helpless drunkard who had staggered in and reeled with misery and squalor and want, and he said, "Oh, God, save me; I am a hopeless drunkard; I have broken my mother's heart, sent my wife to her grave, but save me for Jesus." Out of those eleven God only saved two people, because while they were miserable sinners they were honest enough to tell God that they were sinners and deserved hell; they didn't try to fix the thing up and make God believe that he ought to consider himself complimented.

Don't try to smooth things out with God; come as you are.

If I had my choice of a tabernacle filled with praying Christians and one filled with non-Christians, I would take the former, for if we get the inside right we can get the outside. The city doesn't stand that won't move for God if the church people do. Denver, Pittsburg, New York, Chicago and London will fall on their faces in repentance if the church people move.

I think the church of God has been eating too much, sleeping too much and taking things too easy. Man should be an active force, not a Dead sea. On one day in the week you live like a saint and the other six like a devil.

All sorts of crime are on the increase. Listen. I'll give you some figures that will startle you.

There is one murder for every hour, day and night, year in and year out, in this country. Eighty-six out of eighty-seven murderers are never caught. In Germany there are eight murders to every million in population; in England, nine; in Canada, fourteen; in France, fifteen; in Belgium, seventeen; in the United States, eighty, and it is a 10 to 1 bet that they never get caught, and an 80 to 1 bet that they never will be hanged.

Graft has a strangle-hold on religion, on everything. Investigation shows it permeates everythink. I know of an undertaker that offered a preacher a rake-off on all the funerals turned his way. School superintendents are offered graft by publishing houses if they will recommend their books. Labor leaders call strikes because contractors won't come across. Look at your state capitol graft. Senators are charged with buying their seats in the senate.

Church members rent their property to saloons. If you do you are just as low as the saloon. If you rent property for houses of ill-fame you are living directly off the product of graft. Graft is destroying religion. The present political system is one of graft and plunder.

I heard William Jennings Bryan, a man as clean as a hound's tooth, say that when he first started out he was afraid to mention religion for fear of hurting his political chances, but that he soon came to declare that religion of Jesus Christ shall be first in his life, if he never even held the office of constable. Such men as Theodore Roosevelt, the lion of the west—men who are not afraid to tuck a Bible under their arm and lead an prayer meeting—are the right sort.

FOR INSOMNIA.

In cold weather see that your feet are warm. Use a rather low pillow and open a window if it is at all possible. Fresh air is not necessarily cold air, and your old enemy, night air, is now known to be a friend. In hot weather make yourself as cool as possible and move your bed over by the open windows. Then relax. Some song or poem which has pleased you will often put you to sleep, if you repeat it over to yourself very slowly and rhythmically. Above all, relax and do not try to get to sleep.—M. D.

DR. FINNEY ON CANCER.

In a recent address on cancer Dr. J. M. Finney, of Baltimore, charged the prevalence of cancer of the breast to the growing disinclination on the part of mothers to nurse their infants. "The disease is a protest against modern civilization," said Dr. Finney. "It is most prevalent among childless women, and again among women who have had one or two children, but who did not nurse them. Mothers who have reared four or five children and have nursed them all rarely have it."

THE SLAVE OF GOLD

Not long ago, in one of our large cities, a young man came of age who will soon have control of $150,000,000.

He did not earn it. He did not earn any part of it. Were he thrown upon the world now, penniless, to make his way unaided, it is quite certain that he could not, in his lifetime, get together $150,000,000, or any considerable fraction thereof.

The father who piled up that fortune got some of it by his own toil and self-denial and by the ability with which he managed a business. But by far the most of it came as gifts from people who did not know they were giving—came as if each one of a million fellow men, hypnotized, had daily dropped a penny or a nickel or a dime into his outstretched hand.

Not content with the accumulation thus made in one lifetime, the father of this young man fixed things so that the hypnotized millions will daily go on giving pennies and nickles and dimes into the outstretched hand during the life of the son and of the grandsons, every year more and more.

Indeed, the son has very little option in the matter. He could not stop the process if he would. He is as much a victim of the arrangement as are the millions who unconsciously contribute their pennies, nickles and dimes. For he can never be just a human being. He must go through life a money king—flattered, courted, lied to, shut off from normal comradeship; a body bound to the rocks while vultures devour his heart.

Now the curious thing about this tragedy of "success" is that everybody stands for it. The millions who contribute seem to prefer to go on contributing rather than to go to the trouble to put an end to the arrangement. And the youth who is the worst victim blindly takes pride in his fate.

No wonder—don't we?—that Europe tolerates war lords; and think that folks over there must be stupid to carry such handicaps.

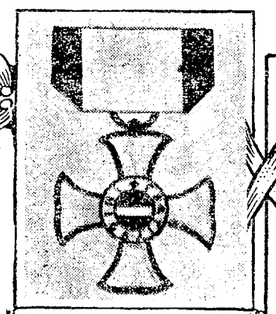
Most of us seem never to realize that our greedy lords are quite as illogical, though perhaps not yet quite so heavy a burden.

"It always has been so," the standpatters say.

True, indeed. So let's be content with a future no better than the past—is that your idea?

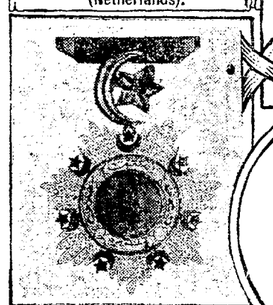
WHY MEN FIGHT FOR THESE ORDERS, *for* VALOR *and* MERIT *of* VARIOUS NATIONS

Order of Leopold, Belgium.

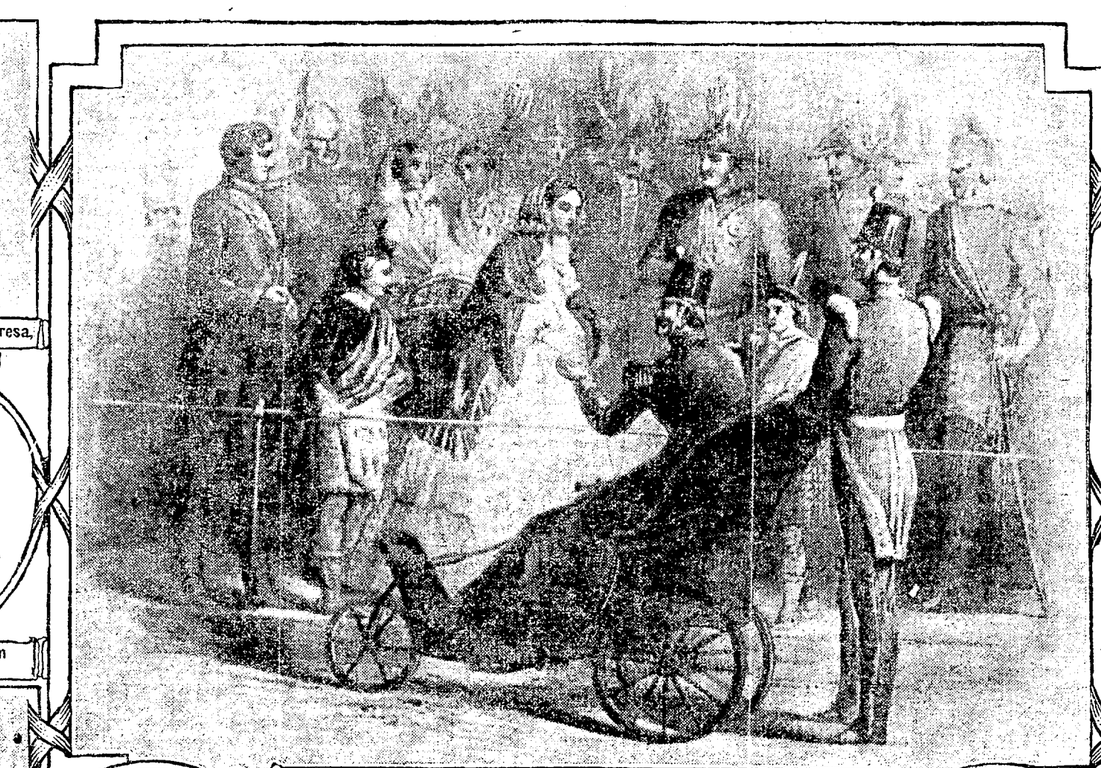


Military Order of Maria Theresa, Austria-Hungary.

Military Order of William (Netherlands).

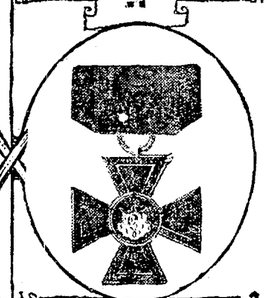


Order of the Crescent, Turkey.

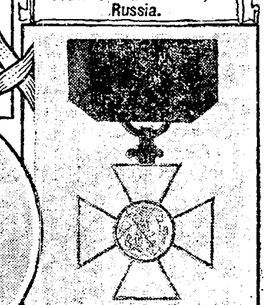


Queen Victoria Distributing the Crimean Medals.

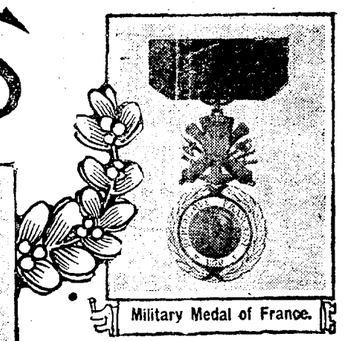
Order of St. Andrew Russia.



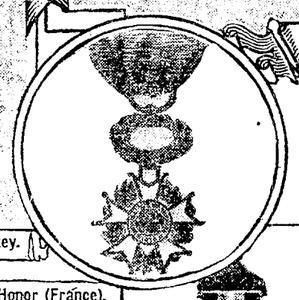
Order of St. Vladimir, Russia.



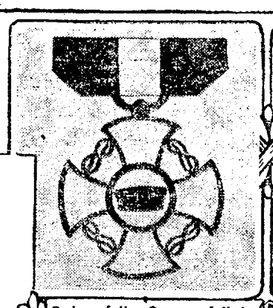
Order of St. George, Russia.



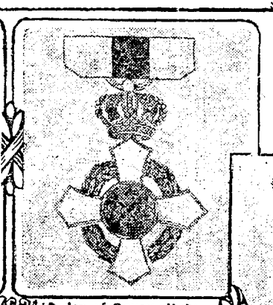
Military Medal of France.



Legion of Honor (France).



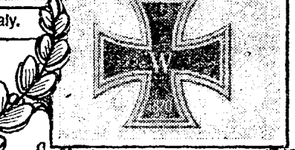
Order of the Crown of Italy.



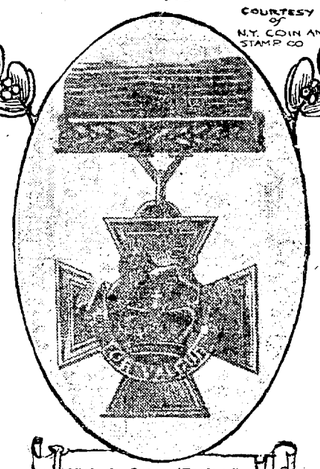
Order of Savoy, Italy.

White Eagle of Servia.

Medal of Honor, War Department U.S.A.



The Iron Cross (Prussia).



Victoria Cross (England).

Order of the Golden Kite (Japan).

FOR Valor.

These words upon the Victoria Cross tell why the proudest nobles, the greatest generals of the British forces, the master spirits of the fleet, are as passionately desirous of possessing this unpretentious bronze medal as is Tommy Atkins of the rank and file.

Tommy Atkins, warned off the firing line by Father Time, may sit in his favorite "pub" nowadays telling his tales of other days. If the listener grows weary of the old soldier's prattle there will always be some one to explain:—

"'E's a Victoria Cross man, is Tommy."

Then the listener may prick up his ears and ask when and where the great deed was done.

Perhaps he will be lucky enough to win from the superannuated soldier a vivid account of the day when he bore himself with such exceptional boldness in the presence of the enemy that his or her gracious Majesty heard all about it and sent him, in recognition of his deed, this glorious cross of bronze.

And as he tells his tale there may pass some very elegant old person, one of the great ones of the land.

Victoria Cross Men

Far removed is this great personage from the private soldier, now unfit for service with the Allies, one would say.

But "Tommy" may tell you of a hidden bond which unites him to this patrician person, despite the terrible chasm formed by caste and wealth.

"'E's another of us," the old soldier will say. The patrician person is also a Victoria Cross man. He may possess in addition the orders of the Garter and the Bath, but these don't so much matter. They are only for the very great, it is true, but they are not necessarily a mark of service to the country.

The other orders have a part to play in politics, and politics and social strategy affect their award. Not so the Victoria Cross. That is for valor always, come high, come low. That is why men wear the Cross with swelling hearts And why Tommy Atkins and the patrician are united by a common bond. To each the bronze medal is but the outward expression of the red badge of courage that flames in the heart.

The order was instituted in 1856, at the close of the Crimean War, by Queen Victoria, from whom it takes its name; and the insignia, which is said to have been originated and designed by the Prince Consort, is a small Maltese cross pattee, of bronze, in the centre of which is an imperial crown, with a lion above it and a scroll below, with the simple inscription, "For Valor." Indicative of the care with which the Victoria Cross is awarded is the significant fact that no royal member of England's nobility has ever worn this bit of bronze made from a portion of a Russian gun captured in the Crimean War.

Any additional act of bravery is denoted by a bar affixed to the ribbon from which the medal is suspended. The ribbon is blue for the navy and red for the army. The cross is worn on the left breast.

Awarded for Bravery.

To Rear Admiral C. D. Lucas, R. N., who died a short time ago, belonged the distinction of receiving the first award of the Victoria Cross "for conspicuous bravery." In this connection the story is told of the bombardment of the Russian fortress of Bomarsund, in the Baltic Sea, by an Anglo-French force. In the midst of the hotly contested engagement a fused shell fell sputtering on the deck of the Hecla, to which Rear Admiral Lucas was then attached as mate. But a fraction of unburned fuse lay between him and annihilation, yet Lucas coolly picked up the sputtering explosive and, with a jerk, flung it overboard. For this act he was immediately promoted to a lieutenancy and awarded the coveted decoration.

Intrinsically worth but nine cents, it is Britain's highest award to her intrepid sons—a bit of bronze which no royal personage has as yet worn, but is the outward stamp of royal courage in a man, whether low born private or peer in command.

All the other British orders are awarded to royalty as a matter of course, but the award of the Victoria Cross merely as a prerogative of royalty and without its having been earned by valorous deeds would excite a wave of intense displeasure in England.

Although primarily a military medal, the Victoria Cross was extended to civilians who took up arms in the Indian mutiny. The decoration was extended to officers and men of the Indian army in 1911.

The Iron Cross of Prussia bears somewhat the same position among the medals of honor of that country as does the Victoria Cross among the medals of Great Britain.

An iron cross with a silver edge. No great treasure certainly from a decorative or monetary standpoint.

Yet, when Emperor Wilhelm wanted to testify his appreciation of the valor of his sons in the recent engagements in Belgium he sent a messenger scurrying across country to bear to the Crown Prince and his brother the Iron Cross of the second class. The humblest private of the German forces may win the Iron Cross, and the Emperor's son glories in its possession. No doubt as the news of its bestowal on the princes spread through the German camps many a soldier, many a fiery young officer who had given his all for Germany and lay wounded, possibly dying, felt an added pang as he realized that his own services, with all his trying, had not been sufficiently distinguished to win for him this longed for emblem.

Iron Cross of Prussia.

The Iron Cross of Prussia was founded in 1813 at Prussia's greatest moment, when after her subjection by Napoleon she summoned all her courage and patriotism for the war of liberation. King Frederick William III. founded the Iron Cross. It was revived again in the France-Prussian war of 1870.

The older medals have a crown and the initials "F. W." above the cross, and the date 1813-1815 below. The medals conferred in 1870 bear a W. for King Wilhelm, instead of the F. W. (Frederick Wilhelm) of the older medals.

There are three degrees of the Cross. The first, that of the Grand Cross, is worn at the neck. The second, that of the Iron Cross of the first class, is suspended by a ribbon, and the Iron Cross of the second class, which was the one which the Emperor conferred upon his sons, is worn at the breast.

There is a unique decoration waiting for the Russian general who may capture Berlin.

This is the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George. To win this order it is necessary for a Russian general to capture the capital of an enemy or to defeat decisively an army of not fewer than fifty thousand. In the modern acceptation of the order's meaning it would probably be necessary to defeat a larger army than fifty thousand. A modern general could hardly hope to encounter so small an army. The present standard of the service required to win the order is the command of a victorious army in the field or the capture of an enemy's capital.

Since the foundation of the order 150 years ago the Grand Cross of St. George has been conferred upon only four members of the imperial family. Tsars Alexander I. and Nicholas I., although they both served in the wars against Napoleon, received only the fourth class of the order. Alexander III. received the order of the third class. There were two women knights of the order, the Empress Catherine, who founded it, and Queen Marie of Naples, who lost her throne in spite of her vigorous efforts to defend it. Emperor Alexander II. of Russia conferred the cross upon Queen Marie because of her courage in defending the fortress of Gaeta. Her heroism on this occasion aroused the admiration of the world.

In all ranks the Order of St. George is awarded for exceptional bravery only.

The present war has already called forth so many examples of remarkable heroism in the Russian ranks that numbers of soldiers have been made members of the Order of St. George of the fourth class.

On September 3 it was announced that twenty survivors of an infantry company which under a withering fire from the enemy had saved a disabled battery and rescued the wounded gunners had received Crosses of St. George.

At the same time the Order of St. Vladimir of the Sword was conferred on General Rennenkampf, of the Russian forces, according to the despatches. This order was instituted by Catherine II. of Russia and is an order of merit having four classes. The decoration is a red cross with the initial of St. Vladimir.

The Order of Saint Andrew of Russia, like the Order of the Garter in England, is aristocratic. There are usually not more than a dozen men who are not members of the imperial family of Russia who are Knights of the Order of St. Andrew. Its possession carries with it admission to all other Rusian orders except that of St. George. Two women, the present Empress and the Empress Dowager, are knights of the order. The insignia is a gold collar with a medallion pendant bearing the cross of St. Andrew. On ordinary occasions the emblem is worn on the left hip attached to a broad blue ribbon which crosses from the right shoulder. On the left breast is worn the silver star with the St. Andrew cross and crown.

French Legion of Honor.

Although the French Legion of Honor confers honors upon those who serve the state in civil as well as in military life, three-fifths of all the medals awarded must go either to the army or the navy. Napoleon instituted this order in 1802 and it has since been modified so that there are now five classes.

There are fewer than a hundred men who hold the grand crosses which are the highest award of the order. Including both civil and military chevaliers the order numbers 25,000. In each class three-fifths of the members must be soldiers or sailors.

The badge of the order is a five rayed white enamelled star. On the obverse is a female head representing the republic surrounded by the words "Republique Française."

On the reverse are two crossed flags with the words "Honneur et Patrie." The star is suspended from an oak and laurel wreath by a ribbon of scarlet watered silk.

The members rise in rank from the low to the high orders, except in the case of distinguished foreigners. No ignoble punishment can be inflicted on any member as long as he remains in the order.

The order of Military Merit was instituted in 1759 by Louis XV. of France. It has not been conferred since 1830.

Even more difficult to obtain than the cross of St. George of Russia is the cross of Maria Theresa. To win the grand cross it is not alone necessary to conquer an army in the field, but the enemy's force must be superior in numbers. There are two minor orders of Maria Theresa, but the members of these are also all generals, admirals or the officers of very high rank, who have been awarded the decorations for exceptional valor. There are several hundred members of the Order of St. George of Russia, but the living knights of Maria Theresa number less than a score. From 1815 until 1900 only fifty six knights had been admitted to the order.

Visitors to Vienna once in a decade may behold a strange, impressive funeral cortège—that of one of the knights of Maria Theresa. The greatest ceremony attends these obsequies, and a knight in full armor, black with incrustations of gold, rides before the hearse on an ebon horse. Both horse and rider are selected for their impressive appearance, and the mourning trappings of the horse and gorgeous mediaeval armor of the knight produce an astonishing effect on the streets of a modern city. The knight rides with vizor lowered and his lance and mace are draped with crêpe.

Those who know their "Vanity Fair" very well will remember the great Lord Steyne's penchant for stroking his "garter" knee and that other occasion when the bitter old nobleman chose to comment somewhat caustically on the manner in which the fair Becky's husband, Rawdon Crawley, rooked the young Lord Southdown at the gaming table.

"Damme what a tender mutton, what a snowy fleece!" said Lord Steyne, of Southdown as he watched the young nobleman at play with Rawdon.

The brilliant Becky chose to give Lord Steyne a little thrust in return.

"Your Lordship should know," she remarked. "You are a knight of the order."

By which bit of repartee she meant not only to intimate that Lord Steyne was a member of that most noble Order of the Golden Fleece, but that in his youth he had belonged to a more practical contingent which might with propriety have carried the same name. He had been, in other words, a very heavy gamester in his day and much more seriously damaging to his friends than Rawdon himself.

Order of Golden Fleece.

The Order of the Golden Fleece, which Becky thus forced to serve her in verbal combat, is a royal order of both Spain and Austria. The two countries fought bitterly for its possession when at the death of the last Hapsburg who was to occupy a Spanish throne the German Emperor claimed the order for the Hapsburgs.

The Golden Fleece was founded by Philip the Duke of Burgundy in 1429. The order remained with the House of Burgundy until the death of Duke Charles the Bold, when it passed to the Emperor Maximilian of Germany. When the Hapsburgs ceased to occupy the throne of Spain they declared that the order belonged with them, but the Bourbon kings of Spain thought differently and a furious contest arose.

The order is sometimes conferred upon foreign dignitaries, but no one who receives it from Spain may wear it at the court of Austria.

The insignia is a golden fleece of a ram worn around the neck on a broad crimson moire ribbon, which is replaced on very spectacular occasions by a golden collar or jewelled chain. The insignia is returned to the order after the death of the knight, and in this manner many famous men often wear the same emblem of the order. The fleece worn by Bismarck had previously been worn by that most unpopular nobleman the Duke of Alva.

Of "the Most Noble Garter," that splendid British decoration of which Lord Steyne was so proud, Lord Palmerston frequently said:—"There is no damned nonsense about merit in it." Its membership is restricted to English and foreign royalties and to British peers whose political influence is needed by the sovereign.

Very few commoners have ever received the order. Sir Robert Walpole was the only one to receive the honor for three hundred years. Lord Palmerston, who possessed it, sat in the House of Commons, but only because he was an Irish peer. It was not given to Lord Nelson.

The garter was instituted by King Edward III., who wished to have some method of signalizing his successes in France.

An insignificant episode of the court furnished the suggestion for both emblem and motto for the order. If the beautiful Countess of Salisbury had been more carefully dressed on a certain evening when it was her privilege to dance with the King England might never have had a great order of the Garter. But the careless Countess of Salisbury lost her garter while she was dancing with the King and the King picked it up and, being a gay blade, he tied it around his own leg.

The Countess of Salisbury was greatly diverted by this humorous performance, but the Queen, so historians declare, could not see the joke at all. Being something of a diplomatist the King sought to dissipate the coming domestic storm by giving back the garter to the lovely Countess.

Order of the Garter.

For a king he was a well instructed person, and as he returned the garter he remarked:—

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."

There you have it—the garter and its motto. The King immediately said that they would do perfectly well for his new order, which immediately became an immensely aristocratic organization.

The Order of the Bath comes down from the days of knighthood, when the investiture of a knight included the administration of a thorough bath. After the candidate for knightly honors had been bathed he was put to bed until he dried. When dry he was dressed in splendid new clothes, after which he went to chapel and then appeared before the King to be knighted.

Both military and civil services to the State are rewarded by the Order of the Bath. There are several classes of knighthood and also a grade below the knights, called the Companions of the Bath.

There are scores of other orders belonging to the European countries, among the most famous being the Black Eagle of Prussia, the Red Eagle of Prussia, the Prussian Crown, the Hohenzollern, the Cross of Merit of Prussia, an order conferred on women for war services; the Order of the Annunciation of Italy, the Military Order of Savoy, the Crown of Italy, the White Eagle of Servia, the Crescent of Turkey, the St. Michael and St. George of Great Britain and the Victoria and Albert of Great Britain.

Switzerland is in fact the only country in Europe that has no orders. And yet Switzerland has more patricians than any other place and the Swiss patricians are more patrician-like than those of elsewhere.

Picturesque Punkah - Wallahs Doomed.

One more picturesque feature of life in foreign lands is about to be eliminated. The punkah-wallah of India, that characteristic luxury of life in the bungalow of a British officer, is to be abolished in favor of the electric fan.

The city of Bombay became acquainted with the electric fan about six years ago. The leading hotels in all the cities of India have electric fans in all the rooms.

The old fashioned system of cooling rooms by fans in India such as is still practised in most communities where electric current is not available, as in country districts, is by means of the personal labor of coolies known as punkah-wallahs, who work spacious fans hung from the ceilings, with ropes through a hole in the wall, the punkah-wallah doing this work outside of the room and out of sight.

Sometimes at dances and big dinner parties the punkah-wallahs, dressed in picturesque costume and with huge ornamental fans, work inside the rooms, a great number being employed. For such arduous and persistent work, which they are expected to carry on without intermission for nine hours, they are paid about $2.60 a month.

At night the punkah-wallah fanning a sleeping person in his bed will often fall asleep, too, so that the sleeping individual can get no refreshing rest. Notwithstanding the very cheap wages paid, the great number of punkah-wallahs who have to be employed all day and all night cause considerable expense; moreover, such human labor, not being always steady, easily regulated, or fast, cannot compare favorably in any degree with modern electric fans.

Ceiling fans, which will operate directly over a person's bed and force air through the mosquito netting, or over the dining table, or over the business man's desk, are the most popular type of electric fans used in India. The table type of fans, usually attached to walls, are much used in theatres and other places of popular amusement, where it is desired to force a current of air along particular side directions. The churches usually have a great number of large fans suspended from the ceilings.

Spirit stove fans also are used in India. These are attached to and operated by small spirit stoves, especially in country bungalows and in tents, where no electric current is available. These spirit stove fans, often mounted on tripods, have added immensely to the comfort of trips into the jungles and in camp life generally. They can easily be packed for transport by mules, elephants, carts or boats, as the case may be.

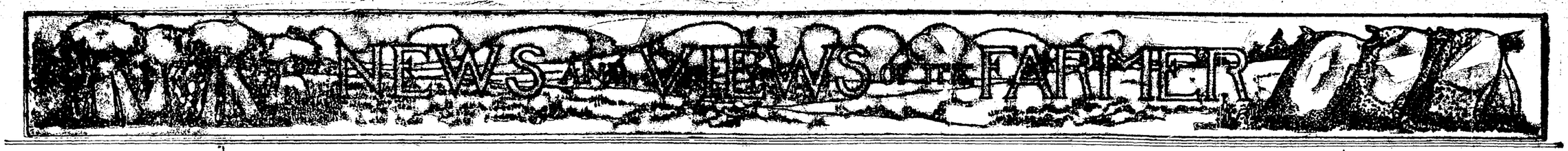
THE TROOPER'S DEATH.

The weary night is o'er at last!
We ride so still, we ride so fast;
We ride where death is lying.
The morning wind doth coldly pass,
Landlord! we'll take another glass,
Ere dying.

Thou springing grass that art so green
Shalt soon be rosy red I ween,
My blood the hue supplying!
I drink the first glass, sword in hand,
To him who for the Fatherland
Lies dying.

Now quickly comes the second draught,
And that shall be to Freedom quaffed
While Freedom's foes are flying!
The rest, O land, our hope and faith!
We'd drink to thee with latest breath,
Though dying!

My darling! Ah, the glass is out!
The bullets ring, the riders shout—
No time for wine or sighing!
There bring my love the shattered glass.
Charge! On the foes! No joys surpass
Such dying!



Hog Raising Made Profitable

By N. MAYO.

In the successful raising of swine there are problems, other than that of feeding, which often determine success or failure. The most important of these is the preservation of the health of the swine. Wherever a

Prize-winning Yorkshire boar, New York state fair; weight 904 pounds.

considerable number of animals are gathered together the risk from disease is considerably increased. Extra precautions must then be taken to guard against disease and to keep the animals in thrifty condition.

The first essential is that their quarters be kept clean and sanitary.

In purchasing swine, care should be taken that they come from herds free from transmissible diseases, that they are healthy, and have not been exposed to disease in transit. Public stock yards are liable to be infected with hog cholera; it is dangerous to bring swine from such places and put them in a healthy breeding herd.

It is an excellent plan to have a quarantine pen some distance from all other swine, and so located that there is practically no danger of transmitting diseases to the herd. All recently purchased animals should be held in quarantine in such a pen for ten days, to be certain that they are free from disease, before placing them in a healthy herd.

If a disease of swine occurs in the neighborhood, keep away from these farms and do not allow anyone who has been on an infected farm to visit your herd. If your swine have access to a stream of running water and disease appears on a farm located above yours, on the same stream, remove your hogs at once, as the infection is liable to be carried by the stream. Dogs and buzzards, also, are liable to carry the infection of hog cholera and should be kept away if possible. Such measures are simple, but they are very important.

While a few swine can be raised confined in limited quarters, if such quarters are kept clean, they will do better, will keep in better health and can be grown more cheaply if they have plenty of range for pasture. It is desirable to have the pasture fenced off into suitable areas so that the hogs can be shifted from one pasture to another, not only to provide fresh pasture, but also to afford an opportunity to disinfect the pastures, either by plowing and seeding to a forage crop or by exposure to sun and weather. Nearly all cases of intestinal worms, which are rather common in swine, are contracted from infected ground, and swine can be kept free from these parasites by frequent changes of pasture.

A PRACTICAL TALK ABOUT SILOS AND SILAGE

With the Increase of the Live Stock and Dairy Business It Is Becoming More Important to Provide Proper Feed Economically—The Value of Silage as Feed and of the Silo as a Means of Storing It, Have Been Recognized For Some Time By the Most Successful Dairy Farmers—Silage Is Now Known to Be a Very Valuable and Economical Feed For Beef Cattle as Well.

Experience has shown that the best form for a silo is round with the walls perpendicular. The round silo does away with corners in which silage is likely to spoil. It also requires a larger capacity for the amount of material in the walls, and where built above ground this form of construction resists the winds and the pressure of silage from within better than the square silo.

When the silo exceeds 16 feet in diameter, it requires more work to get the silage to the door than in the smaller silo. It also requires a larger amount to be fed daily in order to keep the silage from spoiling on account of its contact with the air. A silo of large diameter and not very tall has more spoiled silage in it per ton of good silage than a silo of greater height. The pressure on the silage is measured by the height of the silo and not by its diameter, so that the tall, slim silo will hold practically as much silage per square foot of wall surface as the short, broad one. On account of this greater capacity of tall silos, it is seldom advisable to build one less than 30 feet in height. Where built of masonry, or where well anchored and carefully looked after, they may economically be built higher, to give the needed capacity without getting the silo unduly large in diameter.

It is a great mistake to make a silo with thin walls because the silage, particularly in the northern states, will freeze badly and not only spoil its quality but make it difficult to handle. Of course the advocates of thin-walled cement silos assert that it will freeze no more than the silage in a stave silo, which probably is true; but frozen silage, from whatever source, is not desirable.

Silage at the Illinois station has been used for the past 20 years, and they have learned how to build silos that will stand the test of time and preserve the silage. Experts at this station say that the square silo has not proven satisfactory because it is practically impossible to build this form so that the side walls will not spring out and allow the air to get in and rot the contents. In fact, very few square silos are now constructed; the round silo being more substantial and more desirable in every way.

The deeper the silo, the greater the pressure and therefore the more compact will be the contents. Naturally this increases the amount that can be stored per cubic foot.

A silo 20 feet in diameter and 40 feet deep will hold twice as much as one of the same diameter and 25 feet deep. No silo should be less than 30 feet deep, and to get sufficient depth for one not over 12 feet in diameter it should be placed about five feet in the ground.

The construction of doors in the silo is of the greatest importance. A good form of construction is to set two-by-four pieces, spiked together on each side of the line of doorway. They should be placed so that the edge of the two-by-fours face the doorway, leaving the flat side for the doors to rest against in resisting the pressure from the silage. In this way no crack is left through the double two-by-fours where the plaster and doors join.

In one type of silo the side where the openings are left for the doors is reinforced with an extra thickness from the bottom to the top with one-half inch lumber or the same with which the silo is lined.

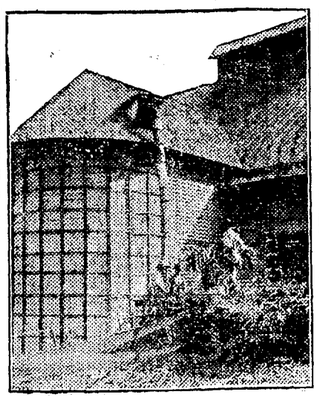
The doorways are left in the middle of this extra sheathing and the spaces between them are thus covered with two thicknesses and no broken joints for 14 feet. The ends of the boards broke joints on three studs, and these irregular ends were filled out with short pieces so that the edge of the extra thickness would come in a straight line.

As the inner seating leaves a jog of a half inch, this can be overcome by butting against the end the thick edge of common shingles, which, of course, run down to a featheredge, leaving a very smooth surface on which to nail the lath.

In order to produce good silage something more than good construction of the silo is necessary. If the proper material is not used, if it is not prepared as it should be, or if it is put into the silo too green or too dry, the results will be unsatisfactory.

If corn is allowed to mature before being put into the silage, sufficient water must be added to take the place of the moisture which has dried out of the corn since the time it was just in the right condition in the field.

If corn is put into the silage when too green it will rust or produce spots of mold and have an unpleasant smell and will not be palatable to the animals. Very often corn is put up before it is properly matured. It requires nice judgment to determine just when it is ripe, but it is always better to be sure that the corn is ripe enough,



The right way to conserve the corn crop.

rather than take chances the other way.

Professor King, of the Missouri station, says corn will generally make the best silage when cut as near full maturity as possible, and yet when the tissues are filled with sap.

Where corn is put into the silo in a very succulent state, it is filled with a large per cent of compounds which are easily decomposed and beside, there has not yet been developed enough of the woody tissues in the plant to enable the juices to be retained under the pressure of the silage.

Corn is in the best stage for the silo when it is in the best stage for cutting and putting in the shock—that is, when the ears are fully matured, but the stalks, leaves and husks are yet green.

While corn is the principal material from which silage is made, experiments show that alfalfa makes excellent silage and has great feeding qualities when fed with barley, mixed corn and cottonseed-meal or dry hay. The Kansas station people say alfalfa makes cheaper silage than corn or any other material. Alfalfa when used as silage should be cut when in bloom, and put into the silo as quickly as possible thereafter. It seems to make no difference whether it is rained upon or not, as cattle, sheep and hogs eat it with avidity.

One of the causes mitigating against more general use of the silos is the cost of filling them. This requires machinery and a great deal of help from both men and horses.

It is necessary to put the crop into the silo at exactly the right period and it is not always possible to obtain the help needed at that particular moment. Of course the most important thing is to get cutters and engines when needed, because an early frost or a period of dry, hot weather may make it necessary to cut the crop several days before it had been expected to be ready.

Some farmers buy their own cutters and depend upon their ability to hire an engine to run them. Probably the best plan for small farmers is to own an outfit of cutter and engine in partnership; distributed among three or four men whose farms adjoin, the expense is not very great to any one of them, and by exchanging labor, the machinery may be made available whenever needed.

The common practice in the corn-belt states is to use three horses on a corn-harvester, two men to load the wagons in the field, three men with teams to haul corn to the cutter, one man to run the engine (only when steam power is used, however), one man to feed the cutter, and one man to spread and tramp the silage in the silo. This makes a crew of eight or nine men exclusive of the man who attends to the engine.

Much depends upon good management; as, after all, like most other kinds of work, the man behind the job is responsible for the greater or lesser cost.

If he has his working force evenly balanced so that everybody is working all of the time and at top speed, the work will be done cheaply, but if there is too much fuss and "hurrah boys," too much talking of politics, loafing on the shady side of the barn, or poking along with the teams to and from the fields, the cost will be naturally very much increased.

It should be always the aim not to keep too many men in the field for the number at the cutter, or the other way around. Sometimes the crew is too large for the size of the cutter, and men and teams with loaded wagons are waiting their turn. These all cut considerable figure in the cost.

In these days of scarce labor and high prices, farm machinery of all kinds must be used whenever possible. The corn-binder has come to be a very important factor in the harvesting of the crop. Most farmers who own silos also own their own harvesters. Corn-binders do not save much money, but they do save time, because it takes twice as long to unload the same quantity of corn when loose as when in bundles.

Some farmers are so careless as not to supply twine for their harvesters, and the cost of labor is much more than offset by the saving of this small item.

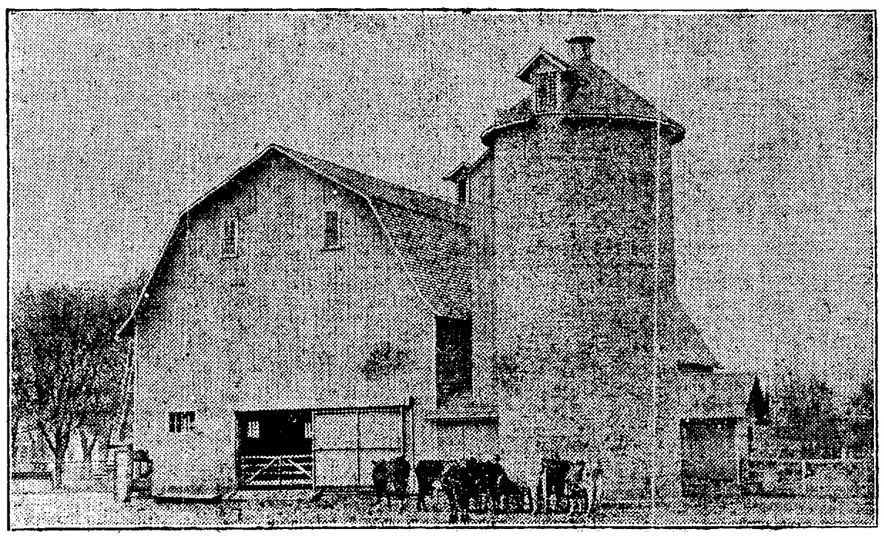
A low-wheeled truck is best for hauling corn, because it is easier to load. They are also very useful for general hauling about the farm, and should not be counted as an extra expense when figuring corn-harvesting machinery.

We do not know of any harder job on the farm than tugging and lifting heavy green corn. It requires considerable skill in addition to strength in order to do the work with anything like ease and facility, and every practice that can be adopted to lessen the work should be put into execution. The cutter should be low enough so that the corn may be dropped upon it instead of being lifted up to it.

Some of the best silage-cutters on the market now are self-feeding and will eat up the corn as fast as two men can pitch it on to the table.

In a silo more than 36 feet in depth it is not necessary to have a man tamp the cut corn. If the surface is leveled two or three times a day while filling the silage will pack sufficiently to keep, but our experience is that it is better to keep the corn level all the time, and unless the end of the blower tube is flexible so that the silage can be distributed evenly, it is best to have a man with a fork on the inside.

Silage can be elevated into the silo by the slap elevator, and this takes much less power than a blower, but there is no doubt that the use of the blower will reduce the cost.



MODEL BARN WITH SILO ATTACHED.

Trees Injured By Various Sprays

By F. W. MOORE.

We have at different times had occasion to observe injuries to shade trees brought about by various causes, in many cases resulting from treatment applied by careless or ignorant persons. The present widespread

Effects of spraying heavy oil on trees. The oil penetrated the bark and killed the tissue.

treatment of different pests has made necessary the testing of many remedies, some of which have proved to be more injurious than the pests themselves. These materials have not only been used by careful people trained in the use of different methods for controlling insects and fungi, but by others who are reckless to the point of seeming to delight in taking chances.

Many kinds of oils have been used for spraying insect pests, some of which have proved reliable and others injurious. Kerosene oil can be used on some plants under certain conditions without causing injury, while in other cases it will kill them. We have seen quite a few shade trees killed by spraying with kerosene and water to exterminate woolly aphis; the oil soaked into the bark, reached the cambium and sapwood, destroying the tissue.

Gas oil, a heavy oil used in the manufacture of water gas, is very injurious to trees when used as a spray. A few years ago several hundred shade trees were severely injured in one of the eastern cities by spraying the trunks with this oil to kill clusters of gypsy moth eggs, it being used without any knowledge whatever of its adaptability to this purpose.

Ordinary house paint has sometimes been used on smooth-bark trees with great injury.

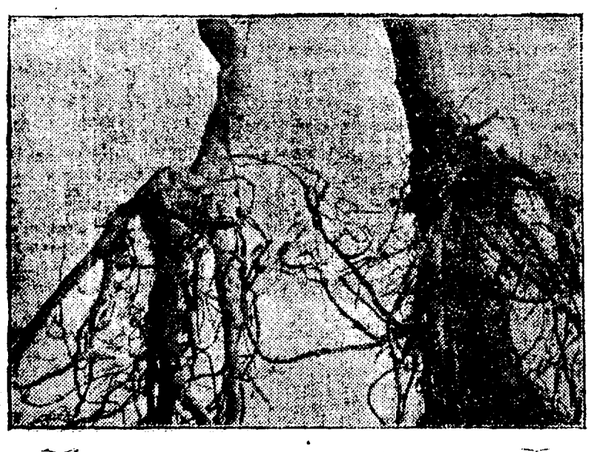
Occasionally commercial oils used for spraying fruit trees for the San Jose scale cause local injury, and some shade trees have been known to be affected by their use.

Oils and other materials to keep down the dust in roadbeds are now much in use, and we have observed some injury from this source, when the trees were located close to the highway and the buttresses of the roots were exposed.

Salt used on sidewalks, in gutters and trolley lines in winter has been known to injure the root systems of trees. Arsenate of soda, potassium cyanide and other chemicals are extremely poisonous to trees and will cause death.

COMMON DISEASES OF NURSERY AND ORCHARD

By M. T. COOK.



Diseased nursery apple stock.

Callous on the left. Crown gall on the right

Crown gall and hairy root are diseases of very great importance to both nurseryman and fruit grower. The fact that they are so very widely distributed throughout the world and that they attack such a very large number of species and varieties of plants, places them among the most important of the plant diseases. Although they are referred to as two diseases, they are in reality due to the same organism. The crown gall form was the first to attract the attention of the observers but it was soon learned that hairy root was frequently associated with it.

The disease in one or both forms are now recognized as occurring on almond, apple, apricot, arbutus, alfalfa, blackberry, beet, cherry, chestnut, clover, corn, cotton, dewberry, English daisy, grape, hop, honeysuckle, marguerite, marigold, oleander, peach, plum, prune, pear, potato, poplar, pecan, peony, raspberry, rose, radish, Shasta daisy, walnut, willow, and many other plants. On many of these plants it would be of very little importance were it not that they serve to carry the organism from season to season and from place to place. On many plants it is quite serious, reducing their vitality and fruitfulness. In commerce, its greatest importance is on apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, and dewberries.

The disease is due to a bacterial organism living in the cells of the host plant and stimulating them to excessive activity, which results in the formation of cancerous and hairy growths occurring at the crown, on the roots, trunks and branches of the affected plants. On herbaceous plants and cane fruits it usually causes the soft galls, which originate in the spring and are irregular in size, whitish and roughened. During the latter part of the season they decay and slough off. The plant may survive the attack, but some of the roots will be killed and undergo a decay, permitting the entrance of other organisms of disease. On hard, woody plants, the disease usually takes the form of hard galls. On apple and some other plants it may take the hairy root form, in which it produces a flat gall or callous covered with a great mass of hair-like roots.

Diseased trees will frequently grow, make a fine, healthy appearance and produce fruit, while in other cases the disease is without doubt the cause of reduced crops, dwarfed growths and frequently death. The disease is probably less serious on apple trees than on some other fruits. It appears to be more destructive on peaches than on apples. It is very destructive to bush berries, especially red raspberries, and in some parts of this country has caused this industry to be abandoned.

Swat the Fly.

Science has demonstrated without the shadow of a doubt that flies are disease carriers. That their feet carry millions of germs that may mean death to any one whose food or drink they come in contact with. It behooves us, therefore, to kill the fly or keep our food from his contamination.

All bacteria are not harmful. Although the majority of the ills effecting man and beast come from germs, this does not prove that there are not healthful germs as well.

Indian corn, or maize, although the last of the great cereals to be discovered, is now grown over a broader extent of the earth's surface than any other grain, excepting wheat.

Do not tease the gander. There is no more dangerous fowl in the poultry world than an old gander, especially during breeding season.

There are opportunities of great usefulness in horticultural life. No field is more inviting and no theme offers greater encouragement to the real student — the honest student. There is nothing in store for the faker.

Care of the Colt.

Most colts have a hard time the first winter of their lives. In many cases they are not given the proper rations and are confined too closely. In such cases growth all but ceases, and the colts may be permanently injured. Watch them carefully the first winter, for it is the most important period of their lives. They have just been weaned and it isn't easy for them to adapt their small systems to dry feed.

Oats make the best concentrated feed for young horses. If you have to use a substitute, see that it is high in protein, for the animals need plenty of material for growth. Up to one year of age, two to three pounds of oats, or just a little less than they will eat up clean, is a fair ration. Feed the amount of hay they will eat up clean. It is not a good idea to let the colts "stuff themselves" with roughage, for they will not make the best growth with such treatment.

See that the colts get plenty of sunshine. If they are kept in a lot where they do not get enough sunshine, they will become stunted. The general things you should do to care for young colts properly are these: Provide sufficient grain and not too much hay, see they are both of good quality, and be sure the colts get plenty of exercise and sunshine. Then, of course, always handle the colts carefully, and teach them you are their friend.

Planting Strawberries.

Strawberry plants fail to grow more frequently from being set too deeply, than from any other cause. The crown should always be above the surface of the ground. A dibble is better than a trowel for planting. When the hole is made the long, fine roots should be placed in the hole, and the earth pressed very tightly about them. If there is danger of a dry time,—water may be put in the dibble hole, and allowed to soak away before the plant is set in.

The farmer's orchard is passing not because it should but because he doesn't care. Like the calf that ran off with the steer he will miss his supper by and by.

Minnesota is now producing nearly 2,000,000 acres of corn annually.

SCAB OFTEN DEVELOPS ON FRUIT IN STORAGE

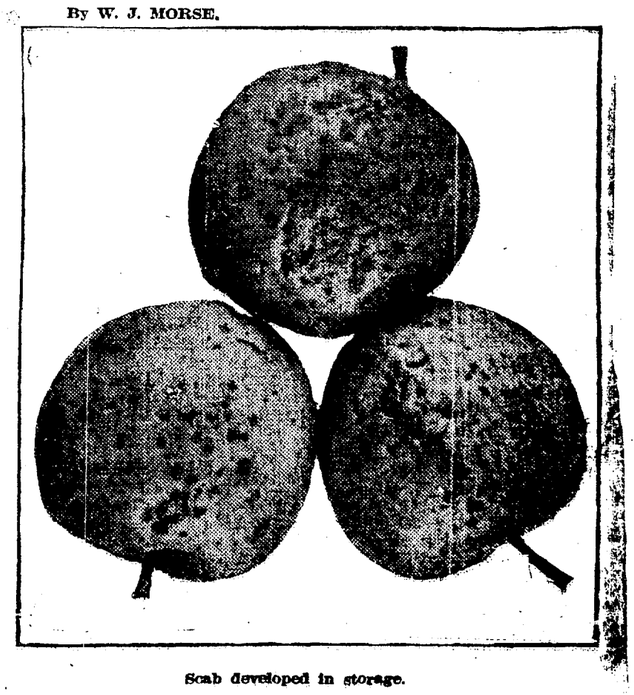
By W. J. MORSE.

Scab on apples is too familiar to need much description. It first appears as small, circular, olive-colored spots on the skin of the apple. These later enlarge, many of them becoming one-fourth of an inch or more in diameter, rounded, roughish and dark olive-colored, usually surrounded by a light gray border. Several spots may coalesce and form irregular patches, sometimes covering a large portion of the apple. In severe attacks, especially those resulting from early infections when the fruit is small, the apples often become cracked and badly distorted in shape due to the unequal growth of the healthy and diseased portions.

While scab on the fruit is largely a superficial growth, the injury it does directly and indirectly is by no means confined to simple damaging of the appearance of the fruit. Epidemics of pink rot and some of the blue mold decay come from secondary infections of these fungi through scab spots. Scabby apples in addition to being more likely to decay, wither more rapidly in storage than do perfect apples.

Apple scab fungus may attack the flowers, twigs, leaf-stalks, leaves and fruit, but it is upon the last two that its appearance is most prominent. While severe attacks on the leaves do much to weaken the trees, the direct monetary loss to the orchardist is greatest from the effects of fruit injury.

It is a matter of common experience that the lower leaves on the tree are the first to show attacks of scab. Hence raking and burning the leaves would do much to lessen the danger of infection. The formation of winter spores takes place more readily when the leaves fall on sod or are partly covered by grass or other leaves. Orchard cultivation produces conditions unfavorable to the propagation of scab



Scab developed in storage.

spores and early plowing buries many of them where they will decay and do no damage.

From information by men who have made a study of this disease, it would seem that the appearance, growth and spread of apple scab in storage is by no means uncommon. Scab in storage may develop on fruit which, when placed in the cellar, appeared entirely free from the disease. Fruit from trees that are well sprayed will be less likely to develop the disease in storage. Scabby apples should be carefully sorted from the sound before storing. The temperature of storage should be as low as consistent with safety and not subject to abrupt changes. Very moist storage conditions should be avoided.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in the United States in 1826.

Alfalfa with a fair chance always makes good.

It is not a good policy to wait for the good things to come to us. Better go out and look for them.

See that the celery gets plenty of moisture and good cultivation.

All sour soils are benefited by the application of lime. Cold soils are made warmer and acid soils are made sweeter. Soggy soils, after being underdrained, can be made friable and sweet by applying lime.

To While Away an Idle Moment

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JOE THE WAITER

He Turns Practical Joker and Plays a Clever Trick on the Art Critics, the Habitues of the Oriental Cafe and Restaurant.

By ISRAEL J. ZEVIN ("Tashrak.")

ONCE upon a time—as the story goes (it was election time)—Mike Callahan, the district leader, gave me a cigar. I am not a smoker, but one cannot refuse a cigar when it is given to him by a big man like our district leader. It is such an honor, you know. So I took the cigar and when Katzenellenbogen, the literary and dramatic critic of the Daily Voice, came here I treated him to Callahan's cigar. I found out afterward that Katzenellenbogen, who prefers a pipe, gave the cigar to Borishevsky, the actor manager, and Borishevsky, being suspicious of a cigar that was coming from a critic, gave it to Weiss, the undertaker. It so happened that on that day Weiss had to ask Levy, the fixer, who knows all police captains and judges, for a favor, so he gave the cigar to Levy, telling him that it comes from Borishevsky. Levy smelled the cigar and said:—"That must be a fine cigar if it comes from Borishevsky. I am sure it costs

about 50 cents." So he did not smoke it, but tucked it away in his pocket.

Then when Mister Levy met Mister Callahan here, in this restaurant, he offered him the cigar. And—what do you think of that!—the district leader recognized that it was one of his campaign cigars that he buys by the bale, or by the barrel.

This bit of history repeated itself a few weeks ago.

Here is the horseradish for your stuffed fish. Wait, I'll bring you a little more gravy for your fish. The cook did not know it was for a special customer.

Now—as I said before—history repeated itself. Seven or eight weeks ago came to me a young man from my old home town Dribin, which is in Russia. He was a little boy when I left home for the golden America.

But I remember well that little Boruch had a fine voice. Now he came to America a grown up man and a singer with a diploma from a Russian singing academy. He asked me that I should help him to get a position in a synagogue choir or in a theatre. He made a very good impression on me, so I asked Golubchik, the play writer, to give the talented greenhorn a letter of recommendation to Katzenellenbogen, the critic. I had a reason for not asking any favor of Katzenellenbogen myself. I was sure that Katzenellenbogen, who boasts that he has a pull with all the managers of the east side theatres, opera houses and moving pictures, will easily get my countryman a position. But all that Katzenellenbogen did for him was to give him a letter of introduction to Big Sam, Grand Master of the Order of Pi-Tomid, to use his good influence with Borishevsky. The Grand Master, who is a fine fellow, gave him a letter to Borishevsky. Borishevsky said that without the consent of the union he cannot engage any singer, even he may be a Caruso. If Caruso himself would want to sing in a Yiddish theatre he would first have to get permission of Kelsey, the Irish walking delegate of the Allied Yiddish Stage Workers. That's what Borishevsky told my countryman, and he gave him a letter to Commissioner Baranowitz, who is in the wholesale charity business.

If any one wants to rid himself of a bore or a shlumiel, he gives him a letter to Commissioner Baranowitz.

One day my countryman comes in here with a broad smile on his face.

"What happened, Boruch?" I asked him. "What did the honorable Commissioner tell you?"

"He gave me this letter to you."

"To me?" I was quite surprised and I took the letter and opened it. I have it here, in my pocket. Let me read it to you:—

"My Dear Joe:—The bearer, Mr. Boruch Levinson, was recommended to me by Mr. Borishevsky as a talented singer. It will be impossible to get him a position until the union accepts him as a member.

"You, as a waiter in the Oriental Café and Restaurant, and on friendly terms with the critics of the Yiddish papers, are in a position to help him. Therefore, I would suggest that you ask your literary patrons to do something to induce the union to accept the bearer as a member and give him a chance to get a position.

"Sincerely yours,
"I. BARANOWITZ."

So the recommendation came back, just like the campaign cigar

Well, it just happened that at that time the Yiddish Writers' Association arranged to give a literary entertainment and concert. I asked the programme committee to give my poor countryman a chance to be heard in public. The committee invited him to sing something at one of their meetings, and after listening to him a minute or so they told me that he would make a good barker in Coney Island. This decision was a hard blow to the young man, and out of desperation he hired himself away to a fruit peddler who goes around with a horse and wagon. I was told later that Boruch's voice, crying out his employer's apples and onions at so much a quart, is making big sales. And once it happened—as it usually happens with great talents and geninses—that his talent was at last discovered. It happened just a few days before Rosh Hashono, and it came this way.

As my countryman Boruch Levinson was walking in one of the avenues of Harlem with a basket of apples on his shoulder and singing out:—"Apples, a-a-apples, ten cents a quart!" an elderly man came up to a window of a big flat house and invited him to come up to his flat. Boruch came up and waited at the door by the kitchen.

"Come in, young man," the old gentleman said. "Don't be bashful. Sing that again, 'Apples, a-a-apples, a-a-apples!'"

"Apples, a-a-apples," the young man started to sing.

"Once more, but faster—ah, you are a fine tenor. You are a second Caruso."

The old gentleman was a rabbi and a cantor and his choir was just short of one singer—a tenor. He had some trouble in finding one, and it was by good mazel that he met Boruch.

Boruch has a good position now, but I made up my mind to teach the bunch of kibetzers, the so-called art critics, a lesson.

One day, while Katzenellenbogen, Goldstein, Golubchik, Pashkin, Lawyer Rosenson and other literary men, artists and lovers of art were sitting here and watching a game of chess I showed them a framed picture—a landscape—telling them that it was left with me for safe keeping by an artist from up town who is doing a bit of slumming down here, and who said that he will call for it late in the evening.

Katzenellenbogen looked at the picture once. Then he told me to hold it a little at a distance, and he looked at it a second time. Then he stood up and stepped to the right side of the picture, then to the left, and then he gave a last look at it from under his hand and declared it was a wonderful piece of art—a masterpiece. And then, taking the picture in his hands, he began to explain to the bunch the artistic merits of the landscape and what he called the wonderful combination of colors.

The game of chess was soon given up, and the bunch began to discuss the picture. Every one tried to show what he knew about painting.

"I think there is something wrong with that stack of hay," said Goldstein, the associate editor of the Voice.

"But this is not a stack of hay, it is a mountain," Golubchik corrected him.

Goldstein blushed. And after that no one dared to find any faults in that picture.

"Well," said Goldstein afterward, "when that artist calls for his picture offer him ten dollars for me."

"I'd give him fifteen," Lawyer Rosenson tried to bid him out.

"Fifteen cents, or fifteen dollars?" I asked.

"What question do you ask me?" Rosenson was a little mad. "Do you think I can't afford to pay fifteen dollars for art? I'd give him twenty if he'd only take it."

"Twenty dollars, or twenty cents?" I asked.

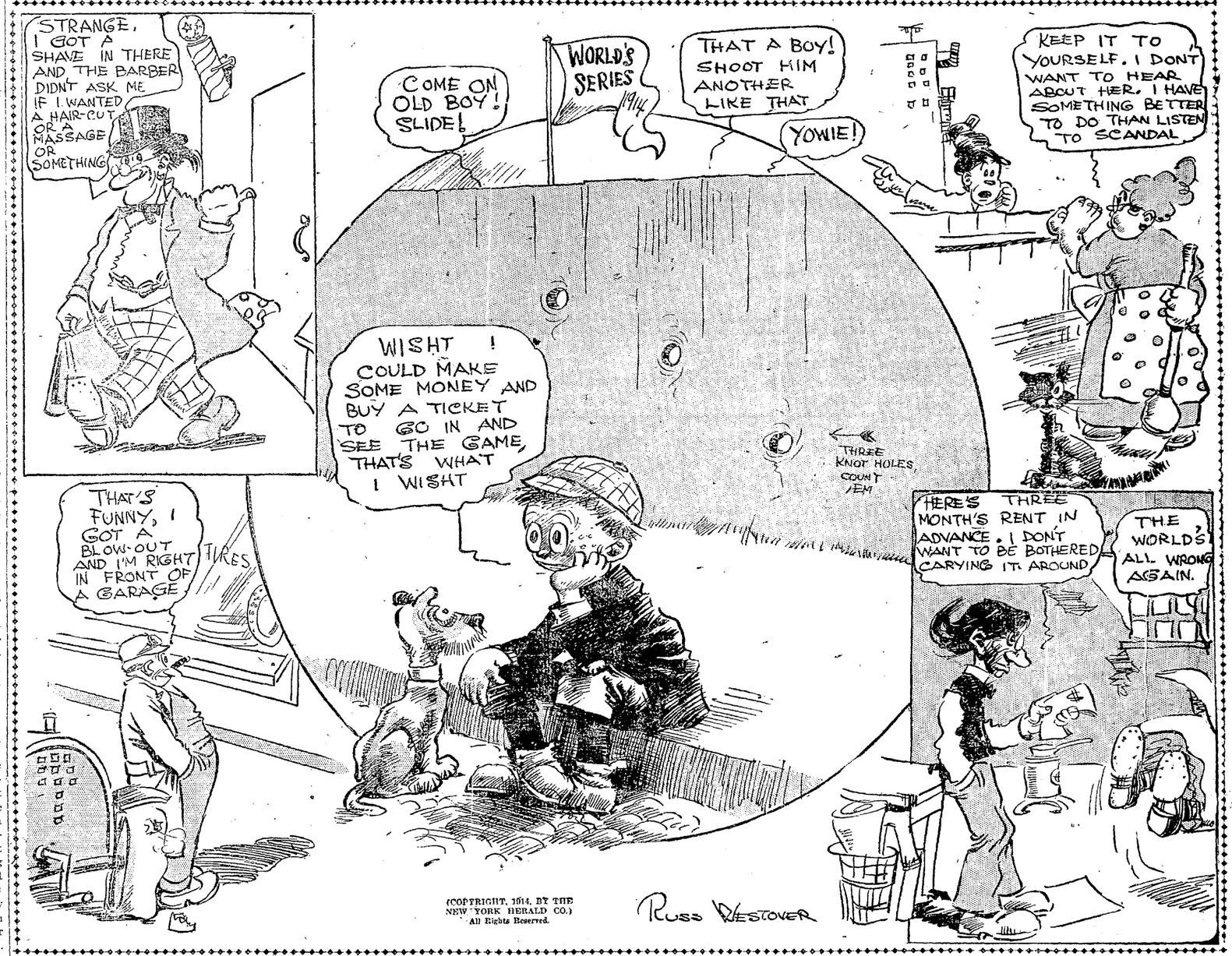
The bunch began to suspect me of something. Rosenson looked at Katzenellenbogen and at Goldstein, and both of them looked at him.

"For twenty-five cents you can have it," I said to Rosenson. "I bought the picture for 19 cents in a 3, 6, 9 and 19 cents store!"

And not waiting for an answer I went to attend a customer who just dropped in. I saw the bunch laughing and pointing their fingers at one another

None of the bunch tipped me that night, but I am satisfied. I had my revenge.

FAT CHANCE!—By Russ Westover


STRANGE, I GOT A SHAVE IN THERE AND THE BARBER DIDN'T ASK ME IF I WANTED A HAIR-CUT OR A MASSAGE OR SOMETHING
COME ON OLD BOY! SLIDE!
WORLD'S SERIES 1914
THAT A BOY! SHOOT HIM ANOTHER LIKE THAT
YOWIE!
KEEP IT TO YOURSELF. I DONT WANT TO HEAR ABOUT HER. I HAVE SOMETHING BETTER TO DO THAN LISTEN TO SCANDAL
WISHT ! COULD MAKE SOME MONEY AND BUY A TICKET TO GO IN AND SEE THE GAME, THAT'S WHAT I WISHT
THREE KNOT HOLES COUNT 'EM
THAT'S FUNNY, I GOT A BLOW-OUT AND I'M RIGHT IN FRONT OF A GARAGE
TIRES
HERE'S THREE MONTH'S RENT IN ADVANCE. I DON'T WANT TO BE BOTHERED CARYING IT AROUND
THE WORLD'S ALL WRONG AGAIN.

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Russ Westover

Tim's by Right of Discovery.

THERE are times when differences in rank do not count, and an Irish soldier who was in one of our wars chanced upon one of them.

It was a time when Tim should have been in active service that he was discovered by his sergeant in a hole, well out of the way of even a stray bullet.

"Get out of that hole!" commanded the sergeant, sternly. "Get out of it immediately!"

The usually good-natured Irish face looked up at him with stubborn resistance written on every feature.

"You may be me superior officer," he answered boldly, "but all the same, Oi'm the one that found this hole first."—National Monthly.

Not Due to Ignorance.

DR. BRIGGS received a note from a farmer living back quite a ways in the country, requesting him to come as quickly as possible to see his child, who was very sick with "a very bad cold."

The doctor examined the child and then turned to the mother.

"Don't you know," he asked, "that your little girl is coming down with the measles?"

"Yes, doctor," was the woman's reply, "I knew she was."

"Then why in the world," asked the doctor, "did you write me that she had a very bad cold?"

The woman hesitated for a moment, then, looking at her husband, said, with sullen frankness:—

"Neither him nor me knew how to spell 'measles.'"—National Monthly.

Thought He Never Knew.

THE other evening, when calling for a friend, I walked into the house unannounced and was rather surprised to see my chum in the dining room, reading aloud from a letter, while just back of him stood the Swedish hired girl with her hands clasped over his ears. Upon my asking for an explanation, the girl said:—"Ay bane get a letter from my young man and ay not know how to read, so Mr. Gaut he read him for me."

"But why do you hold his ears?" I asked.

"Ay not like to have him hear what is in dot letter," she replied.—National Monthly.

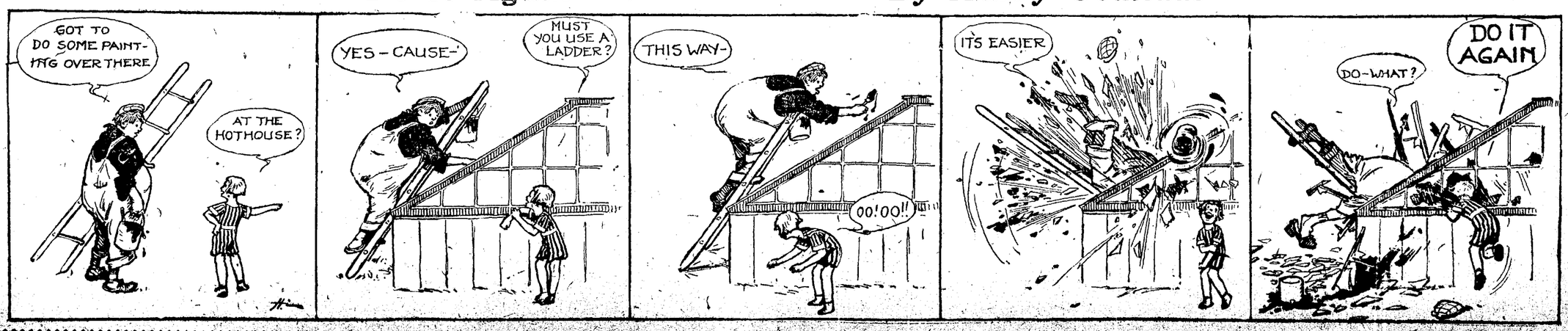
Clarence—I hear you are going to start housekeeping.

Tom—Yes I am, at once.

Clarence—What have you got towards it?

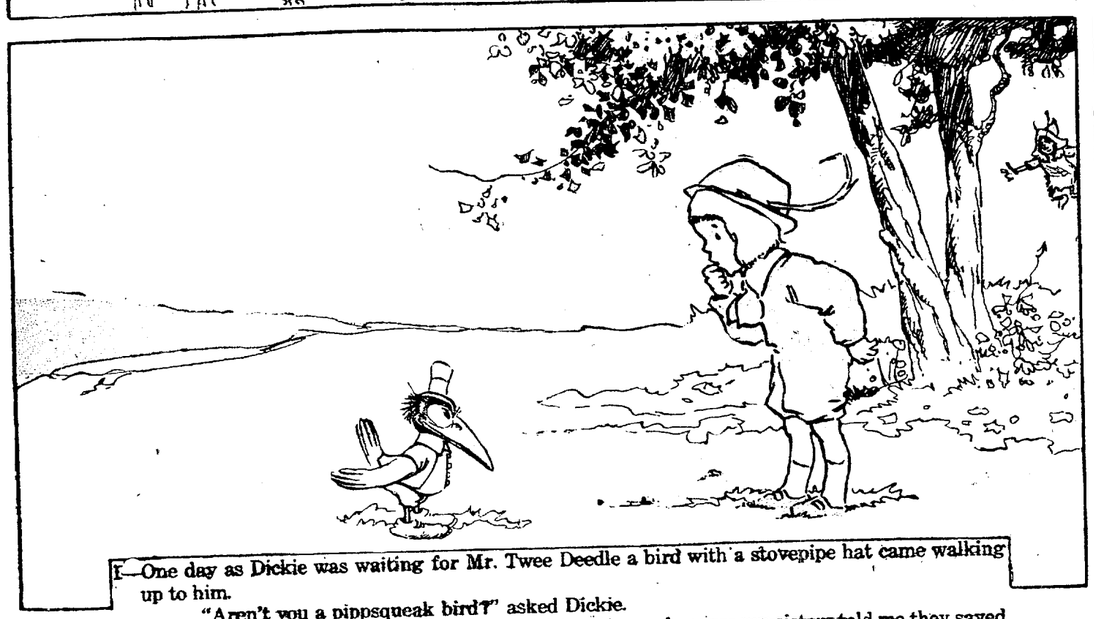
Tom—A wife.

Do It Again—By Harry Coultaus



MR. TWEE DEEDLE.

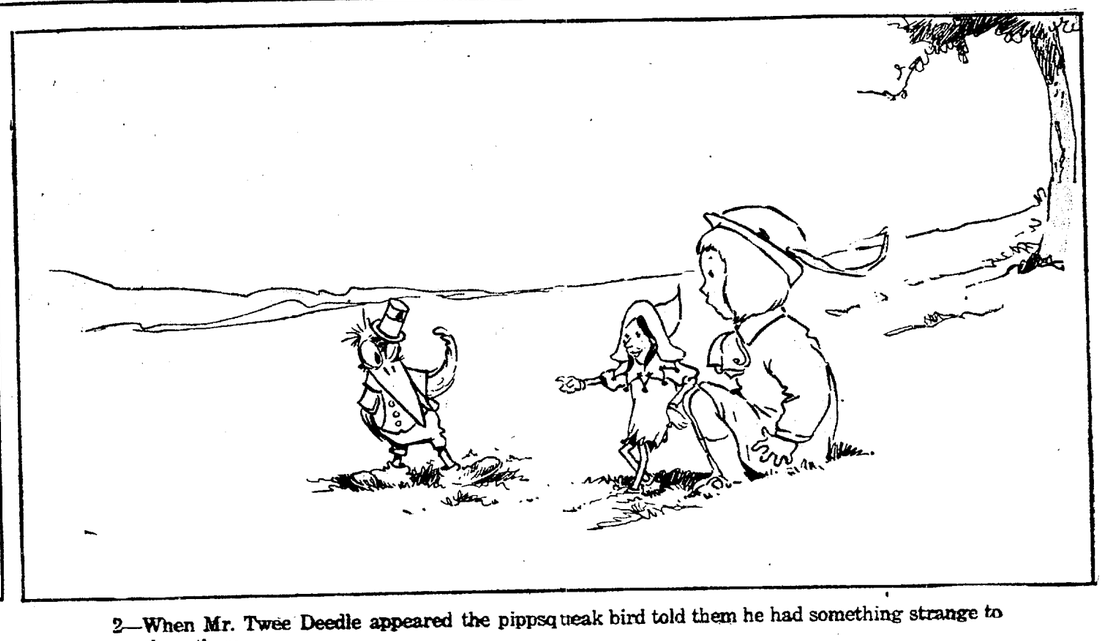
THE ADVENTURE WITH THE PIPPSQUEAK BIRD. BY JOHN B. GRUELLE.



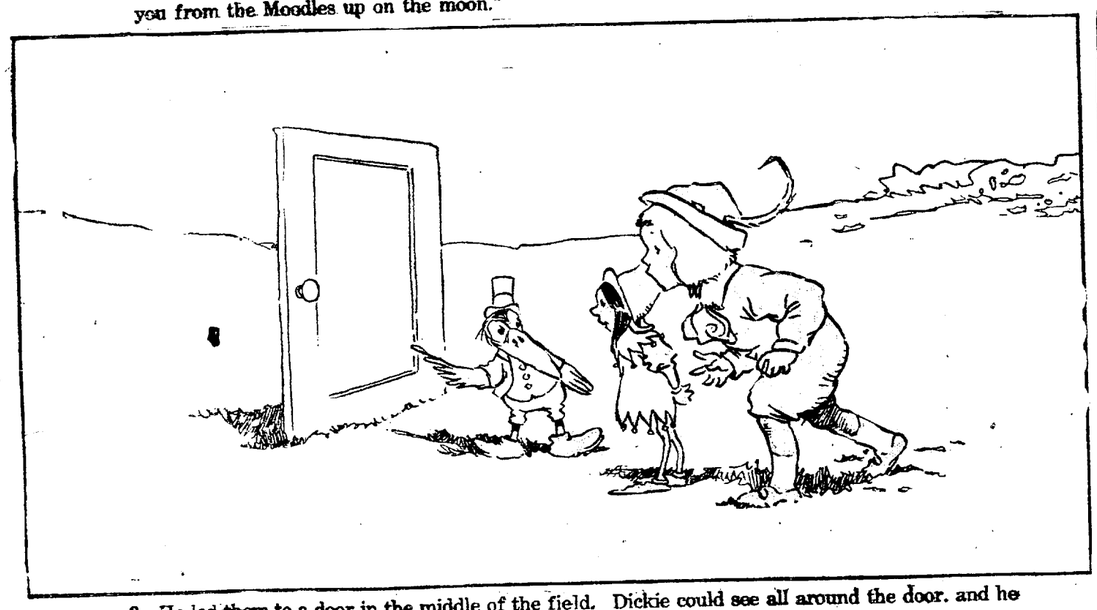
1—One day as Dickie was waiting for Mr. Twee Deedle a bird with a stovepipe hat came walking up to him.

"Aren't you a pippsqueak bird?" asked Dickie.

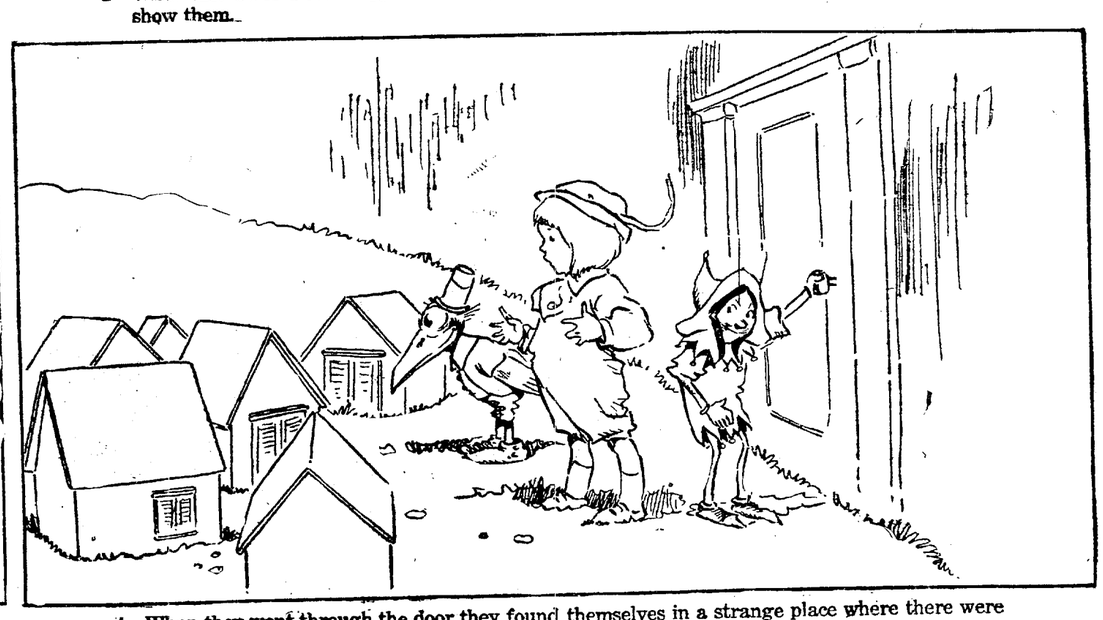
"Yes," said the bird, "and you are Dickie. I know, because my sisters told me they saved you from the Moodles up on the moon."



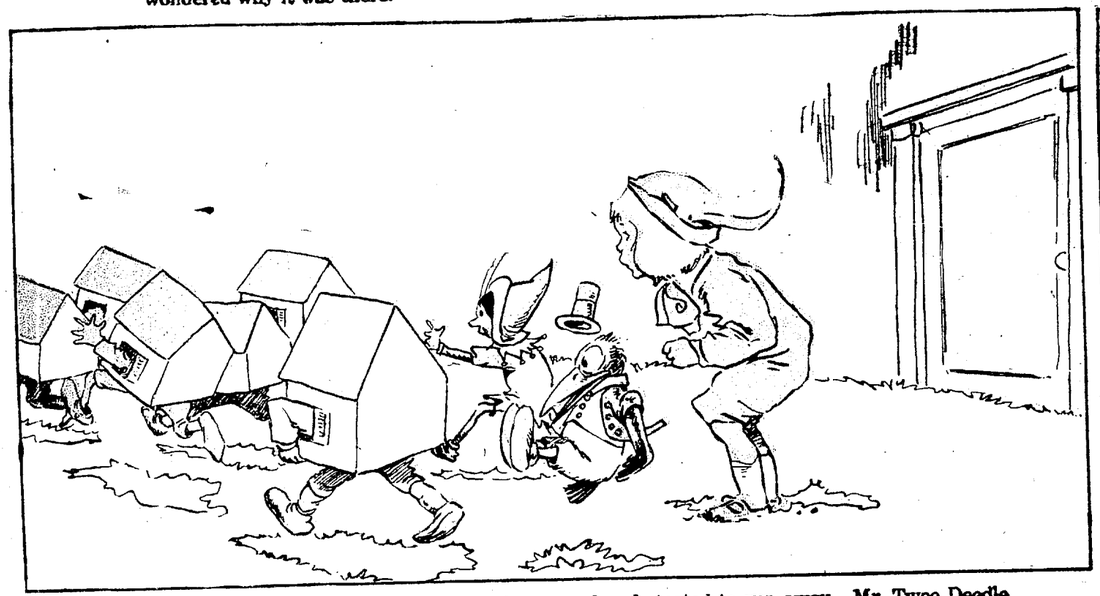
2—When Mr. Twee Deedle appeared the pippsqueak bird told them he had something strange to show them.



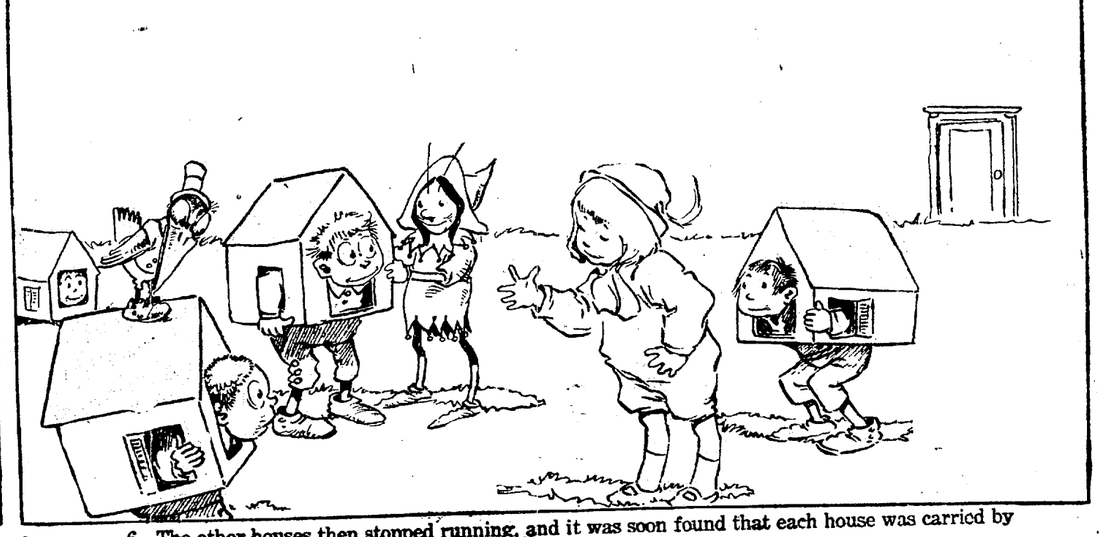
3—He led them to a door in the middle of the field. Dickie could see all around the door, and he wondered why it was there.



4—When they went through the door they found themselves in a strange place where there were many tiny houses. Mr. Twee Deedle knocked on the roof of one of them.

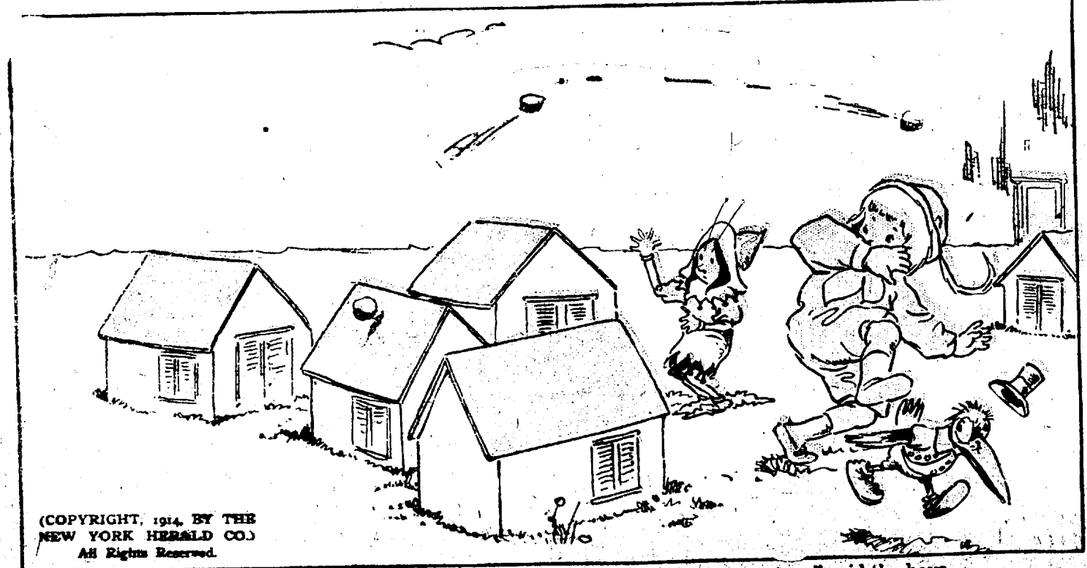


5—At this the houses all jumped up from the ground and started to run away. Mr. Twee Deedle caught one before it had gone far.



6—The other houses then stopped running, and it was soon found that each house was carried by a little boy.

"They must have copied the turtles," said Dickie.



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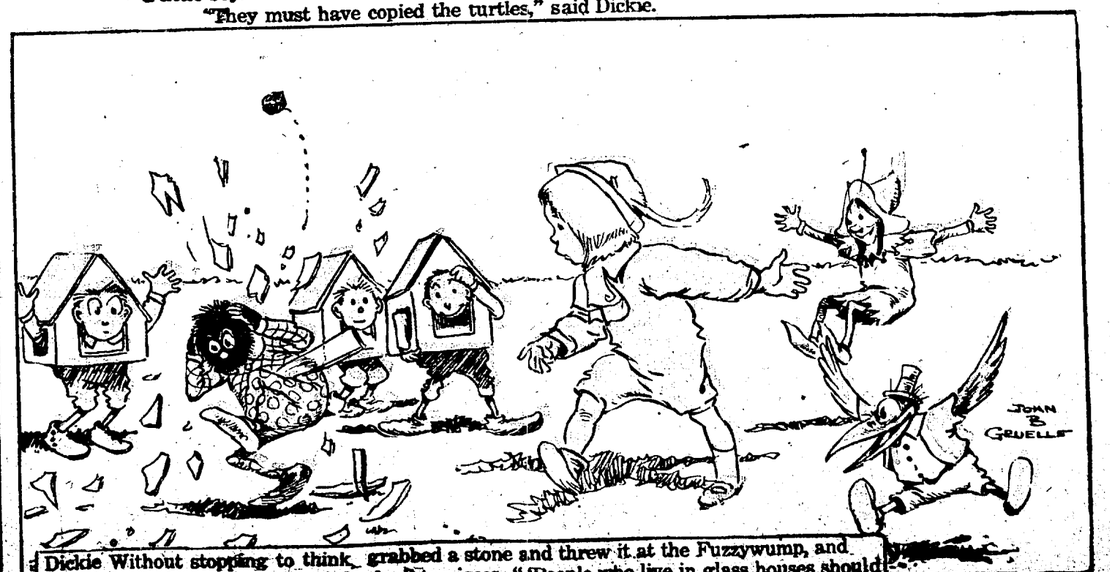
7—"We wear the houses because the bad Fuzzywump throws stones at us," said the boys. They had hardly spoken when a stone rattled upon one of the roofs. With sharp cries the boys went into their houses. The stones kept on falling on the tiny roofs.



8—Dickie Without stopping to think, grabbed a stone and threw it at the Fuzzywump, and broke the house he wore upon his back all to pieces. "'People who live in glass houses should never throw stones,'" said Mr. Twee Deedle, "I did not know that," said the Fuzzywump between sobs, I will never throw any more stones at the wooden house boys. So the boys forgave the Fuzzywump and took off their houses.

"Whenever you quarrel go upstairs where the baby is sleeping and look at him."——Judge Torrison, Chicago.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR FORT WAYNE AND VICINITY.

CLOUDY TONIGHT, PROBABLY RAIN; SUNDAY, FAIR.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

ONLY FORT WAYNE EVENING PAPER WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1914. 28 PAGES—DAILY, 1 CENT. SATURDAY, 5 CENTS.

BATTLE NEARER LONDON

CRITICAL CLASH OF COLOSSAL CAMPAIGN

London, Oct. 17.—Within one hundred miles of London the most critical battle—viewed from its effect on the immediate fortunes of the opposing armies—that has marked this colossal campaign, is at present ebbing and flowing along a line stretching through Belgium and further westward into the French department of the north.

The Germans have prepared for a renewal of their vigorous offensive by joining their victorious troops from Antwerp to the main army.

Much more is published in British newspapers of German reinforcements than of accessions to the ranks of the allied armies.

Meantime the German offensive is meeting just as strenuous an offensive from the allied left, which remains in the most important position, as it has been throughout the campaign.

"Everywhere our ground has been held and at some points ground has been gained," is the latest report from General Joffre, commander in chief of the French army, on the operations in this particular field.

The British war information bureau is sphynx-like as to current events, contenting itself with trying to amuse the nation with trivial sidelights having no direct bearing on the campaign.

The only statement that had emanated from the bureau up to 2 o'clock this afternoon was a denial intended to lay the ghosts of the rumors that followed the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke.

"There is no truth whatever in rumors that any vessels of his majesty's navy have been sunk or have otherwise met with disaster, other than those about which announcements have already been made," said the official pronouncement.

Leave Ostend for East.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Flushing Netherlands, sends the following regarding the movement of German troops in Northwestern Belgium:

"The German troops are leaving Ostend for the east. Approximately 5,000 are now lodged in the public buildings of Ostend. Two thousand have left Zeebrugge and there are no Germans between Heyst and Sluis. The Germans billeted at Bruges are behaving well but those at Maldeghem have caused considerable damage."

"According to reports reaching here from Berlin, telegraphs the Exchange Telegraph company's correspondent at The Hague, "German police have entered the British consulate in Berlin where the British relief committee has been working in co-operation with the American embassy and arrested every one on the premises. No explanation of this course was given. Mr. Weston, secretary of the committee, and his assistant will be held in custody until the end of the war."

Today's War News Given in Summary.

The German army that successfully besieged Antwerp has swept victoriously westward along the Belgian coast until now, with its right resting on Ostend, it forms the extreme right of the German line stretching from the North sea to the Swiss frontier.

A great battle to determine whether the advancing German hosts will be stopped in western Belgium or push on into France, seizing Dunkirk and Calais on the Strait of Dover, must come soon and quite possibly is being fought today.

Official intelligence is markedly meagre today and this is invariably the case when the belligerents are particularly active. The French official statement today says that the German troops occupying western Belgium have not crossed the line running from Ostend south to Menin. The allied troops have occupied Fleurbaix and the immediate approaches to Armentieres, it is announced, while further gains are claimed in the region of Arras and the vicinity of St. Mihiel.

Berlin announces that a gigantic battle is preparing in the eastern theater where the Austro-German forces have taken positions along the Vistula and San rivers.

Vienna states officially that fighting continued Thursday along the entire battle front from Stry and Sambor, both to the southeast of Przemysl and to the mouth of the San.

The most recent advices from Petrograd claimed Russian successes in Russian Poland. All sources agree that there is a lull in the struggle on the East Prussian frontier following battles in which neither army won a decided advantage.

A correspondent at Flushing, Netherlands, reports that the greater part of the German army after the occupation of Ostend left for the east.

AFTER SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

New York, Oct. 17.—An application by Attorney General Parsons, of New York state for the dissolution of the International Sunshine society was filed today in the county clerk's office here. The application alleges that the society has violated its charter in maintaining for profit a sanitarium and home for blind babies.

GOING AFTER A RECORD.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 17.—W. C. Robinson, of Grinnell, flying in a monoplane, left here at 10:56 o'clock today for Chicago in an attempt to establish a new American record for continuous flight. He expected to cover the 360 miles without a stop, and said he would land in Grant park before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

ALLEN COUNTY ORPHANS' HOME JUNIOR CLUB OPENS ITS CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS WITH SALE ON CITY MARKET.

Left to right—Miss Helen Harper, Miss May Jewell Smith, Mrs. Hal Rehrer, Miss Georgiana Bond.

A rather unique method of raising funds was put in practice Saturday morning at the Fort Wayne city market when these four young ladies opened a regular stand and sold cake, pies, cookies, canned fruit, candy, pickles, potato salad and lots of other things and obtained a nice sum to go toward the support of the Allen county orphans' home.

These ladies are four of the fourteen members of the Junior club of the home and the only reason they didn't sell more is because they didn't have it to sell. Just as rapidly as their "market stuff" came in it was bought and indications are that twice as much could have been disposed of.

The success of the undertaking probably will result in more sales during the fall as the members of the society are pleased with the liberal manner in which the public patronized their sale.

SEE NO PROSPECT OF BATTLE'S END SOON

Bordeaux, Oct. 17.—(3:25 p. m.)—An early and decisive conclusion of the fighting in northern France is not expected in competent military circles here.

It is believed that the situations of the opposing armies will remain unchanged for some time to come. Damp fall weather has now set in and the roads are heavy and the air laden with mists, making extended operations difficult.

THE PARIS STATEMENT.

Declares Allies Have Continued to Make Gains in France.

Paris, Oct. 17. (2:50 p. m.)—The official statement given out at the French war office this afternoon is as follows:

"In Belgium, the German troops occupying western Belgium have not crossed the line running from Ostend to Thourout to Router to Menin. There is relative quiet along the greater part of the front.

"On our left wing there has been no change. In the region of Ypres on the right bank of the Lys, the allied troops have occupied Fleurbaix, as well as the immediate approaches to Armentieres.

"In the region of Arras and also in the vicinity of St. Mihiel we have continued to gain ground.

"In the Russian field of operations there has been no change of importance on the front in East Prussia.

"Along the middle reaches of the Vistula river the Austro-German armies have been driven to the defensive along the entire front. To the south of Przemysl the fighting continues, and the Russians have taken 500 prisoners."

PREPARE FOR GIGANTIC BATTLE.

Eastern Arena Soon to See Desperate Fighting, Says Berlin.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—(Via The Hague and London, 12:50 p. m.)—Preparations are under way for a gigantic battle in the eastern arena of war, where Austrian and German armies have taken positions along the river Vistula and the river San and are ready for eventualities. The retaking of Przemysl, as announced from Austrian sources, has permitted the unfolding of the power of the Austrians from the direction of Lemberg and their advance in the southern Carpathian mountains is menacing the extreme left wing of the Russians.

Desperate fighting is going along the center of both areas. This action has been in a measure delayed owing to the bad condition of the roads in southern Poland and the presence of sections of swamp land. This condition has made necessary detours on the present Austrian and German forces.

According to the letters from the field which have just been received in Munich, Emperor William a few days ago entered the lines of certain Bavarian and Prussian detachments and visited the troops in the trenches. His majesty wore a field uniform of grey, and when he was finally recognized by his men there was an enthusiastic greeting. The soldiers cheered and threw their helmets and caps into the air.

THE WHEAT CROP LOWER THIS YEAR

Washington, Oct. 17.—The world wheat crop this year will probably be less than in 1913 and 1912, although the United States has had a record-breaking wheat harvest. Statistics announced today by the department of agriculture indicate the crops of all nations aggregate approximately 3,741,018,000 bushels against 4,125,310,000 bushels in 1913 and 3,791,875,000 bushels in 1912.

In Europe, agricultural conditions in most countries this season have been favorable for only moderate yield," the department announced, "and the grain is believed to have been saved in generally good condition except in territory actually occupied by the contending armies."

Of the 892,000,000 bushels, record crop harvested in the United States 525,000,000 bushels, it is estimated will be required for food in this country and 77,000,000 bushels for seeding. This will leave 290,000,000 bushels available for exportation.

MOUSE DIES FROM PLAGUE.

Case at New Orleans is First in United States.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 17.—A mouse found dead here yesterday succumbed to bubonic plague, according to federal health authorities, who assert this is the first instance of mouse infection in the history of the plague in the United States. Only two or three times in the history of the disease so far as is known has the disease been communicated to a mouse, the authorities assert.

HE SAYS REID RULED BOARD

No Doubt About Who Was Boss of Rock Island Road's Affairs.

M'MURTRY KNEW LITTLE DETAIL

Boggs Believes Sale of Frisco at Heavy Loss Was Justified.

Washington, Oct. 17.—New details concerning the acquisition and subsequent sale at a loss of millions of the Frisco lines were developed today when the investigation into the financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway was resumed before the interstate commerce commission.

George G. McMurtry, of New York, director of the Rock Island operating company, and of the New Jersey holding company of the Rock Island, gave testimony tending to show that the board of directors practically was dominated by Daniel G. Reid.

The witness said he knew personally very little concerning the financial operations of the several companies. Asked about specific transactions—including the Frisco deal and the payments of money to Directors Jackson and Cable, for which no explanation had been given the witness said that he could remember nothing about those matters.

"I did not have time to go into such details," said he.

On cross examination Mr. McMurtry said that, as usual in such company operations, he relied upon the reports of the executive committee which had direct charge of them.

Believes It Justified.

George T. Boggs, of New York, a director of the Rock Island Operating company, and an official in various capacities of that company for many years, giving his version of the purchase and subsequent sale by the Rock Island of the Frisco lines, said he believed it to be for the best interest of the Rock Island to dispose of the Frisco stock to B. F. Yoakum and his associates even at the loss at which the Rock Island was to take.

"The times and conditions had changed," said the witness, and it was necessary for us to do the best we could in the circumstances.

"You believe then," suggested Solic-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2).

NEW HAVEN LOSES ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Dissolution Decree Entered in Federal Court in New York.

New York, Oct. 17.—The disintegration of the great railway, trolley and steamship transportation monopoly built up in New England during the past twelve years by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway company is described in detail by the decree entered today in the federal court by Attorney General Gregory in the government's dissolution suit.

Briefly, the railroad trust must shear itself of holdings of trolley and steamship lines and must part with certain railroads brought under its domination, including the Boston & Maine, forever, and by public auction if necessary.

The control of many of the New Haven's subsidiaries today with the filing of the decree from the road's directors, who have so long managed them into the keeping of fifteen men, termed trustees, and acting as officers of the federal court. These men will rule these subsidiaries until such time as they are weaned, by sale, permanently, from New Haven domination. The time limit set for the final parting varies, but in no case is it to be deferred beyond July 1, 1919.

The filing of the decree today closes the civil proceedings in connection with the government's investigation of the New Haven road. The criminal end of the investigation is yet under way. To the government's dissolution decree the railroad company consented.

OFFER APOLOGY; BAN IS LIFTED

Washington, Oct. 17.—Upon receiving from the Marconi company an expression of regret and assurance that greater caution would be exercised in the future, Secretary Daniels today ordered that no further steps be taken in regard to the sending of a message by the Marconi wireless station at Honolulu announcing the arrival there Thursday of the German cruiser Geier.

THOMAS FILES WARM PROTEST

Calls Forcible Search of American Steamer by French Outrage.

WANTS A PROMPT INVESTIGATION

Letter from Passenger is Basis for Impassioned Denunciation.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Protest against a forcible search of the American merchant ship Metapan by the French cruiser Conde, in American waters, was filed in the senate today by Senator Thomas.

A letter was submitted by the senate from R. W. Patterson, a passenger on the Metapan, who said officers of the Conde forced five Germans on the vessel to sign parole agreements binding them not to fight against the allies in the European war.

Senator Thomas declared that the "outrage" as reported by Mr. Patterson called for prompt investigation by the state department.

The letter set forth that the Conde stopped the Metapan between Cartagena and Puerta Colombia on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Two armed officers and two soldiers from the Conde, Mr. Patterson wrote, boarded the Metapan, which with other vessels of the United Fruit company fleet, had been recently transferred from British to American registry. The captain of the Metapan, the letter said, assembled the passengers in the dining saloon, while the naval officers examined the ship's papers. Later five young Germans, who were bound for Colombia, and who, according to Mr. Patterson, were "on board a neutral vessel plying between neutral ports," were "forced to sign a parole in order to procure their liberty."

"This was an outrage committed on American soil under the American flag," said Mr. Patterson. "the passengers of an American vessel were all practically imprisoned by French officers and men."

Mr. Patterson said that the captain and practically all of the officers of the Metapan were British subjects and that the captain served the French "with alacrity." The letter declared that Isaac Manning, American consul at Baranquilla, who was also on the ves-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1.)

HOW THE KAISER LIVES AT THE FRONT.

Kaiser Wilhelm, though he goes to the front, does not share the hardships of his troops. He lives in this little house which is made of asbestos and is fireproof. It is transported as part of the kaiser's baggage. All parts of this structure are detachable. When put together the whole forms a comparatively luxurious dwelling place.

LAST-MINUTE NEWS

GERMAN TROOPS REACH NORTH SEA.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—(Via Wireless.)—According to announcement made in Berlin today, German troops in the vicinity of Ostend have reached the North sea and fighting is going on as far to the west as Dunkirk. Belgium today appears to be almost completely in German possession. The French and British troops are reported as cut off on all sides, particularly around Ypres.

ENGLISH AEROPLANE IS SHOT DOWN.

London, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam, says that, according to the German paper Der Tag, an English aeroplane was shot down near Peronne, France inside the German lines. The two aviators aboard were captured One of them is said to be Colonel Gray, brother of the British secretary of foreign affairs.

STEAM TRAWLER BLOWN UP BY MINE.

London, Oct. 17.—3:57 p. m.)—The steam trawler Ajax, out of Grimsby, has been blown up in the North sea by a German mine Nine members of the crew lost their lives.

MORE AMERICANS WOUNDED AT NACO

Naco, Ariz., Oct. 17.—During the fighting last night in which General Hill drove off Governor Maytorenas' attack, seven persons of the American side of the line here were wounded. This made a total of seventeen wounded by Mexican bullets in the American town during the siege.

Four of those shot last night were troopers of the Ninth U. S. cavalry border patrol. Two of them are not expected to live. The others were Mexicans, two women and a man. The Maytorena forces have paid no attention to the armistice ordered by the Aguas Calientes peace conference.

BULLETIN.

London, Oct. 17.—(7:10 p. m.)—The cretary of the British admiralty announces that the British light cruiser, Undaunted, accompanied by the torpedo boat destroyers Lace, Lennox, Legion and Loyal, engaged four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast this afternoon. All of the German destroyers were sunk.

ROBERT A. TAFT TAKES A BRIDE

Son of Former President is Wedded to Miss Bowers.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The wedding today of Robert A. Taft, son of former President and Mrs. Wm. Howard Taft, and Miss Martha A. Bowers, daughter of the late Lloyd W. Bowers, solicitor general during a part of the Taft administration, was of absorbing interest to official and diplomatic society. The former president and Mrs. Taft had arrived in Washington for the marriage, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Horace Taft, Miss Louise Taft, Charles P. Taft, jr., and Mrs. John Hayes Hammond.

The ceremony was to be performed at St. John's Episcopal church at noon, Rev. Roland Cotton Smith officiating. A license had been obtained by young Mr. Taft in person.

The marriage today is the culmination of a romance dating back several years. Miss Bowers and Miss Helen Taft became intimate friends during the last administration. An attachment soon sprung up between the former and Robert Taft and they were seen frequently in each other's company. When the former president and Mrs. Taft reached their rooms at a leading hotel they found them filled with flowers from the white house conservatories and personal friends. President Wilson sent American beauty roses and chrysanthemums with greetings to Mrs. Taft. Mr. and Mrs. Taft will be in Washington until next Friday. It was Mrs. Taft's first visit to Washington since her departure from the white house at the end of Mr. Taft's term.

"It seems very nice to be here again," she said to inquirers today.

Mr. Taft will preside at the convention of the American Bar association Tuesday and also will be present at the sessions Wednesday and Thursday, as well as the banquet to the justices of the supreme court Thursday evening. During the sessions the former president will have as his guest Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of the Dominion of Canada, who is to deliver an address at the convention. Mr. Taft stated today that he had no engagement to go to the white house, but hoped to call on President Wilson during his stay here.

FIGHT ALONG ENTIRE FRONT

Vienna, Oct. 16.—Via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 17, (12:05 p. m.)—It was announced officially in Vienna today that the fighting continued yesterday, Thursday, along the entire battle front from Stry and Samber, both to the southeast of Przemysl—to the mouth of the river San.

"In Marmaros-Szegel Hungary the enemy has been pursued by Austrian detachments which have occupied Palis.

In the valley of the Black Bistrica the Russians are retiring. Our troops have followed them to Zielona."

The river Bistrica and the town of Zielona are in Galicia close to the Hungarian frontier and to the northeast of Marmos Szgel.

DUTCH STEAMER ASHORE.

Tubantia, in Trouble on Kentish Coast, Summons Assistance.

London, Oct. 17.—In a dispatch from Dover the correspondent of the Evening News says the Dutch steamer Tubantia of the Royal Holland-Lloyd line went ashore on the coast of Kent today while on her way to Rotterdam from Buenos Aires, which port she left September 25. The Tubantia is believed to have a large number of passengers aboard. Assistance has been summoned from Dover and other ports.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

No Charge for Examination.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
Anthony Hotel Bldg.

Can You Make Both Ends Meet

If your money won't meet your fall requirements, get what you need from us and repay in small amounts by the week or month.

The cost is nominal and interest ceases when settled.

Loans of any amount from

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If you own furniture, a piano, horses and vehicles or stock or have steady employment, we make you the advance on your own note.

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We are reliable and responsible and in addition have a license from the state and give bond, which is further assurance of right service.

Indiana Loan Co.

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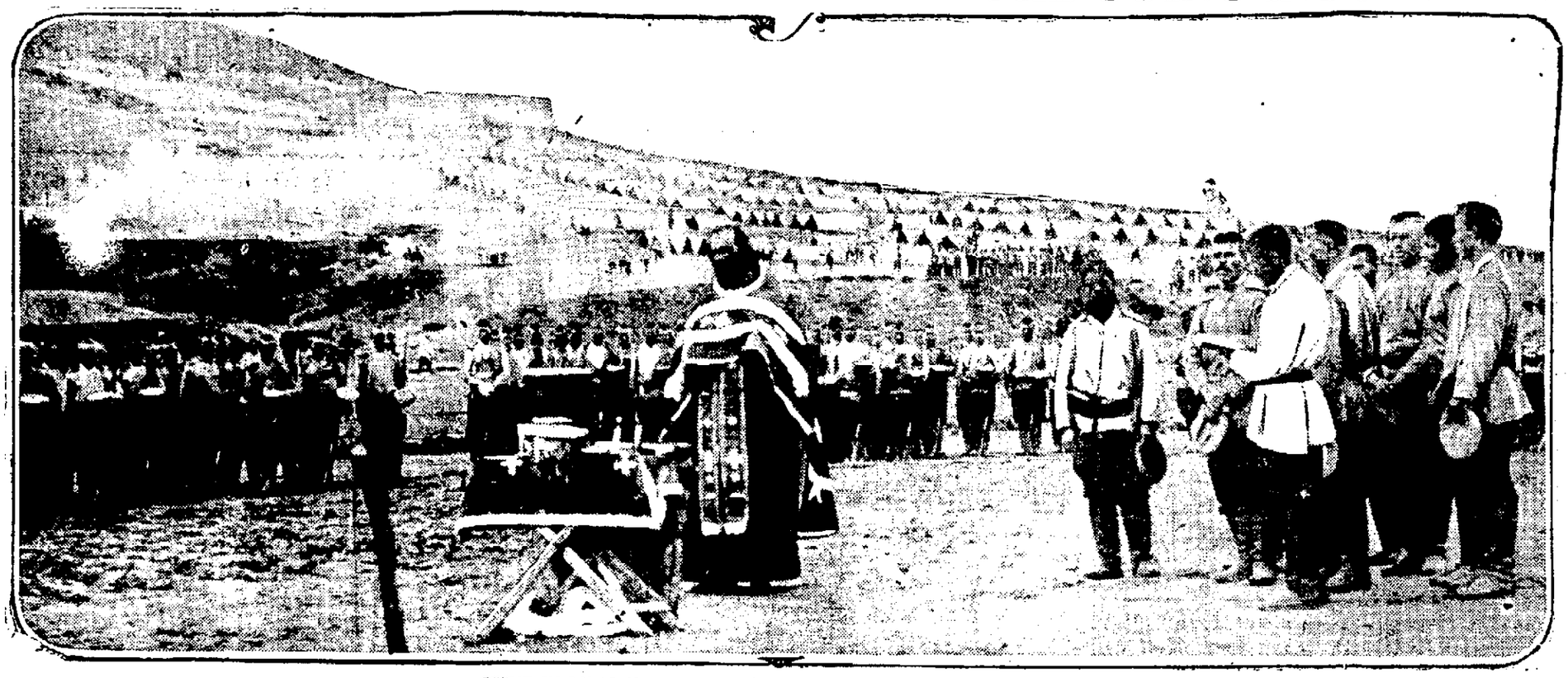
Second Floor
Estab. 1895. Phone 995

PRIEST BLESSING RUSSIAN TROOPS BEFORE GOING INTO BATTLE



SCENE IN RUSSIAN CAMP IN GALICIA, EASTERN AUSTRIA.

CAPTURE OF OSTEND ENTHUSES GERMANS

London, Oct. 17.—German forces, as was predicted, have occupied Ostend near the sea where the German right wing and the allies left are struggling in the last phase of what was once the battle of the Aisne.

Reports reaching London say that German imagination has been fired by the taking of Ostend and the cry is now not only "to Calais" but on to "Boulogne."

What progress if any the Germans have made since they entered Ostend Thursday morning is not known here, but their next objective apparently is Dunkirk.

Opinion in England seems to differ as to what part the British fleet would play should the battle continue to skirt the coast line and the reports that British dreadnoughts would back up the French, British and Belgian forces from the straits of Dover seem to originate in German sources.

London Discounts It.

London papers generally deprecate the importance of the German occupation of the Belgian coast, pointing out that the British mine field prevents the enemy's bringing ships to operate from the none too spacious harbor of Ostend. The fact remains, however, that as the fighting gets physically nearer to England the public heretofore discussing and speculating on a Zeppelin raid is bound to ask itself what will come next. It is unquestionably true that if Germany is able to engineer submarine attacks from a base further away, Ostend, if held by the invaders certainly would be of some strategic value.

Allied Left Holds Firmly.

The allied left is holding its ground. At some points it is even moving forward, having occupied Laventie, driving the Germans back in the direction of Lille. One report had it that the Germans had been driven out of Lille, but this has not been confirmed. The presence of Uhlans has been reported recently within 40 miles of Calais but a glance at the map in the region of the cavalry clashes of the last few days which for a time extended as far west as Hazobrouck shows that notwithstanding the German claims of victories the allies have made steady progress, Laventie being considerably east of the town mentioned.

Little definite news came during the morning of fighting along the Vistula river, where the Russians claim to have repulsed a German attack. Whether the German advance on Warsaw has been permanently checked only the future can show. One version has it that the Germans are preparing to go into Poland.

A dispatch from Petrograd dated Friday but received here today states that the Russians now have opened their attack along the entire line with special energy in the south, where Gen. Brussiloff's cavalry is said to have captured several Austrian detachments together with trains carrying reinforcements and supplies. In retreating from Warsaw it is said the Germans lost 42 guns intended for the siege of that city.

ENDORSED PLANS FOR BAUM HOME

College Extension Club Hears Views of Donor and Approves Them.

Members of the College club will give their financial and moral support to the home for the unfortunate that Miss Minette Baum proposes to open on West Wayne street and at a meeting on Friday afternoon decided that a home of this character can be made of great benefit if sufficient funds can be obtained to conduct it along the lines proposed by the donor.

Probably the first money to go into the fund will be that derived from an operetta to be staged at the Majestic theater by the College club members in a few weeks. Since the public announcement of the donation of her home to the cause Miss Baum has had opportunity to more fully work out her plans and she was able to present them at the meeting.

The home will be one for unfortunate women and to help those who are not strong enough for the battle of life. Illness, loss of work, errors, poverty or any of the causes that may contribute to the temporary embarrassment of women will be considered and aid rendered in securing work, in reformation, in recuperating strength lost in illness and in any of the things that will render unfortunates self-supporting and give them the encouragement and relief they need to start them on the path to right living.

Girls will be taught to work in a home of pleasant surroundings and when they are trained for positions they will be obtained. Those who have done wrong will be aided to reform and the police authorities have been asked to assist and so has Judge John W. Eggeman, of the juvenile court, for the reason that they become acquainted with the delinquent and are able to send to the home those in need of human kindness and protection.

Miss Baum does not intend that her home shall conflict with other organizations engaged in the same sort of work, but is attempting to supply a channel to reach those who are not being reached by these organizations and to relieve them of some of the burdens and vexing problems that confront them.

Churches, the W. C. T. U. and various societies have agreed to aid in the support of the home and at the next meeting of the College club Miss Baum will present her plans in full along with the names she may select for her board of directors and the club will vote on whether or not it shall donate funds collected for a day nursery to this new undertaking or take up the establishment of the nursery.

Mrs. Fred McCulloch stated that funds on hand are not sufficient for the establishment and maintenance of a nursery and Mrs. O. N. Guildin announced that Mrs. Clarke had offered part of her home for the purpose and said she believed the societies of the city would support it.

She with Mrs. John Moring, Mrs. Yarnelle and Mrs. Voorhees were appointed to make an investigation and report at the next meeting.

TAKING TO MUCH MEDICINE.

Expenditure Out of All Proportion to Real Needs.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The amount of money expended annually for drugs and medicines in the United States is out of all proportion to the real need or requirements of the people, according to the public health service today in a report in the deleterious effects of the indiscriminate use of drugs on the human body. The report deals with "drug intoxication" which it is asserted is an economic waste and a menace to public health. Americans pay annually $500,000,000 for drugs and medicines, it is declared.

MAYBE YOU CAN FIGURE IT OUT

Bill and Emma Weaver Got Their Children Into Awful Tangle.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 17.—When William and Emma Weaver, parents of eight children, were divorced and later remarried, but not to each other, they brought about a state of affairs that their children are now trying to work out.

The oldest of the Weaver children, a girl, married her stepfather's brother, thus becoming her mother's sister-in-law and also a sister-in-law to her stepfather. The daughter's husband, who was his wife's uncle by marriage, became his sister-in-law's son-in-law and his brother's stepson-in-law. In the meantime Mrs. Emma Weaver, divorced wife of William Weaver, married a young man named Fay Newman, coming from a family of twelve children, and Mrs. Sam Newman, mother of the young man, after obtaining a divorce from her husband, married William Weaver, divorced husband of the former Mrs. Emma Weaver, but who is now Mrs. Fay Newman. Thus it is that the present Mrs. William Weaver is the stepmother of her daughter-in-law and both stepmother and mother-in-law to her son, Fay Newman.

The son's wife became her husband's stepsister and also stepsister to her stepfather and father-in-law. William Weaver has become his former wife's father-in-law and stepfather and the stepfather of his son-in-law, as well as father-in-law to his own daughter and stepfather to the man who married his former wife.

Now the question is, what relationship would the children born in each of these families bear to each other?

Get some paper and pencil and figure out this family tangle.

What's your answer?

The most excellent master's degree in the chapter of Royal Arch Masons will be conferred upon a large number of candidates next Wednesday evening at the lodge rooms in the Masonic Temple, corner of Wayne and Clinton streets.

CHICAGO REAPS WAR BENEFITS

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Supplies and food amounting to $150,000,000 have been sent to Europe from Chicago since war was declared, according to figures made public today by John J. Arnold, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In one week a record shipment of $12,000,000 worth of wheat was made. The average weekly sales of provisions financed in Chicago was said to be about $25,000,000.

Mrs. H. U. Diem, of East Jefferson street, was operated upon Friday at the St. Joseph hospital for appendicitis and the removal of an abdominal tumor. Her condition is reported to be much improved.

RUSSIANS HAVE NOW MINED SEAS

Petrograd, Oct. 17.—The Russian government announces that because of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Finland and the sowing of mines in Russian waters by the enemy it has been compelled in turn to have recourse to similar measures. Consequently certain zones of Russian waters, especially those near the gulfs of Riga and Finland and the Littoral archipelago, must be considered as dangerous.

In order that non-combatants shall not run risks the entrances and exits of the gulfs of Riga and Finland, it is stated, are considered closed from the moment of the publication of this notice.

ONLY THE BEGINNING, SAYS LONDON EXPERT

London, Oct. 17.—The Times military correspondent, replying to the Frankfurter Zeitung's statement that Great Britain was unable to raise more than 600,000 troops, says:

"We have at the present moment exactly double that number, namely, 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with. This is only the beginning.

"It is our way, as well as that of America, to begin to raise our arms after war breaks out and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. With 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the field and the hundreds of thousands forming in India, Canada, Australia and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which other armies will eventually be built.

"It is only a question of time. It stands to reason that an empire of 400,000,000 can never lack men. This war for us has hardly begun. We have sent merely an advance guard into France. In the spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow and somewhere toward the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view.

"We are sorry for the allies that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but a year or so hence, when the allies need a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war.

"Nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our army. Their cost is of little account since Germany will ultimately have to pay—in territory as well as money.

"Imagine things at their worst. Imagine the last Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we would begin a maritime war against Germany and still be no worse off than when we began war against Napoleon."

BATTLING NOW OVER RAIN-SOAKED FIELDS

Paris, Oct. 17.—A steady down pour of rain last night has drenched the fields of battle. The discomforts of the troops have been added to by the rain and the difficulties of operations have increased.

With the resumption of fighting today interest centers at that point in the long line where the most important developments are expected. This is on the allies' left wing.

The brevity of recent official communications is being commented on in Paris today and the fact that fighting has been going on as usual is making the people of the city ask if the present comparative silence is not the lull preceding the storm.

The joining of the barrier between the coast and Ypres to that of the existing front has made it impossible, in the judgment of French military experts, to turn the allies.

On the contrary it will now be necessary for the Germans to attack the allies on their front, and it has been thought here that such an attempt would be made between Ostend and Ghent.

To challenge this argument, however, is the fact that significant developments are said to be taking place near Lille. The strength of the positions of the allies near Lille, in the fact of repeated and unsuccessful attacks by the enemy, has given them great encouragement.

Col. Rousset, the military critic, in his review of the situation today, declares that it is now too late for the Germans to envelop the Franco-British lone on their left. "I see in the change of front operated by the enemy," the colonel writes, "only an admission of increasing embarrassment. German strategy is at the present time a little disconcerting and I believe that the directors of this strategy are themselves completely disconcerted. They have tried to force both our wings. The engagements inthe region of Roye and Lassigny have partaken of the Homeric. They have not procured for the Germans any benefit nor have the combats which have taken place on the other extremity of our front."

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE FIGHTING.

A RED CROSS SURGEON ATTENDING WOUNDED SOLDIER ON THE GREAT BATTLEFIELD OF THE MARNE. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN NEAR MEAUX, FRANCE.

The Democratic Ticket

THE STATE TICKET.

For United States Senator,
Benjamin F. Shively, South Bend
For Secretary of State,
Homer L. Cook, Indianapolis.
For Auditor of State,
Dale J. Crittenberg, Anderson.
For Treasurer of State,
George A. Bittler, Fort Wayne.
For Attorney General,
Richard M. Milburn, Jasper.
For Clerk of the Supreme and Appellate Courts.
J. Fred France, Huntington.
For State Geologist.
Edward Barrett, Plainfield.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
Charles A. Greathouse, Indianapolis.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
Moses B. Lairy, Logansport.
For Judges of Appellate Court.
Milton B. Hottell, Salem.
Edward W. Felt, Greenfield.
Frank M. Powers, Angola.
Joseph G. Ibach, Hammond.
Frederick S. Caldwell, Winchester.

FOR CONGRESS.

Cyrus W. Cline, of Angola.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Judge Superior Court,
Carl Yaple.
Prosecuting Attorney,
Frank A. Emrick.
Sheriff,
Amiel C. Gladieux.
Auditor,
Will Johnson.
Treasurer,
William F. Ranke.
Clerk Circuit Court,
David C. Stout.
Coroner,
J. E. McArdle.
Commissioner, Third District,
William C. Schwier.
Commissioner, Second District,
Henry A. Wetzel.
Assessor,
William Eggeman.
Surveyor,
Ralph E. Gunther.
County Council, First District,
George H. Viberg.
County Council, Second District,
W. J. Reddin.
County Council, Third District,
Valentine Schaffer.
County Council, Fourth Dist rict,
Noah Amstutz.
Councilmen-at-Large,
Eyron H. Hattersley.
Louis A. Centilvre.
John C. Wertz.
State Senator,
Ohmig Bird.
Representatives to General Assembly,
Michael Kinder.
John B. Wyss.
Joseph Tonkel.

MEIGS
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
1012 CALHOUN STREET
LYRIC THEATER BLDG.
"WHERE FORT WAYNE GETS HER GLASSES"

SHOP AND RAILROAD NEWS

MOVIES OF THE FORD FACTORY

Will Be Opening Number of Electro-Technic Club Tuesday Night.

The first of the series of entertainments to be given this season by the Electro-Technic club will be moving pictures of the Ford Automobile plant and also the employes' profit sharing plans of the mammoth automobile concern. The entertainment will be given next Tuesday evening in the assembly room at the Fort Wayne Electric works and because of the many who will want to attend and the limited space of the hall, there will be two shows, one at 7 o'clock and the other at 8:30 o'clock. These shows are open to the public and the entertainment committee will cordially welcome any who may wish to enjoy them. The social feature planned for the evening, which included refreshments and was intended only for members of the club, will have to be eliminated because of the crowd and inability of the committee to handle this feature satisfactory. The literary committee has not completed the list of attractions for the fall and winter, "but you can say that we have some surprises in store for the boys," said Chairman Harry Bavis. Art Smith, the bird boy, will be one of the attractions, but the date of his lecture has not been decided upon.

FORMER WABASH MAN ADVANCED

L. M. Dooley Becomes Superintendent of T. & P. Railway.

A bulletin issued by J. E. Taussig and approved by Vice President E. F. Kearney, announces the following changes on the Texas Pacific railway: T. S. Mahoney is appointed superintendent of the Trans-Continental division, vice R. B. Ayers, assigned to other duties; W. M. Lynch is appointed superintendent, of the New Orleans division, vice T. S. Mahoney, and L. M. Dooley is appointed superintendent of the Rio Grande division, vice W. M. Lynch. Mr. Dooley is a brother to Mrs. J. F. Bennett and Mrs. S. D. Melsheimer, of this city, and has made frequent visits to Fort Wayne. He began his railway career as a brakeman on the Wabash road, but soon transferred to the Logansport division of the Pennsylvania and later became a passenger conductor, running in and out of Chicago, stopping while in the city at the hotel patronized by the trainmen of the Western division and many of them know Mr. Dooley. When he quit the Panhandle it was to take the position of trainmaster of one of the divisions of the 'Frisco. Thence he went to Omaha as trainmaster of the Missouri Pacific and about a year ago went to the Texas Pacific in a similar capacity. The Rio Grande division of the Texas Pacific railway extends from Fort Worth to El Paso and has 600 miles of track. Mr. Dooley will have headquarters in Big Springs, Texas.

NEW BOOKS AT LIBRARY.

Works of Efficiency, Salesmanship and Advertising in List.

The public library has added some more books to its list, which cover nearly every important question before the public. Among the new books are the following:

American academy of political and social science. "Cost of Living." (Annals, v48, Jl. 1913.)

American academy of political and social science. "Reducing the cost of food distribution." (Annals, v50, Nov. 1913.)

Meade, E. S., "Corporation Finance."

Arrhenius, S. A., "Theories of Solutions." (Silliman memorial lect. v8.)

Blackford, K. M. H. and Newcomb, A. W., "The Job, the Man, the Boss."

Brown, H. T., "Five Hundred and Seven Mechanical Movements."

Cassell, B. J., "Art of Collecting."

Hitt, Rodney, comp, "Electric Railway Dictionary."

Hoyt, J. C. and Grover, N. C., "River Discharge."

Johnson, E. R. and Huebner, C. G., "Railroad Traffic and Rates." (Appleton's railway service.)

Ketchum, M. S., "Design of Steel Mill Buildings."

Marston, Anson, "Sewers and Drains."

Niblett, J. T., "Storage Batteries."

Railway Signal association, "Railway Signal Dictionary." Ed2.

Scott, W. D., "Increasing Human Efficiency in Business."

At a joint meeting of the employes of the Fort Wayne Drug company and the Fort Wayne Oil and Supply company at the Commercial club, the public library distributed lists of books on its shelves on efficiency, salesmanship and advertising. These lists, were so favorably received that the library has been requested to distribute them to other firms in the city and these lists may be secured by anyone interested in the subject.

TWO STATIONS ROBBED.

Thieves Profit Little From Their Raid on the Wabash.

Thursday night two of the Wabash stations were robbed and the total cash value of the swag was $6.57. Some time during that night thieves pried open the door of the ticket office at Spencerville and robbed the cash drawer of the 50 cents Agent Rectenwald left there, but took no tickets or other property as far as could be learned. The robbery was evidently the work of boys. The other robbery was at State Line. There two masked men appeared in the office and forced Operator W. G. Beard to stand with his face to the wall while they looked over the office for valuables. They took $6.07 from the cash drawer, a pearl handled revolver and a watch, the two latter being the property of Mr. Beard, forced the operator to issue them tickets to Danville and disappeared in the dark. The Wabash police department is making efforts to locate and capture the robbers.

SAYS WILL HAVE CROWD.

F. P. Parnin, district passenger agent of the Nickel Plate, has just completed a trip over his territory in the interest of the Cleveland excursion, which takes place one week from today, October 24. Mr. Parnin found the people at all the stations greatly interested in the excursion and he is led to the belief that the attendance will be good. The excursion train will start here at a convenient time in the morning and will be amply provided with cars.

WILL SPEND SUNDAY WITH SON.

General Superintendent E. T. Whiter and Mrs. Whiter will be the guests of their son, Willis L. Whiter, over Sunday. They will arrive here in Mr. Whiter's private car on Pennsylvania train No. 15 at 3:30 Sunday morning and will probably leave on the same train for Chicago Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Whiter make frequent visits with their son, who is employed in the offices of the company.

BRAKEMAN HAS ANKLE SPRAINED.

Brakeman L. S. Bolerjack, of the Pennsylvania, a member of Conductor C. H. Blue's crew, fell as he went to get upon a car at Wanatah at 6:25 o'clock last night and severely sprained one of his ankles. He had to abandon his run and come home, where he will be confined several days. Mr. Bolerjack resides at 2738 Hunna street.

DELEGATES TO GAS CONVENTION.

Pennsylvania train No. 8 Monday night will carry three extra Pullman cars and an observation car for delegates from the west who will attend the annual meeting in New York of the American Gas association. O. O. Thwing, of the Western Gas works, who attends the meetings of this association, will probably go east also on No. 8.

JOHN ROSS RECOVERING.

Although still in the hospital at Peru, Wabash Engineer John Ross is making rapid progress towards recovery from a broken ankle and a bad sprain of the other ankle and declares he will be at the throttle again in two weeks. Mr. Ross was injured by a fall from his engine tender in Toledo two months ago.

TO CRESTLINE ON BUSINESS.

Chief Draftsman William Stephan and Boiler Foreman B. F. Sarver, of the Pennsylvania, went to Crestline this morning to look after some business for the company.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Assistant Trainmaster A. F. King, of the Wabash, was in the city today.

L. A. Moyer has resumed work in the Wabash shops, after a pleasure trip to Oklahoma.

Pennsylvania Yard Engineer H. O. Kelker is taking a lay off to look after some private business.

Night Trainmaster J. B. Kelty, of the G. R. & I., is in Chicago to spend a couple days with friends.

The Wabash shops, which are usually closed on Saturdays, were in operation eight hours today.

J. H. Martin, pipefitter at the Wabash shops, and his mother are in Toledo visiting friends for a couple days.

G. W. Kelty, a messenger in the G. R. & I. offices, will be the guest of a friend at Culver over Sunday and witness a football game.

Lawrence Goetz, a graduate of the Business college, has taken employment as stenographer for Division Operator J. F. Betts, of the G. R. & I.

L. E. Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania erecting shop, is suffering from a piece of steel in one of his eyes and may not be able to work for a few days.

Draftsman G. M. Merriman, formerly of the Fort Wayne Electric works, has taken employment at the Fort Wayne Oil Tank shop.

General Manager W. B. Wood, of the G. R. & I., passed through the city last night, en route from Grand Rapids to Pittsburg.

Master Car Builder J. A. Graham, of the Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Graham left last night for Rochester, Pa., where they will spend a few days with relatives.

Charles E. Buckley, of the Wabash shops, has gone to the Peru hospital for treatment. He has been sick several days.

Foreman M. S. Willson, of the general testing room at the Electric works, will address the Y. M. C. A. meeting tomorrow afternoon. His subject will be temperance.

Brakeman John Patrick, of the Nickel Plate, is at his home in Bellevue with injuries to his hips and body, the result of a fall while working at Leipsic Thursday.

C. W. Berning will go to Chicago tonight and T. P. Griner will go to Toledo for an over Sunday visit. They are employed at the Pennsylvania erecting shop.

Tomorrow the conductors and the brakemen in the passenger service of the G. R. & I. will put on their winter uniforms. Not all are new, but all have been brightened up and look as good as new.

The Western Gas Construction company has sent the last car load of material for the 1,000,000 foot gas holder at St. Louis, making a total of twenty car loads. Men are engaged in erecting the holder.

Nicholas Perry, a car inspector at Bellevue for the Nickel Plate, with whom all the trainmen were acquainted, died in that city Tuesday following a stroke of paralysis. He was sixty-three years old and had worked for the company thirty years.

Hi Werst and his gang of workmen will complete the work of putting in the slab flooring at the elevated tracks of the Wabash at Harrison street this evening. All of the piling has been removed and the subway is now ready to receive its brick pavement.

Carl Roembke did not appear at his desk in the office of Captain H. C. Stoll today and a telephone message explaining the reason was something like this: "That you Lieutenant Clark? Well, tell the captain that I can't come down this morning. It's a boy and he weighs eight pounds."

Engineers Henry Lehmeyer and Charles Hurt, who figured in the collision on the Wabash road, at Lakeville, ten days ago, are rapidly recovering from their injuries. They are at the Peru hospital. Engineer Lehmeyer is a former resident of Fort Wayne and has several relatives and many friends in this city.

Wabash Switchman Frank Ladig has returned from Indianapolis, where he took his son a few days ago to have a badly fractured arm treated by a specialist. The lad will remain in a hospital there two or three weeks and his mother will remain with him. It is believed he will recover.

Worked Fifteen Years and Was Never Late Nor Absent a Day.

JOHN D. WRIGHT.

John D. Wright, better known among the Pennsylvania enginemen and the attaches at the roundhouse as "Skip," has a record for constancy and promptness that probably has no equal. For fifteen years "Skip" had charge of the turntable at the Pennsylvania roundhouse. He went on duty at 6 o'clock in the morning and worked until 6 o'clock at night, Sundays included, and during his fifteen years service in that capacity was never late in reaching the roundhouse nor off duty a single day. Mr. Wright is a native of Ohio and came to Fort Wayne thirty years ago. For ten years he worked at any employment he could find, going into the Pennsylvania roundhouse as the turntable attendant October 16, 1894, just twenty years ago yesterday. The roundhouse was then located south of the present blacksmith shop, west of Lafayette street, and P. J. Scheid was the foreman. Eleven years ago the present roundhouse was occupied and Mr. Wright assumed charge of the turntable in it. Five years ago, at his own request, he was transferred to the mechanical department of the roundhouse as a machinist's helper, in which capacity he is still employed. Mr. Wright's family consists of himself, Mrs. Wright and eight daughters, there being no sons. The family home is at 3101 South Lafayette street and they are one of the most happy and contented of the many happy families in that neighborhood. The above half-tone picture is a reproduction of a photograph taken of Mr. Wright as he posed in his working clothes at one of the doors of the roundhouse.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

CITY BREVITIES

Charles H. Gumpper has returned from a business trip to Detroit, Mich.

Attorney John Morris has left for Washington, D. C., to attend the convention of the American Bar association.

Miss Emma Ranke, of West Washington boulevard, underwent an operation for appendicitis Saturday morning at the Lutheran hospital. Her condition is reported to be very encouraging.

William P. Breen left Friday for Cape May, N. J., where he will join his wife who has been at that place for some time. Mrs. Breen will return home the first part of next week. Mr. Breen will accompany her as far as Washington, D. C., where he will stop over to attend the convention of the American Bar association.

Howard council 246 R. A., held its regular meeting Friday evening. There was a large attendance and the members were very enthusiastic. After the business meeting there was a social session which everyone present enjoyed.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Young Women's Bible class of the First Baptist church will be held Monday evening at the home of Miss Harriet Rentscher, 1424 Swinney avenue.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

War Lifts Ban From Countess

Petrograd, Russia, Oct. 17.—War has brought sunshine instead of sorrow to the beautiful Countess Torby, morganatic wife of Grand Duke Michael, of Russia.

The grand duke is the czar's uncle, but even so when he married out of the royal circle he was banished from the Russian court. When war began, however, the czar lifted the ban from the offending couple and the duke is fighting at the front while his wife is making woolen mittens for the British soldiers who are in the field.

CARD OF THANKS.

We take this manner to thank the friends, also Rev. Dannecker and Mr. Wichert for the sympathy extended me at the time of my mother's death. May God's blessings surround them.

MRS. B. M. BUSHEY.
MISS CHRISTINA KUEHN.

TAGGART ONE OF ORATORS COMING

Local Democrats Have Not Been Notified That He Will Be Here.

"No, we haven't been notified that he's coming, but we'll be mighty glad to have him," said Chairman W. A. Johnson, of the Allen county democratic central committee, when he was asked about the coming of Thomas Taggart to Fort Wayne to make an address.

Heretofore Mr. Taggart has given his attention to organization and has aided the democratic party materially in that respect, but the fact that a number of congressmen expected to be in Indiana during the campaign have been compelled to remain in Washington resulted in drafting him for one of the speakers. His date in Fort Wayne is October 23.

W. H. O'Brien, auditor of state, will accompany Mr. Taggart and they will speak at Goshen, Kendallville, Angola and Auburn in addition to Fort Wayne.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston is booked for a big meeting here at the Majestic theater on October 23, the same date fixed for Mr. Taggart, and at democratic headquarters it is believed that both will deliver addresses unless some changes have become necessary and Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Taggart are coming instead of the governor.

Governor Marshall Also.

The very welcome announcement that Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States, a resident of Columbia City and very popular in all of Indiana and particularly in the Twelfth district, will be in Fort Wayne for an address on the evening of October 31 has been made at democratic headquarters.

A telegram was received late Friday bearing the news through District Chairman Edward G. Hoffman. This occasion will be one of the big events of the campaign. A big crowd is assured as Mr. Marshall is an eloquent speaker in addition to his personal popularity and a parade and other features in keeping with the importance of the occasion will be arranged.

Arrange Shop Meetings.

On Tuesday at noon the first of the democratic shop meetings will be held when Hon. J. M. Robinson and Attorney Fred Zollars will deliver addresses to the employes at the Pennsylvania shops. This meeting will be held at Barr and Holman streets.

Wednesday at noon Edward G. Hoffman will speak at the Wabash shops and a meeting will be held Thursday at the Van Arnam plant and the speakers assigned are Prosecutor Harry H. Hilgeman and his deputy, Stephen A. Callahan. On the same day Alexander Johnson and Guy Colerick will speak at the East Pennsylvania car shops.

A meeting in precinct A of Adams township will be held Oct. 30 and Guy Colerick and Harry Hilgeman will talk. On October 21 a ward meeting in the Ninth will be held at the Brown Trucking company barn.

Saturday night there will be two meetings in progress at the same time in Hoagland, the democrats and republicans each having scheduled one.

Beveridge Due at 6 O'Clock.

Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, scheduled to speak Saturday night in the assembly room of the court house, will arrive in Fort Wayne at 6 o'clock on the interurban line from Bluffton.

Thomas Devilbiss is chairman of the reception committee and a big delegation is expected at the station to meet the speaker. Mr. Beveridge will be accompanied by his secretary and Charles S. Bash, sr., will introduce him. He is one of the best campaign orators in the country and there is little doubt that he will pack the assembly room.

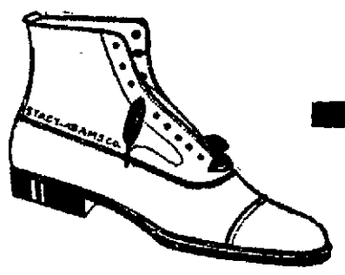
Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

PESSIMISTIC.

She—What is Society but a constant round of bridge, breakfasts, balls, babble, bonnets, bandboxes and boobs!"

He (with a sigh)—Not to mention bills, breach of promise suits and bankruptcy.

A YELL FROM PONTO.



FOOTWEAR possessing irresistible individuality in the eyes of particular men. This Stacy-Adams model affords real "custom made" satisfaction.

Tan Russia Black Russia
$6.50

M. APP
916 Calhoun Street

Washington Hostess Makes Social Plans

Washington, Oct. 17.—Although the social season will not be formally launched until Thanksgiving day many Washington society women are already returning from seaside or mountain resorts to make preparation for the winter social program.

Among the first of the capital hostesses to open her Washington home is Mrs. Allen, wife of Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, of the United States navy. Mrs. Allen's daughter, Miss Desha Allen, will probably be one of the season's debutantes.

DECATUR NEWS.

Decatur, Ind., Oct. 17.—John Loshe and son Albert were Fort Wayne visitors.

John Barrone and daughter Bertha went to Columbia City to visit with relatives.

George Wemhoff was a Fort Wayne business visitor, going in the interests of the Wemhoff Monumental works.

Miss Emma Schultz, of Fort Wayne, is here for a week-end visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schultz.

William Bowers is at Rome City on business.

Mrs. Jennie Fruman, of Marion, O., visited here with relatives.

Ezra Archbald returned to Fort Wayne after a business visit here.

Mrs. Rebecca Eady will represent the Decatur council of Pocahontas at the grand lodge in Indianapolis next Wednesday, and remain for the rest of the week with her sister, Mrs. Anna Buhler. Others who will go are Mesdames James Bain, James Fristor, Al and Charles Burda, Al Gerard.

Mrs. T. W. Mallonee and Mrs. Waldo Brushwiller and three children are visiting in Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Christena Dornseif, who has been visiting with her son, the Rev. L. W. Dornseif, left today for St. Louis for a visit.

Mrs. Henry Schultz, who has been ill, is better and is able to be up again.

An eight-pound boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, of Fort Wayne, at the home of her mother, Mrs. George Simmerman, east of the city. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Beatrice Simmerman.

E. F. Watkins, of Fort Wayne, of the Public Savings Life Insurance agency, was here on business with the local agent J. J. Magley.

Mrs. T. R. Moore went to Fort Wayne today to call on Mrs. Bliss Mettler at the Lutheran hospital. Mrs. Metzler is recovering from an operation and will probably be able to return home the first of the week.

Mrs. Dayton Barkley, of Hoagland, visited with her sister, Mabel May, who has been ill of typhoid fever six weeks.

The funeral of Bessie May Sprout Drake, wife of John Jacob Drake, will be held Sunday afternoon, leaving the house at 1 o'clock for the Salem Evangelical church, where the Rev. L. C. Hensert will officiate. Her death occurred from typhoid fever. She had been ill nine weeks.

Owen Edwards went to Fort Wayne to be the guest of the Adroit club at their banquet given last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Liniger went to Fort Wayne to call on their son-in-law, Bert Croyle, who is seriously ill of Bright's disease. He will probably be brought to the Liniger home.

Mrs. C. F. Allegar, of Marion, is here visiting with her mother, Mrs. Harriet Coverdale, and her sister, Mrs. George Dutcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Bone have returned to Bluffton after a visit here with relatives.

The Good Times club, an auxiliary of the Rebekahs, will give a miscellaneous shower Monday for Miss Effie Miller at the home of Miss Lucy McCrory.

HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICES.

A memorial service for Jerome Jackson will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Trinity M. E. church under the direction of the Sunday school and Junior League society.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

One of the Chicago municipal court judges has established a library for foreign boys in the boys' court. Arrangements have been made by him with the public library to furnish books written in the native tongues of the nationalities most frequently represented in the court.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

DR. MARY WHERY
Office and Residence, 404 E. Berry Street.
Specialty—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470.
Hours—9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

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Three-Room Outfit.
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The Old Plymouth Institute
Address L. A. WORCH, Pres., Room 26, Lau Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Remember the Old Plymouth Institute, Plymouth Ind.

SPECIAL EXCURSION
TO
CLEVELAND
VIA
NICKEL PLATE ROAD
October 24
$2.00 Round Trip
Special train leaves Fort Wayne 7:00 a. m. Tickets also good on No. 2 at 3:10 p. m.
Good returning on regular trains up to and including train No. 5 Monday, October 26.
Get full information of Agent or write F. P. PARNIN, D. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
NAT. BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CERTAIN, QUICK CURES
RESULTS GUARANTEED IN CASES ACCEPTED | QUICKEST CURES THAT STAY CURED | LOWEST PRICES OF ANY SPECIALISTS

Treats Each Case Personally

I give you immediate benefits, cure you at one-half the expense and in one-half the time, or it costs you nothing.
I am proving to the afflicted that I am dismissing cured patients almost every day who had been unsuccessfully treated for so long that they thought they could not be cured.
I want those seeking treatment or those who have been under the care of other specialists for a long time without being cured to come to me and let me show them, as I have so many others, how much better my treatment acts.
YOU CAN TAKE MY TREATMENT AND PAY ME IN ANY WAY THAT IS FAIR TO BOTH PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT. I want a chance to prove I can cure afflicted, skeptical sufferers.
Remember, my treatment is different and better and COSTS YOU NOTHING unless you are willing, glad and satisfied to pay me.
If you are afflicted with any Acute, Chronic, Nervous, Blood or Contracted Disease, Varicocele, Prostate Enlargement, Hydrocele, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary or Rectal Disorders visit me today. If your case is curable I can relieve you quickly and cure you permanently in a short time.
EXPERIENCE is what counts in curing these SPECIAL DISEASES, and as I have had more than 20 years' experience, you will readily understand why I am successful in curing after others have failed.
EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.
Hours Daily, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Evenings 7 to 8, Sunday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
DR. C. S. FERRIS
207 E. BERRY ST. OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

THE SENTINEL'S DAILY SCRIPTURE READING.

11 Chronicles, 16:1-9.

1 In the six and thirtieth year of the reign of Asa Baasha king of Israel came up against Judah, and built Ramah, to the intent that he might let none go out or come in to Asa king of Judah.

2 Then Asa brought out silver and gold out of the treasures of the house of the Lord and of the king's house,and sent to Benhadad king of Syria, that dwelt at Damascus, saying,

3 There is a league between me and thee, as there was between my father and thy father; behold, I have sent thee silver and gold; go, break thy league with Baasha king of Israel, that he may depart from me.

4 And Ben-hadad hearkened unto king Asa, and sent the captains of his armies against the cities of Israel; and they smote Ijon, and Dan, and Abelmaim, and all the store cities of Naphtali.

5 And it came to pass, when Baasha heard it, that he left off building of Ramah, and let his work cease.

6 Then Asa the king took all Judah; and they carried away the stones of Ramah, and the timber thereof, wherewith Baasha was building; and he built therewith Geba and Mizpah.

7 And at that time Hanani the seer came to Asa king of Judah, and said unto him, Because thou hast relied on the king of Syria, and not relied on the Lord thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand.

8 Were not the Ethiopians and the Lubims a huge host, with very many chariots and horsemen? yet, because thou didst rely on the Lord, he delivered them into thine hand.

9 For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him. Herein thou hast done foolishly; therefore from henceforth thou shalt have wars.

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Going After the Dodgers.

There will be general approval over the state for the course of Judge Markey, of the criminal court at Indianapolis, in citing for contempt those recalcitrant witnesses from up-state—and nearer Indianapolis, as well—who are declining to obey subpoenas issued by the grand jury which is investigating the bill-juggling that is said to have obtained at the last session of the legislature. Former Mayor Knotts, of Gary, was first to fail to obey a subpoena from this source. Peter Crumpacker, also of Lake county, likewise neglected to appear, and each has been cited for contempt. That they will be forced to appear admits of no doubt, and in all probability their explanation of their failure to respond to the original summons will be an interesting contribution to the record of the case.

If there was misconduct in connection with the manipulation of any measure through the legislature—and the evidence that it existed appears to be conclusive—the people of the state demand to know who was responsible for crooked work, and they have a right to know. It has been about Lake county measures that suspicion has centered, and the dodging on the part of witnesses does not in any way tend to clear up the situation. Rather it tends to make more convincing the necessity for a thorough probe of the miserable business without temprizing or delay. The foreman of the Marion county grand jury has declared that the investigation by that body would be thorough and would be pushed without unnecessary delay. The citations for contempt of those who are seeking to evade giving testimony are gratifying evidence that the grand jury means precisely what it says.

Announcement comes from Indianapolis to the effect that Thomas Taggart is to take to the stump for the democratic ticket this year, and that Fort Wayne is to have one of the half a dozen political addresses Mr. Taggart is to make. Though active in politics for many years, and widely recognized as a skilled political organizer, advisor and political tactician, Mr. Taggart has never figured as an orator. Perhaps he has concluded that political spellbinding is so easy that anybody can do it, and he now proposes to test out his theory. At any rate, Mr. Taggart's appearance as a political orator is certain to invest the campaign with what the vaudeville managers are wont to advertise as an "added attraction."

Judged by the rather promising start that has been made, the investigation into the financial operations of the Rock Island is going to forcefully illustrate another of the reasons why some of the American railroads haven't made enough money in recent years. An apparent loss of millions in bond transactions and in the acquisition of rival lines is amply sufficient to emphasize the necessity for increased revenues from some source or other to offset the outgo.

Since the last election changes have been made in a number of the voting places, both in Fort Wayne and the outer precincts of Allen county, and it will be well for voters to look up the matter and be absolutely certain of their voting place before election day. The complete list appears in an official announcement by County Auditor Brown printed in The Sentinel today.

Vice President Marshall announces that he will close his speaking campaign this year in Fort Wayne on the night of October 31. Six years ago Mr. Marshall closed his victorious race for the governorship in this city, and he doubtless sees no reason whatever for breaking a winning combination for democracy.

PRESS ON JAPANESE SEIZURES IN PACIFIC.

"Not Altogether Pleasing."

Providence Journal: "The capture of Jaluit, one of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, by Japanese ships and also of Yap, the most important island in the Caroline group, cannot be altogether pleasing to this country."

"Jaluit Unimportant."

Columbia State: "Jaluit, an entirely unimportant island, is beyond the boundaries of Kiuchou in one respect, but its seizure is not, in view of the haste of the Japanese government to disclaim ulterior motive in its occupation."

"Might Constitute Menace."

Savannah News: "If the Japanese should establish themselves permanently in the Marshall Islands they might constitute a perpetual menace to Hawaii and the Philippines."

'Can Only Wait."

Albany Knickerbocker Press: "We can only wait and see what we shall see."

"No Direct Hostility."

Syracuse Journal: "Up to this time the Washington authorities refuse to see in the Japanese attitude any direct hostility toward the United States or any indirect threat of permanently disturbing the peace of the Pacific."

"Japanese Statements."

Boston Globe: "Acceptance of the Japanese statements as a sufficient guarantee that the situation in the Pacific will not be altered through recent events in any way inimical to our interests, seems well warranted."

"American Interests."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "It was said at Washington and elsewhere that should Japan extend its aggressive operations to the German possessions in the Pacific and other Far Eastern waters American interests would become seriously involved. It has now done so."

MANNER MAKETH THE MAN.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

A recent writer discussing manners says that like words they are symbols of ideas. This is why manners have been so often the test of manhood; why bad manners have been held a disgrace. It may, for example, actually make no difference to a lady if when she rises all the men and younger women rise, too, in a simultaneous act of homage; there is nothing practical gained for her by their courtesy. But the act emphasizes respect for womanly dignity and wisdom. Where these pretty courtesies obtain, they constantly affirm the thoughts that lie back of the symbol. The key to many social observances is this simple symbolism, a means to express certain sweet and worthy human sentiments and impulses, a more marked and at the same time more delicate and reserved a way to utter them than are words.

The tendency among young people of this day to resist home training in good manners, therefore, may hint the loss of unselfish consideration for others; but to leave children free is the aim of parents who neglect to teach speech clean of ugly slang and manners clear of rudeness. They feel the child restive under constant tutelage, and hesitate to undertake to coerce him. Examination of this question of manners as being really a form of social intercourse, however, shows, we think, that good manners are by no means the superficial and conventional things they may seem. It has been no doubt some excess of conventionality, pushing manner and form to the extreme, that has brought this refinement of social behavior into disrepute. Symbols are dangerous when they are substituted for the thing itself. Manner, put on as an outer garment of courtesy when the heart was empty of real consideration, became a tedious sham, indeed. But it is out of the heart full of kindness and humility, the love that seeks honor for another not for self, that good manners really come. They are results rather than causes, and their breach can be repaired only from within, not by insistence on mere formal observance.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

What The Sentinel Had to Say About Persons and Events Twenty-Five Years Ago.

Charles D. Tillo returned home this afternoon. He reports a splendid time.

City Weighmaster Patrick Ryan reports hay selling on market today at $9 per ton.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry McKinnie left yesterday for southern California in search of health.

The Forty-fourth Indiana regiment, a Fort Wayne organization, held its annual reunion in Plercston today.

Esquire Charles A. Hays was surprised by a party of his friends last night, the occasion being his birth anniversary.

The Morton club will hold an informal reception tonight and the event will inaugurate the social season with that organization.

Mrs. S. C. Hoffman, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Worden, in South Wayne, is confined to her home by a sprained ankle.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Nelson and daughter, who came here to attend the funeral of Mr. Nelson's mother, will return to their home in Kansas City tonight.

James T. Leary, of the Pennsylvania offices, was up today after a week's illness with tonsilitis. During his illness he has grown an attractive pair of English chop whiskers.

The public spirited people of this city and county are contributing toward the expense of making a free gravel road from Fort Wayne to Goeglein and the prospect is that before long such a highway will be completed.

Peter Certin has purchased of Charles Pape the residence property on West Washington street recently owned by W. W. Worthington, who will with his family shortly move to North Carolina, in which state is a new railroad that he has just been appointed general manager of.

Manager R. T. McDonald, of the Electric works, has consummated a deal by which the Slattery incandescent light will supersede the Westinghouse light in New Orleans. This with other contracts will force the Jenney works to operate at night. Men from Detroit are in the city today to complete negotiations for a large order of equipment.

Outdoor Play in Lakeside Park to Celebrate Fort Wayne Anniversary

Dramatic Rendition by Pupils, With Island as Stage, to Commemorate City's 120th Anniversary on Thursday — Many City Schools Will Also Render Programs in Honor of the Day.

Public schools of the city will on Thursday, Oct. 22, unite in a commemoration of Old Fort day—or the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the founding of Fort Wayne. The observance will include varied programs, but that at the Lakeside Normal school promises to be the most unique and the most pretentious.

It will comprise the presentation of an outdoor play, with the island in Lakeside park as a stage, written about the history of Fort Wayne, and will be given during the afternoon. From seats on the nearby greensward spectators may see the school pupils of today enact in costume the incidents surrounding the history of the founding of the city, and there are introduced many of the historic characters whose names are indissolubly linked with Fort Wayne's foundation.

Written by Students.

The play has been written by students of the normal school, and invitations are now being sent out announcing the splendid undertaking. These are being sent to city officials, the school officials, to principals of other city schools and to others who are especially interested in local historical matters.

In order to give a comprehensive idea of the character of the undertaking, and to enable those who witness the production to follow it without difficulty, The Sentinel presents herewith the Book of the Words to be used in the celebration.

BOOK OF THE WORDS.

Prelude.

On the stage opposite the Indian wigwams is a throne. Enter History, gowned in a sparkling white robe and led by attendants, the Spirits of the Past.

Attendants dance before History, after which they group themselves gracefully about her throne.

History rises and speaks:

"Spirits, how wonderful it is to reflect that it is almost three hundred years since the white man first set foot upon this ground. Here on the banks of the three rivers, surrounded by beautiful waving cornfields, grassy meadows, and ancient forests, the red man lived for many centuries.

"Here he hunted the buffalo and speared the fish when he was not going forth to secure the trophies of war. The site of this city was ever to the Indian the 'glorious gate, through which all of the good words of their chiefs had to pass, from the north to the south and from the east to the west.'

"To freshen these scenes in our minds, help me, oh Spirits, to re-live the past. (Spirits rise and look at History.) Spirits! Go into the realms of the past and bring back to me the events as they happened here on this place three hundred years ago!"

(Spirits dance around throne and then off the stage. As they return they lead Indian inhabitants of the village. History resumes her throne.)

First Episode (Time About 1614) Indian and French Life at the Junction of the Three Rivers.

—Scene One—French Fur Traders.—

(An Indian village with Indians carrying on daily occupations. Enter French traders. First trader picks up some drying furs, holds them up to admiration. An Indian grabs them away.)

Second Trader—Offer money for them.

(First trader offers money, which is refused by the Indians.)

Second Trader—Try the beads. (Braves refuse, but squaws are interested.) Get out red cloth and offer it. (Trading begins and traders go away well pleased.)

—Scene Two—Champlain Makes Map.—

Indians are aware that white man is coming up the river in a canoe.

Interpreter—Am I speaking to the brave chief of the Great Miamis? White man wishes to know.

Chief—I am the chief. Who is my brother?

Interpreter—Champlain, sent by the great French father across the waters to see the lands and make a map of the hunting grounds where the red men live. He has traveled for many moons to reach this place.

Chief (after glancing around the circle)—Miami chief help French brother. Smoke pipe of peace. (After smoking Champlain shows his map.)

Interpreter (pointing to Maumee)—What is river yonder that leads to great and shining lakes in land of great bears?

Chief—Omee.

Interpreter (pointing to the St. Joseph)—This clear stream which flows past the camp, what is it called?

Chief—The Giver of Light made a river for the red men thus to the setting sun. It is called St. Joseph.

Champlain (startled)—St. Joseph! (crosses himself, unrolls his scroll and marks the place.)

Interpreter—What is yonder stream which carries us to the Great Father of Waters?

Chief—St. Mary's.

Champlain (in amazement) — St. Mary's. (He questions the interpreter.)

Interpreter—Pale face Father come before? Pale face name rivers?

(Indians nod assent. One goes to his wigwam and returns holding up cross that had been given him long before by a missionary priest. Champlain takes the cross and holding it before him prays. He then unrolls his map and locates the rivers.)

Interpreter—Map.

Indians—Map.

Interpreter (after conference with Champlain)—Pale face go to the Omee. See waters join.

Chief—Rain-in-the-Face and Smiling Sun go, see Omee.

First Interlude.

History descends from her throne and advances to the foreground, led by her dancing attendants.

History (as she unrolls more of her scroll)—In 1686 the French passed through this section. Here they made friends with the Indians and built a fort on yonder banks of the St. Joseph. The Indians and French lived together as brothers for many winters until the British came and captured the fort. Go ye forth now, Spirits of the Past, and reveal the life of the British when they had supplanted the French.

Second Episode (Time 1760-1763)—Under the English Flag.

—Scene One—Wells as a Boy Captive.—

(Three Indians enter dragging the struggling white lad.)

First Indian—Ugh! Little white boy heap good fighter.

Second Indian—Take big men to hold him. Need more braves.

Third Indian—Very good fighter. Make good worker.

First Indian (to Wells)—Help squaw fetch and carry.

First squaw (giving Wells a bucket)—Go, get water.

Second squaw (pointing toward fire)—Go, make fire.

Third squaw—Pale face grind corn.

(The boy refused to obey these commands.)

Squaw—Pale face no work. Tell chief.

Braves (lead boy to the chief)—Pale face no work.

Chief—Pale face brave. Make good Indiana. Stay with us and grow big.

Scene Two—Indians during conspiracy of Pontiac massacre. British under Ensign Holmes. (A friendly Indian brings Holmes the bloody war belt used to call Indians to war.)

Holmes—You come with the red war belt. What is the news it carries?

Friendly Indiana—Speech on bloody belt tells red men scalp palefaces. All must die.

(Holmes and soldiers examine the belt.)

Holmes—I do not think we need fear the Indians. They are our friends. We have lived among them and they know us to be their friends.

Indian—Careful. War belt says Miamis must go on the war path with the great Ottawa chief, Pontiac, and kill all English. Only the children of our great father, the king of France, may live.

Holmes—Is this the truth?

Indian—I, friend to English, warn him. It is true—all true.

(An Indian girl rushes in, weeping and wringing her hands.)

Indian girl (to Holmes)—Mother dying. Medicine man no good. Squaw much sick. You help. Come. She die. Come! come!

Officer—Heed the warning just given you by the Indians.

Indian Girl—Squaw much sick. She die! she die!

Holmes—I don't think I need fear the Indians.

Holmes—I'll come. (Turning to officer) Deliver this belt to Detroit immediately. The commander must know of this. (To the Indian girl) Lead the way. I will follow you.

(As Holmes enters a distant wigwam terrible cries are heard and the officers rush for the weapons. The Indians run in and celebrate the British massacre.)

Second Interlude.

History advances, led by dancing Spirits of the Past. She unrolls more of her scroll from which she reads.

History—By the year 1790 Indian lands were being overrun by colonists. The Indians resented this and harrassed the settlers. Although many were killed the white men still held possession of a large part of the country. Wells, the adopted son of the Miamis, who had fought by the side of Little Turtle against both Harmar and St. Clair, began to feel a new awakening in his mind and broke his attachment to the tribe. The government of the United States made strenuous efforts to establish treaties of peace among the tribes hostile to Americans, but the bloody attacks still continued. Finally there came one whom the Indians called the "Black Snake," because he was ever alert. It was he whom Little Turtle could not conquer. Therefore, rejoice, ye Spirits, in the coming of the white man's protector, General Anthony Wayne. Scatter ye now and bring on the scenes of his victory.

Third Episode (Time 1794—The Growing Power of the United States.

Scene One—Parting of Wells and Little Turtle.

Little Turtle—The black cloud hangs low over our heads. I am afraid of what it holds for the future.

Wells—You, the great Little Turtle, the only chief who has beaten a commander-in-chief of the American army—you speak of fear?

Little Turtle—I call that no great victory.

Wells—But do you not remember, Little Turtle, how we surprised General Harmar and how fierce the fighting was down at the ford? The bodies were piled up thick and the water ran blood for hours!

Little Turtle—It was not Harmar's fault that he was defeated. It was due to the cowardly conduct of his men.

Wells—You may or may not take the credit of that, but the victory over St. Clair was due to you alone. It was your careful maneuvering that outwitted St. Clair. You so managed that for days he saw no Indians and at last thought they had all fled. He grew bold and then you pounced upon him as a hawk upon a sparrow.

Little Turtle—This time it was the general's own fault that he was defeated. He did not heed the warning of Washington to be ready for surprises.

Wells—But you, my father, who have never been beaten, you need not speak of fear.

Little Turtle—Yet we can not expect the same good fortune to attend us always. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The nights and days are alike to him. We have never been able to surprise him. There is something whispers me, it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace. Still, would it not be wonderful to conquer all the pale faces with their many armies?

Wells—My people defeated? Is that wonderful?

Little Turtle—Are you not of our people? Why say you my people?

Wells—At first I thought I could be of your people, but now all seems changed. No longer can I fight against my white brothers. It would be well if I should join Wayne's forces and try to bring about peace.

Little Turtle—No, no. I like it not.

Wells—Father, when the sun reaches the noon mark, I shall leave you and go to my people. We have always been friends and always will be friends. Upon the field of battle we may meet again. Let the result be what it may, The purity of the motives prompting us, and our common love for the wronged Indians must be our warrant. We may well trust the Great Spirit for results that will vindicate our action this day.

(Wells and Little Turtle clasp hands and then turn and walk slowly in opposite directions.)

Scene Two—Coming of Gen. Wayne, the victor of Fallen Timbers.

(Enter Gen. Wayne, with officers, soldiers and Indian captives.)

Gen. Wayne—At last we are here to carry out our long desired project!

Col. Hamtranck—It is now six years since President Washington brought to the attention of congress the fact that "the Miami village pointed to very important post for the union." Others have attempted to capture this village but have failed. If it had not been for your quick action we could never have won the battle of Fallen Timbers.

Gen. Wayne (to soldiers)—Now we must obey the orders of President Washington and build a fort here at the meeting place of the Shawnees, Miamis and Delawares. Over yonder south of the St. Mary's is a site suitable for the fort. Come, I wish to see this village.

Scene Three—Building and naming of the fort.

(Indian village with men, women and children going about their regular work or play. A shot is heard.)

First Squaw—Ah, they are naming the fort.

Chief—Hush, let us count the shots.

(Another shot is heard.)

All (in chorus)—Two!

(So they cry in chorus until the firing of the cannon stops.)

First Squaw—There were fifteen shots. Why so?

Second Squaw—Perhaps in honor of the Great Spirit.

Chief—Ah, no. Those are for the fifteen fires of the United States. The sunshine of peace will once more warm and gladden us.

First Squaw—See, they come!

(As white men advance, Indians retire and stand in semi-circle in the background.)

Gen. Posey—At last, my good people, we have peace. All obstructions are cleared away and we may freely visit each other as our fathers used to do. General Washington has long desired that a fort be established here at the gateway to the west. He sent Gen. Harmar here to do this, but he failed. Gen. St. Clair also failed. But Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, has come out victorious. And now I propose that we name this fort which we dedicated today in honor of him who has gained it for us—I name it Fort Wayne!

(General Wayne bows, then turns to Little Turtle. They clasp hands and remain in this position during processional marching and countermarching of Indians and white men, at close of which all unite in singing "America." Audience is asked to join in the singing.)

In connection with the celebration of Old Fort Day, Miss Irma Tapp, of the Normal school, has made the above drawing suggested as a statue for Fort Wayne and carrying out an idea of the late Col. R. S. Robertson. It was Colonel Robertson's desire, she explained, to see in Fort Wayne at some time a statue in which Little Turtle and General Anthony Wayne should appear with clasped hands, typifying their friendship.

At the High School.

The students of the Fort Wayne high school who will aid B. J. Griswold, the historian, in making a vivid portrayal of the history of Fort Wayne from the first coming of the white men to the day of the dedication of the fort, are putting forth their best efforts to make the affair a success. The exercises will take place in the high school auditorium next Thursday morning, October 22, the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the founding of Fort Wayne.

The costumes to be worn in the pageant have been made in the sewing department of the school and much scenery and other equipment was constructed in the manual training department. The music for the performance will be furnished by Prof. Miles and Miss Caldwell, his assistant.

Miss Helen Stopher with a chorus of eight girls will sing. Turner Shephard is in charge of the military part of the historical pageant. The following boys will play the parts of the different characters prominent in the early history of the fort: Willard Shambaugh, as General Anthony Wayne; Robert Hall, as Hamtranck; William Mossman, as George Washington; August Detzer, as Pontiac; Paul Kerby, as Little Turtle; Foster Smith, as Captain Morris; Harry Warfel, as Godfrey; Harry Waterman, as Captain Wells; Hazen Johnston, as chief of the village.

Check Kidney Trouble at Once.

There is such ready action in Foley Kidney Pills, you feel their healing from the very first dose. Backache, weak, sore kidneys, painful bladder and irregular action disappear with their use. O. Palmer, Green Bay, Wis., says: "My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength, due solely to Foley Kidney Pills." And W. T. Hutchens, Nicholson, Ga., says, "Just a few doses made me feel better, and now my pains and rheumatism are all gone and I sleep all night long." Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

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WHY INDIANA Needs a New CONSTITUTION

Some of the Big Facts of this Question

FACT NO. 1.

The most important responsibility put upon the voters of Indiana at the coming election is their action on the question of calling a constitutional convention in 1915. The demand today for a new constitution is a natural expression of the expanding sentiment of progress in state and municipal life.

Our first constitution was adopted in 1816 and discarded at the end of thirty-five years because outgrown by a generation of progress. Shall we of the present generation, sixty-three years later, show less courage and progressive spirit in meeting the conditions that confront us?

What fundamental changes have sixty-three years wrought in Indiana! Our population has trebled; private and public wealth has increased enormously; commerce and industry have expanded far beyond even the dreams of the generation of 1851. An agricultural state with only rural problems has become a great industrial state, with many cities, each having its own distinct problems.

We live today in a highly organized state of society. Political, social, industrial and economic problems never dreamed of by the constitution makers of 1851 confront us. The vital need of the time is a state constitution that fits these new conditions. We have an opportunity to secure it by voting "yes" at the November 3rd election.

ADD NEAR 300 TO MEMBERSHIP LIST

Contest at Y. W. C. A. Has Shown Very Handsome Results.

The membership contest waged at the Young Women's Christian association under the auspices of the membership committee brought great results and added many names—almost 300 in number—to the list of members. All old members who were delinquent three months or more in paying their fees were counted as new members.

Mrs. George Jacobs was successful in securing the most, having secured fifty-seven. Mrs. M. S. Willson followed with thirty. It had been planned that a life membership was to be given to the one securing the largest number, provided the number exceeded fifty. However at the meeting of the workers in the campaign on Saturday evening it was voted on a motion by Mrs. Jacobs that this privilege should be given to Mrs. Daniel Doyle, chairman of the membership committee.

The New Members.

The new members and those who renewed their membership from October 1 to 10 are as follows:

Hattie Studebaker, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Daisy Wooding, Mrs. W. D. Henderson, Mrs. L. H. Moore, Mrs. C. M. Mills, Mrs. W. M. Leonard, Mrs. J. B. Weidgenant, Mrs. E. B. Briggs, Clara Peters, Mrs. Otto Fuelber, Mrs. J. M. Quicksell, Miss Speerman, Bessie Harrod, Airs Meigs, Marguerite Schilling, Mrs. Noah Egley, Mrs. Louis C. Ward, Mrs. Davenport Thomas, Mrs. Clementine Goodrich, Mrs. E. F. Stephen, Mrs. G. F. Bassett, Mrs. R. H. Carlson, Mrs. A. A. Richardson, Fay Thomas, Mrs. William McKay, Mrs. G. W. Beers, Mrs. J. D. Coyle, Louise Pixley, Mrs. J. C. Craig, Dorothy Carey, Mrs. Moffatt, Elizabeth Esmonds, Mrs. W. S. Wilson, Jean Hunter, Mrs. J. P. Martin, Maud E. Gardner, Mrs. W. W. Shryock, Mrs. J. B. Franke, Mrs. O. N. Heaton, Mrs. Robert Willard, Margaret Cochrane, Mrs. J. S. McCurdy, Mrs. A. J. Folsom, Lillian Gaskill, Mrs. L. P. Hulburd, Mrs. H. G. Raymond, Mrs. Stella Link, Dr. Bertha Goba, Mary McKeehan, Maream Major, Clara Magner, Eva K. Wagner, Floe Ford, Katherine Healy, Lottie Kost, Olleva Magner, Mrs. David A. Coxey, Olive Grosjean, Lorene Stahl, Lillie Glockle, Mrs. G. D. Peipenbrink, Emma Matsch, Lenora Tumbleson, Miss Perry, Elizabeth Melville, Mary Harrah, Anneta Munroe, Helen Brenton, Edith Monahan, Burnadette Monahan, Alice Tourtellot, Mrs. N. D. Doughman, Mrs. M. V. Stagg, Gertrude Fissel, Bertha Koerber, Minetta Baum, Anna R. Todd, Mrs. W. L. Pettit, Mrs. G. H. Heine, Mrs. W. A. Geiger, Mrs. M. F. Schick, Hazel Shoub, Mrs. W. M. Wardrop, Helen Weaver, Margaret Voss, Luella Duneker, Adelia Bertha, Cecil Dygert, Mrs. J. F. Wing, Mrs. J. W. Carpenter/Mrs. J. V. Wentzler, Mrs. S. P. Specce, Mrs. O. E. Tomes, Caroline Ferry, Mrs. Susan Hoffman, Mrs. Walter Zahrt, Ola Bachelor, Mrs. Oliver Evans, Dorothy Underhill, Mrs. O. N. Guildlin, Mrs. Ida Eckart, Emma L. Armstrong, Clara C. Schmidt, Mrs. A. F. Archibold, Jessie Parry, Mrs. Francis Miles, Mrs. J. Nipper, Mrs. E. W. Dodez, Sue Aker, Mrs. John P. Peters, Mrs. B. O. Perry, Mrs. W. K. Noble, Bertha Hockemeyer, Mrs. Anna Wilkens, Mrs. J. M. Henry, Louise Pickard, Mrs. Daniel T. McFee, Minnie Geake, Mrs. F. C. Peters, Mrs. Cora Hunter, Mrs. Henry Paul, Mrs. N. J. Batchelder, Mrs. Henry Gabel, Gertrude Zook, Mrs. C. E. Boyer, Mary Elizabeth Gardner, Lillian Blackstone, Mrs. E. T. Williams, Gertrude E. Helling, Carrie Snively, Mrs. E. W. Averill, Mrs. Frank E. Bohn, Mrs. Stewart Reher, Mrs. Martin Gross, Pearle Spearman, Bessie Miller, Mrs. A. J. Vesey, Elsie Regedanz, Christine Vogelgesang, Esther Crummitt, Esther M. Allbright, Mrs. C. H. Meek, Mrs. Fred Zollars, Mrs. James Barrett, Mrs. D. W. Bitner, Lucile House, Mrs. Charles Hughes, Mrs. H. Williard Smith, Mrs. A. W. Heit, Mrs. Harvey Hall, Mrs. Clara R. Titus, Mrs. Christ Heit, Florence Heit, Mrs. J. E. Kenney, Helen Freiburger, Sophia T. Hulse, Mrs. Martha Hanna, Mrs. August Becker, Mrs. C. C. Kimmel, Mrs. O. L. Rogers, Mrs. George Fredricks, Gladys Allen, Mrs. L. E. Bowser, Mrs. A. A. Bowser, Mrs. A. Bowser, Jennie Bowser, Ruth Moore, Elizabeth Springer, Mrs. O. C. Leggett, Miss Gibney, Grace Mansdorfer, Cora Mowrey, Lola Miller, Hazel Early, Mrs. T. P. Potts, Lena M. Provines, Caroline Biddle, Aimee Thomas, Jeanette Howey, Vena Bogner, Mary McDonald, Mrs. J. W. White, Sarah Foster, Mrs. F. Y. Gross, Clara Buck, Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Stephen Morris, Mervyn Pidgeon, Dr. Harriet Macbeth, Marjorie Dailey, Amelia Koehler, Iona E. Mathews, Allean Gress, Virginia L. Cary, Mary Louise Travis, Adelaide Kraus, Dorriet Astrom, Martha McBride, Miss Spearman, Helen G. Wagoner, F. S. Smock, Mrs. Robert Garmire, Inez Meyer, Mary Kenner, Eulalee Clark, Hazel Ruch, Carma Lobhart, Elsie Bormann, Anna M. Holtmann, Garnet A. Byerly, Florence H. Eylenberg, Minnie Hitzemann, Mrs. Anna Kelsey, Eva B. Reid, Amber Grosjean, Mrs. Will Grosvenor, Mrs. C. H. English, Mrs. Clara A. Fahlsing, Marie Bunck, Adeline Freeman, Mrs. Fred W. Stolte, Matilda Stolte, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Mrs. W. J. Ungemach, Hazel Walter, Gladys Becker, Mrs. T. W. Littlewood, Mrs. Earl Thompson, Mrs. Susan Stolte, Mrs. Roy Jones, Mrs. J. A. Price, Pauline Ebersole, Mrs. Plaskett, Mrs. William Lichtsinn, Lillian Marsh, Marjorie Bittenger, Ruth Oberholzer, Bertha Brandt, Margaret Muller, Gertrude Muller, Helen Mommer, Mrs. L. Z. Mungen, Marie Landenberger, Florida J. Hart, Grace E. Zickgraf, Mrs. M. D. Edson, Ellen Trail Beall, Mrs. Sarah Drukenbrod, Mrs. J. R. Bitner, Mrs. Mary Drukenbrod, Mrs. John H. Vesey, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Florence Brower, Mrs. Bertha Richards, Mrs. R. F. Richards, Mrs. Carver Wood, Mrs. Edwin Hammond, Mrs. Frank Hilgemann, Maud Gaskins, Mrs. E. E. Dildine, Mrs. Lee Ninde, Mrs. Page Yarnelle, Mrs. H. J. Medsker, Bertha Medsker, Nina Graham, Hazel Hart, Mrs. George Robinette, Mrs. Josephine Taft, Mrs. W. A. Hastings, Beatrice McCormick, Mrs. Matlock, Elizabeth Rogier, Lucile Shirey, Aurelia Bosch, Mrs. Henry Eckart, Mrs. A. A. Bowman, Mrs. Fred George, Mrs. P. F. Dixon, Mrs. E. A. Bitner.

LUTHERAN CITY LEAGUE.

New Board of Directors Will Be Elected At Annual Meeting October 25.

The annual meeting of the Walther leagues of this city will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, October 25 at the Concordia Lutheran school hall at which time a new board of directors will be elected. The old board will hold its last monthly meeting next Monday evening.

Following the business session of the league on Sunday, October 25, a Hallowe'en party will be given under the direction of a special committee on arrangements. All members of the Walther leagues of the city are invited to attend.

The Emmaus Young Ladies' society is making preparations for a sale of fancy work and aprons to be given at the hall on Friday, December 11. The young people will give a play on Thanksgiving and the Friday following.

A social evening in the nature of a Hallowe'en party will be given by the Young Ladies' society of the Concordia church next Wednesday, October 21.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young People's society of the Redeemer Lutheran church will be held Monday evening at the hall.

The Young Ladies society of the Zion's Lutheran church will give an entertainment for members only on next Thursday evening. An interesting program has been prepared.

The Trinity young ladies will hold a meeting next Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Lillian Thomas, on Franklin avenue.

The name "Walther League, St. Paul" was adopted by the Young Men's society of St. Paul's church at the regular meeting. The new constitution was read and adopted and L. F. Bruick, Arno C. Spiegel and Rudy C. Gerberding were admitted as members.

* * *

MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Thirty-Seventh Yearly Meeting of Methodist W. F. M. S. Will Be Held Wednesday.

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary societies of the Methodist Episcopal churches of the Fort Wayne district will be held Wednesday and Thursday at the St. Paul's M. E. church of this city.

The convention opens Wednesday afternoon at 12:30 with a luncheon at the church, served by the ladies of the Fort Wayne auxiliaries. Communion services will be celebrated at 2 o'clock, in charge of Rev. J. A. Beatty, assisted by the Methodist pastors of the city. The devotional exercises will be in charge of Mrs. D. H. Guild, followed by a roll call of the auxiliaries. The address of the afternoon will be given by Mrs. J. H. Binford, conference secretary. The session will close with the appointment and report of standing committees.

Wednesday evening at 5:30 o'clock a banquet will be tendered all those who attend the meetings with Mrs. J. A. Beatty as toastmistress. A special program by the young people will be rendered at 7:30 and Mrs. Fred Weaver, of Angola, will give a solo. Rev. F. H. Cremean will offer prayer, followed by an address by Pauline Wescott, of Hing Wa, China, a returned missionary.

* * *

DISCUSS TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

"A Nation Without a Saloon," Subject for Epworth League of First Church.

"A Nation Without a Saloon," is the subject for discussion at the devotional services of the Epworth league of the First M. E. church for Sunday evening. Pearl A. Riblet, chairman of the temperance committee, will have charge of this service. The committee keeps in touch with the latest temperance movements and the meeting will be one of interest.

Relating to the topic for discussion, E. B. Robinson will tell "Why," Bert Landsdown "How" and D. E. Newman "When." Carey Mosier will also give a talk on a special subject.

There will be no bible study class next Wednesday evening on account of the W. F. M. S. district convention at the St. Paul's church. The Standard Bearers will give a sketch that evening at the convention.

The morning watch service Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock will be led by Bonita Kanaga. Breakfast will be furnished by the leader and everyone is invited.

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TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Parish Guild Will Give Reception at Rectory Wednesday Evening.

The Parish Guild of the Trinity Episcopal church will give a reception at the rectory next Wednesday evening for all the members of the congregation. Mrs. Edward White will be in charge of the arrangements and will appoint committees to assist her.

The services at the church for Sunday are holy communion at 7:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 and morning service at 10:45. Beginning next Sunday evensong will be held at 4:15, instead of 5 o'clock.

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WILL GIVE HARVEST SOCIAL.

Redeemer Ladies Are Busily Engaged Making Preparations for Event.

The ladies of Redeemer Lutheran church are busy with the preparations for their Harvest Social to be given in the church basement Thursday and Friday evenings, October 29 and 30. Lunch will be served from 5 till 8. A variety sale will be one chief feature of the occasion. There will be the following booths:

Fancy work and aprons, in charge of Mrs. Charles Prange.

Dolls, in charge of Mrs. Wm. B. Klett.

Pure food, in charge of Mrs. Wm. Yergens.

Candy, in charge of Mrs. Wm. Reiter.

Flowers and plants, in charge of Mrs. Thomas Baxter.

Souvenirs and surprise boxes, in charge of Mrs. Ed Cook.

Ice cream and soft drinks, in charge of Mrs. Wm. Krimmel.

The lunch counter will be in charge of Mrs. Robert Koerber.

In conclusion of the affair there will be a free entertainment by the Y. P. S., which alone would be enough to attract many visitors. Much enthusiasm is being shown by the various committees and a very pleasant and profitable evening is anticipated.

* * *

First Baptist and Branch Churches.

Sunday school meets at 9:30 and morning worship at 10:45 with a sermon by the pastor on the subject, "The Meaning of the Cross of Christ." The great meeting of the young people under the auspices of the B. Y. P. U. is at 6:30 and the subject for discussion is "A Saloonless Nation; Why Not? How?" with David Hogg as leader.

People's popular benedictory services at 7:30 and the pastor will speak on "Can Man Fight Against God?" People's prayer hour Wednesday evening at 7:45 which will be the great training class in personal work in preparation for the Lyon meetings.

The Woman's Missionary society meets in regular session Wednesday afternoon. They will serve lunch at noon to all business men.

The Harvest Rally social will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the parlors of the church. The presidents of every society will form the reception committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Women's Bible class will be held Monday evening at the home of Miss Harriet Rentschler, 1424 Swinney avenue.

Sunday school at the Oliver street branch begins at 9:30 and worship services with a sermon by Rev. J. Walton at 10:45. Evangelistic preaching services at 7:45 and prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

Bloomingdale branch holds Sunday school at 2:30 Sunday afternoon and worship services at 3:30.

Spy Run Sunday school convenes at 2:30 Sunday afternoon and preaching and testimony services Thursday evening at 7:30.

* * *

Wayne Street Church.

Wayne Street Methodist church announces the following services, which will be of interest to the public:

At 9:30 a. m. the Sunday school session, to which old and young are invited. At 10:30 a. m., the morning worship, conducted by the pastor, C. Claud Travis, the sacrament of the holy communion will be celebrated at this hour. The church supports a number of poor people and a free will offering will be taken for this purpose at this service. The Epworth league will hold a meeting at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Nipper, of the City mission, will speak. Special music has been arranged. At 7:30 p. m. the pastor will preach. The subject for the evening sermon will be "A Study in Souls—the Discouraged Soul."

A fine musical program will be rendered during the day. The choir, composed of Mrs. G. L. Baillie, Miss Ethel Doud, Mrs. Leah Mahay, Mr. Otto Frank Dodge and Mr. Earl Thompson, is one of the finest musical organizations in the city.

The musical program is as follows:

Anthem—The King of Love.....Shelley
Soprano Solo—Hear My Prayer ....
..... Mendelssohn
Anthem—O Jesus Thou Art Standing
..... Protheroe
Anthem—My Soul Longeth....Marston
Anthem—God is Love.....Shelley

* * *

Third Church of Christ.

Bible school at 9:30. Communion and preaching services at 10:30; subject of sermon, "The Cost of Discipleship." Junior Endeavor at 2:30 and Senior Endeavor at 6:45; subject, "Duties of a Good Citizen; a Saloonless Nation in 1920. Why? How?" led by Lee Swartz. Evening services at 7:45; subject, "Jesus' Estimate of Greatness."

Midweek prayer services Wednesday evening at 7:45, led by the Christian Endeavor society. The Philathea class will have its monthly meeting at the home of Miss Hubbard, 2315 Weisser Park avenue. All members are urged to be present, as important matters are to be brought before the class.

The members of the Ladies' Aid society will have a work meeting at the home of Mrs. Berlin, 2332 Oliver street, Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

First M. E. Church.

Morning watch service at 6:30, conducted by Miss Bonnetta Kanaga. Breakfast will be served to those wishing to remain for Sunday school. "Jesus in the Garden" is the lesson for study in the Sunday school, which meets at 9:30 a. m., with E. L. Feustal, superintendent, in charge. The pastor will speak at both services for public worship. Morning theme, 'Flaying the Giant," a temperance sermon. In the evening the theme will be, "Burden Bearing, or Rescuing the Fallen." This service will be in the interest of our state charities. Splendid music at all services. Devotional meeting of the Epworth league at 6:15 p. m., in charge of the temperance committee.

* * *

Plymouth Congregational Church.

Bible school at 9:30. Morning worship at 10:45. The sermon theme for Sunday morning will be, "Religious Experience Expressed in Poetry."

In the evening the sermon subject is, "Are There Too Many Men in the World?" It will be considered from the economic and industrial points of view, as well as moral. Mr. Folsom will point out many very important facts bearing upon the modern problem of existence.

Plymouth circle will meet at the church on Tuesday evening, October 20th and will be entertained by Mrs. N. N. Fisher and her committee.

On Wednesday evening at 7:30 there will be a men's meeting at the church. An old-fashioned Y. M. C. A. meeting, a good sing, bright helpful talks and a good get-acquainted time over the coffee cups. Let every man aim to be present to enjoy the best time of the year.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 25th, all music lovers will enjoy a treat at Plymouth church. Plymouth choir will give a sacred concert under the direction of Professor William Miles.

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St. Paul's M. E. Church.

The Sunday services at St. Paul's M. E. church will be as follows:

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; superintendent, S. E. Claudy. The morning worship and sermon at 10:30 a. m. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dale C. Beatty, of the Avondale church, Muncie, Ind.

Junior league at 2:30 p. m. Let every junior be present at this service.

Woman's prayer meeting at 4 p. m., led by Mrs. J. T. Allen. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.; leader, Anna Spicer. The evening worship at 7:30 p. m. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Cremean; subject, "The Sin of the Surface Life."

* * *

First Evangelical Church.

Tomorrow is Sunday school rally day at First Evangelical church. The aim is to have 600 present. Every one in attendance will receive a souvenir. The pastor, Rev. E. Q. Lauderman, will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. The sermon subject for the morning hour is, "Demands on Manhood When Enlisting With God." Good citizenship day will be observed at the evening service. The subject will be, "Forces Making for Good Citizenship." Thomas Nantz will lead the young people's meeting at 6:30. A good temperance program is prepared.

The midweek prayer and praise service at 7:30 Wednesday evening will be in charge of James Trythall. At the close of this service the personal workers' training class will study the subject, "Scripture for Those Who Wish to Know How to Be Saved."

* * *

Bowser Free Methodist Church.

There will be Promotion day observed in the Sunday school which meets at 9:30 a. m. The newly organized Men's Bible class will meet in the gallery at the same hour. Public worship and sermon by the pastor at 10:45. Class meeting at 11:45. Afternoon holiness meeting 3 o'clock at Mrs. Kapley's home, 1832 Franklin avenue. Junior meeting at 2:30 p. m. Evening praise service 7:30. Sermon by pastor, "The Message of the Christ." Mid-week meetings on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7:30.

* * *

Bethany Presbyterian Church.

Morning worship at 10:30. Sermon by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30. Evening service at 7:30. At the evening service the pastor will speak on "The Way Side Path." Junior C. E. at 2 p. m. Intermediate C. E. at 6:30 p. m. The Senior C. E. will have a "Rally service" at their Sunday evening meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all young people not connected with other young people's societies. Mid-week service Wednesday at 7:30.

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Salem Reformed Church.

English Sunday school, 9 a. m. German service, 10:30 a. m.; sermon by Rev. John F. Winter. English service, 7:30 p. m.; Rev. Philip Ruhl will preach the sermon.

Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, monthly business and social session of the Men's society. Every member is urged to be present on account of some very important business.

Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, teacher training class, and lesson study hour at 8:15 o'clock.

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Third Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school will begin at 9:30 a. m. Morning worship at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Possessing the Land." The Jr. C. E. will meet at 2:15 p. m. and the C. E. at 6:30 p. m. The evening worship will be at 7:30; subject of sermon, "The Crisis of the Christ."

Midweek prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:45. The topic will be, "The Program of Social Service." This is the concluding study in the series on "The Program of the Church."

* * *

Emmaus Lutheran Church.

Service 10 a. m., Rev. Ph. Wambsganss will deliver the sermon. He will base his sermon on the gospel lesson of the Sunday, Matt. 9:1-8, "Christ curing the man sick of the palsy." Instruction in Christian doctrine after the sermon will be in charge of Rev. Fr. Wambsganss. In the evening Rev. Ph. Wambsganss will deliver his illustrated lecture on "Lutheran Charities" in the dining hall of the Lutheran hospital. Friends of the hospital are cordially invited.

* * *

Christian Science Church.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, West Wayne and Ewing streets, holds services at 10:30; subject, "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday school follows at 11:40. The Wednesday evening testimony meeting is at 8 o'clock. The reading room for the free use of the public is open every afternoon expect Sunday from 12 to 5, and also Saturday evening from 7 to 9.

* * *

Church of God.

The Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "Securing God's Blessings," and at 7:30 p. m. on "God's Mighty Hunters." The Junior C. E. meets at 2:30 p. m., and this is parents' day. A special invitation is given to the parents to be present. The C. E. meets at 6:30 p. m., with Floyd Weaver as leader.

The usual teachers' meeting and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

* * *

Trinity M. E. Church.

Public worship with sermons by the pastor at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning theme, "The Unfailing One;" evening, "The Traitor, Who and Where?" The Sunday school will convene at 9:30. Intermediate league at 2 p. m.; Junior league at 2:30. Epworth league at 6:30, led by Miss Dean Drewett and Mrs. Charles Hocker.

* * *

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ.

Services at 10:30; M. L. Buckley, pastor, will preach on the subject, "The Withered Hand." In the evening the pastor's subject is, "Give Me Thine Hand." Bible school at 9:20 and Christian Endeavor at 6:30. M. L. Buckley will lead the meeting; subject, "A Saloonless Nation."

* * *

Ministerial Meeting.

The members of the Ministerial association are requested to meet promptly at 3:30, Monday, at Westminster church. "The Jew" is the subject of a paper which Rev. E. Montgomery will read. Lunch at 6 o'clock. The hosts are Revs. A. J. Folsom, W. A. Griest and D. H. Guild.

* * *

South Side Baptist Church.

The Bible school with congenial class accommodations for everyone meets at 9:30. Morning worship at 10:45 sermon theme, "The Basis and Nature of Faith." B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Evening praise service at 7:30; sermon subject, "The Ministries of Love."

* * *

St. John Reformed Church.

The pastor, Rev. John H. Bosch, has returned from the meeting of the synod of the southwest of the Reformed church in the United States, held at Louisville, Ky. Sunday school at 9 a. m. The morning service at 10:15 will be held in the English language.

* * *

Crescent Avenue Evangelical Church.

Morning worship at 10:45; subject of sermon, "A Glorious Partnership." At the evening service the pastor will speak on the subject, "What the Gospel Can Do." Bible school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45; leader, Dr. H. L. Jamieson.

* * *

Gospel Mission.

Rally day services will be observed at the Gospel Mission Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock and will be in charge of Mrs. T. P. Potts. Evangelistic services Sunday evening at 7:45 and will open with a special song and praise service. On Thursday evening there will be special rally services for fathers and mothers of the Sunday school children. At this time refreshments will be served and everybody is invited.

* * *

Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Sunday school meets at 9:30 and morning service at 10:45 with a sermon by the pastor. At 7:30 the meeting will be given over to a song service and organization for the coming revival meetings.

* * *

Will Conduct Sunday Meetings.

Major Simonson, the new divisional officer of the Salvation Army, will be present at the Army citadel Sunday afternoon and evening and will conduct the meetings. The public is invited.

* * *

Y. M. C. A. Services.

There will be a gospel temperance meeting at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. A presentation of this subject was requested by the Bulgarian boys who are taking lessons in English at the Y. M. C. A. M. S. Wilson will lead the meeting.

* * *

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ.

Bible school at 9:30 a. m. Large adult classes. Communion at 10:40. Worship and sermon at 11 o'clock. "The Vine and the Branches," is the subject. Christian Endeavor meetings at 6:30 p. m. Subject of address at service at 7:30 is "Demas, the Quitter."

* * *

Simpson M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning worship and sermon by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Griest, 10:30 a. m. Theme of the sermon, "A Burden for Souls." Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. Evening worship at 7:30 p. m.; sermon by the pastor. Theme, "Is Hell Still in Existence?" Official board meets Tuesday evening.

* * *

Grace Reformed Church.

Communion services and reception of members at 10:30 Sunday morning with a short sermon by the pastor, Rev. A. K. Zartman. Sunday school meets at 9:30 and Young People's meeting at 6:45. The evening services begin at 7:30 and the sermon theme is "The Ratio of Decrease and Increase in Spiritual Life." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

* * *

Cavalry United Brethren.

The Sunday school of Calvary U. B. church will meet at 9:30 with A. A. Bowser, as superintendent. The juniors will meet at 8:45; H. V. Cale leader.

The pastor, Rev. G. F. Byrer, will preach at the morning and evening worship.

Mr. Thomas Cole will lead the Christian Endeavor service at 6:45.

The Co-Laborers Bible class will meet with Mrs. C. L. Fulmer, 2126 Gay street, Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

* * *

Westfield Presbyterian Church.

Sunday school meets at 2:30 o'clock in charge of Lyston Persing; preaching services at 3:30 with a sermon by Rev. T. P. Potts. At the Wednesday evening prayer and Bible study the superintendent will continue his lectures on the Book of Ruth.

* * *

Rolling Mill Mission.

Sunday school at the Rolling Mill Mission for foreign speaking people begins at 1:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, kindergarten school; mothers' meeting at 3 p. m. and sewing class at 4 p. m.

* * *

Trinity English Lutheran Church.

Sunday school at the Trinity English Lutheran church, corner Clinton and Wayne streets, holds its Sunday school at 9:45; morning service at 10:45; Luther league at 7 o'clock; vespers at 7:30 and the subject will be, "Christian Experience" with stereopticon illustrations from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

* * *

International Bible Students' Association

"The Oath Bound Covenant" is the topic to be considered at the G. A. R. hall, Lincoln Life building, by George Ettinger Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is the regular service of the International Bible Students' association.

* * *

Full Gospel Mission.

Regular preaching services at the Full Gospel Mission Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and evening at 7:30, also Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 7:30. The pastor, D. C. Uhrich, invites all to attend.

* * *

Spiritual Reform Church.

The Spiritual Reform church will continue to hold its Wednesday evening meeting at 1922 Calhoun street at 8 o'clock. A good speaker is in charge.

* * *

Y. W. C. A. Vesper Services.

The vesper services at the Y. W. C. A. begin at 4:30 and Mrs. E. A. Donnan, president of the association, will be the speaker. Miss Reba Menefee will render a vocal selection and Miss Mary Philley's class of the First Baptist church, will be hostesses.

* * *

Redeemer Lutheran Church.

Sunday school at 9:15. Chief service at 10:30. Business meeting of Y. P. S. Monday evening. Very interesting entertainment after the meeting. All day sewing and quilting Wednesday. Adult catechism class Thursday evening.

Mr. Folsom will speak on "Are There Too Many Men in the World?" on Sunday night at Plymouth church at 7:30.

WILL QUIT BUSINESS HERE.

Loss of Travel Due to War Closes Steamship Offices.

New York, Oct. 17.—The Uranium Steamship company's agents in this city announced today that this was the last day that the company would do business in the United States, temporarily at least. Cessation of trans-Atlantic travel, due to the war, was assigned as the reason for closing the offices.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

Premier Motor Car Company at Indianapolis in Difficulty.

Indianapolis, Oct. 17.—The Premier Motor Car company, one of the largest automobile manufacturing concerns in Indiana, is today in the hands of the Fletcher Savings and Trust company of Indianapolis as receiver.

The action was taken on the petition of the American Foundry company, which alleges that the Premier concern owes it $1,100 and is in danger of becoming insolvent.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

Barner's orchestra has been engaged to furnish music at the entertainment at the Buffaloes' lodge Sunday afternoon and evening.

FOR SALE—Moving picture show on account of leaving city. Phone 1339. 16-2t

Patterson - Fletcher Co. Specials

20 dozen $2.50 Tub Silk Shirts with soft cuffs, **$1.50.**

30 dozen $8.00 Weber Worsted Rope Sweaters at **$6.00**; all colors.

40 dozen $1.00 Stag Wide End Four-in-Hand Ties, **59c.**

200 pair of Men's $1.75 Corduroy Pants, **$1.00.**

Wilson Bros. $2.00 Thousand Plait Shirts in cross stripes at **$1.50.**

150 Young Men's $22 Balmacaans, fine rough Scotches in twenty different patterns at **$15.00.**

Carr Melton Overcoats in brown, black and gray at **$35,** or $15 under the price of any other store.

150 Boys' All-wool Knickerbocker Suits with two pair of knickers at **$5.00.**

A $1.25 Child's Scoot for **39c** in our Children's Department.

Patterson-Fletcher Company

The Store That Does Things

POSSES TRAILING ESCAPED CONVICT

Slayer Creeks is Expected to Give Pursuers a Battle.

Folsom, Cal., Oct. 17.—Posses searched the country surrounding Folsom state prison today for Frank Creeks, who escaped last night in a break for liberty which cost his cell mate, Harold Flash, and J. B. Drury, a sergeant of the guard, their lives and resulted in serious injury to two prison guards. Warden John Smith, in charge of the pursuit, is using blood hounds and as they were put on a warm trail, the officials believed the fugitives would soon be captured. Creeks, if he can shake off the dogs, may be able to give his pursuers a difficult chase. He is armed, and it is thought that he will fight to the last. Creeks, a life termer, and Flash, who was serving a twenty year term for robbery, were the only prisoners concerned in the outbreak.

They had obtained a knife, a dumb bell to be used as a bludgeon and a piece of metal with which to unlock the door of their cell. Gaining the yard, they crouched behind a door leading into the main corridor of the prison and awaited the approach of Sergeant Drury and Guard Kerr.

When the two, hearing four guns for the guards inside, entered they left the outer door unlocked. As the inner door swung to, the convicts leaped upon them.

Drury fell with three knife wounds in his head, and three in his body. Kerr was struck with the dumbbell, but he was able to stagger back through the outer door and attempt to close it. The keys, however, had fallen with the sergeant and the door could not be locked. Waiting but a moment to snatch the guns and the keys from the body of the sergeant the two convicts started for the outer yard. Kerr held the door until the muzzle of one of the guns was thrust into his stomach, and then retreated. The convicts rushed out and immediately Kerr opened fire. At the first shot Flash fell with a bullet through the back of his head. Almost at the same moment, Guard Maher, stationed at one corner of the yard, emptied his gun at Creeks, who, however, had wounded the guard in the leg. Before another guard could interfere with his progress Creeks escaped.

Hear Senator Beveridge, at Court House, Saturday evening. 14-3t

Harold King, of South Whitley, enlisted Friday in the coast artillery of the United States army at the local recruiting station. He will be sent to the barracks at Columbus, Ohio, next Monday.

Lots that we are selling in Driving Park for $750 are well worth from $1,200 to $1,500.

L. F. CURDES,
Shoaff Bldg.

N. C. Ross Elizabeth Ross
CHIROPRACTORS
and teachers of Chiropractic. Have their private practice at the Ross College building, 227 West Jefferson street.
Hours—3 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Office, 2288; Res., 2828.
No Charge for Consultation.

DR. WELLS

Dr. Wells treats all chronic and private diseases of men and women, including **Male and Female Weakness, Cancer, Goiter, Rupture, Rectal Diseases, Blood Poison, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Sterility, Discharges, Skin Diseases, Open Sores, Tubercular Glands, Catarrh and Deafness, Eye Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung and Throat Diseases, Tuberculosis, Liquor and Opium Habits.**

Consultation free and confidential. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5, and 7 to 8.
Office, 229 E. Berry St.

DR. OGLE
732 Barr Street. Phone 889
DISEASES OF
STOMACH,
BOWELS,
and RECTUM.
PILES Cured Without the Knife.

PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE HONORS TWO FORT WAYNE LADIES.

TILLIE CLARK.

CLUNA HAUSBACH.

These two Fort Wayne ladies were signally honored by election to high office by the grand circle of Indiana, Protected Home Circle, which has just closed its sessions at Muncie. It was the biennial convention and a feature was the installation of the first grand inner guard circle in Indiana, and according to members, is an indication of the growing strength of the order.

The most important event of the final sessions was the election of officers and the choosing of the place for the next convention. Shelbyville was named for the next convention and the officers were elected as follows: Robert Wurster, Indianapolis, grand president; Frank Beeman, Laporte, grand vice president; Lena Bedell, Indianapolis, grand secretary; L. C. Sammans, Shelbyville, grand treasurer; Maude Henderson, Logansport, grand guardian; Tillie Clark, Fort Wayne, grand chaplain; H. G. Keener, Peru, grand guide; Cluna Hausbach, Fort Wayne, grand companion; Henry Smith, Terre Haute, grand sentinel; Frank Hoover, Marion, grand watchman.

Acording to the reports of the secretary and treasurer the organization has grown more during the past two years than ever before in the same length of time and the finances are in a flourishing condition.

Addresses were made by A. J. Martin, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Evan Roberts, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Frank Gilbert, of Sharon, Pa., representatives of the supreme circle. All the speakers complimented the members upon the success of the convention and especially the Muncie circle for the entertainment of the delegates and guests. There were seventy-five members present.

Mrs. E. H. Bookwalter, of West Williams street, has just received a postcard from Mrs. Sidney Collins, 927 Crescent avenue, who is now en route with her little daughter to Sidney, Australia, to spend a year with relatives. The card was written from Papeete, Tahiti, one of the Society isles in the South sea.

Mrs. C. V. Dunkelberg left this afternoon for Port Deposit, Md., to see her son, Ralph, who is a student at Tome school. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkelberg received a telegram this morning saying Ralph had broken his leg, that it had been set and he was doing well, but that he would like to see his mother. Mrs. Dunkelberg expects to be at home again by the middle of next week.

Evelyn Franke, of 1225 East Lewis street, had a birthday party yesterday afternoon and evening at which she delightfully entertained a number of her little friends at merry games and a fine supper. The guests were Ruth Schneider, Mildred Hoffman, Alma Vogelgesang, Gertrude, Mildred and Arnold Hemseth, Ruth Rayhauser, Paul Franke, Wanda Franke and Lillian John.

In celebration of her tenth birthday anniversary, Hester Lillian Perrey entertained ten little schoolmates this afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Perrey, of 3824 Fairfield avenue. Yellow and white chrysanthemums decorated the rooms prettily. The children arrived at 2 o'clock and played merry games and enjoyed music, some of which was furnished by the little folks. At 5 o'clock the company marched to the dining room where their eyes first lighted upon a big white frosted cake, with ten candles twinkling their light. The favors were of a Hallowe'en character and the luncheon was just right. Miss Priscilla Wilkenson assisted Miss Hester in her party and the children all had a fine time.

Mothers' Club Meets Oct. 21.

There will be a meeting of the Mothers' club on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A. building. Miss Winch will give a talk on "Girls." Mrs. Florence Robinson Cleary will sing. Anyone desiring score cards from the "Better Baby contest," held recently, can obtain them at this meeting, to which all mothers of the city have a cordial invitation.

ONE OF FORT WAYNE'S YOUNG SOCIETY GIRLS.

MISS LUCY BASH.

Miss Lucy Bash, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bash, of West Wayne street, is one of the young girls of the city who is fortunate in more ways than one. To begin with Miss Bash possesses a voice of naturally lovely quality and she is devoting years to its cultivation. Besides Miss Bash has just as naturally, the charm of a frank and ingenious nature and a sense of humor which endear her to those who know her well. Moreover, she has the means to devote her time to the music study she loves. For some time previous to going to New York Miss Bash studied with a well known voice teacher of this city and she has been away over two years with only occasional visits home. During a recent visit with her parents Miss Bash was prevented from showing her friends how much she had improved by an attack of hay fever. The picture is a recent one.

NO ALUM IN ROYAL BAKING POWDER

more protein than the breakfast cereals as ordinarily served, it has a further advantage in that it may well serve as the principal item of a breakfast menu, instead of a preliminary to other courses. Such a combination as cereals cooked with cheese, toast, fruit, and tea, coffee, or chocolate, makes a palatable as well as nutritious breakfast and one which does not require much work to prepare and to clear away.

A recipe for preparing oatmeal with cheese follows. Wheat breakfast foods, either parched or unparched, corn meal, and hominy may be prepared in the same way.

Oatmeal With Cheese.

Two cupfuls of oatmeal, one cupful of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt.

Cook the oatmeal as usual. Shortly before serving, stir in the butter and add the cheese, and stir until the cheese is melted and thoroughly blended with the cereal.

The cheese should be mild in flavor and soft in texture. The proportion of cheese used may be increased if a more pronounced cheese flavor is desired.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

TRY THIS TEST IF IN DOUBT ABOUT LINEN.

Everything that's labeled linen isn't linen. It may be part cotton and part linen, and it may be mercerized cotton with a very small portion of linen in it.

To test the material you buy for linen, drop water on the goods—if it is all linen the moisture will spread rapidly and dries quickly.

On the cotton the fabric will remain moist for some time.

Glycerine is considered a better test than water. It causes linen to appear transparent.

Another test for linen is by breaking the yarn, if cotton the end will curl up, if pure linen the ends remain smooth.

In creaming butter and sugar for cake or hard sauce, use a wooden potato masher. Warm the mixing bowl before putting in the ingredients, and they will soon become a light, creamy mass with half the usual labor.

Dance to the splendid 4-piece orchestra at the New Casino, formerly Hanker's, 220 W. Berry. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
14-4t

SOCIETY

Members of three fraternities, the Beta Phi Sigma, the Phi Delta and the Kappa Alphi Phi, are planning a dancing club to be known as the Tri-frat Dance club. The purpose of the first meeting to be held this evening in Hanker's hall, is purely for social dancing and it is hoped to have the dances every other Saturday evening. About thirty couples are expected to take part this evening.

* * *

Much interest was expressed by citizens in general in the recent state conference of D. A. R., held this week at the Anthony hotel and though there were a few visitors other than delegates and chapter members at the meetings, those who were present expressed themselves as gaining in respect and admiration for the purposes of the organization. Many times and in many cities the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been looked upon as more of a fad, or an effort to gain social prominence, or just a foolish sort of an organization that wasn't really accomplishing anything anywhere. But after such addresses as were given by Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, of Baltimore, and Mrs. W. B. Neff, of Cleveland on the real work that is being accomplished, even charter members of chapters gained a new respect and enthusiasm for the work. The plea of Mrs. W. B. Denny, of Indianapolis, to help our southern sisters by buying and wearing cotton did not fall on deaf ears, neither did the numerous appeals to conserve the American home and devote more energy, more wisdom, more time and even more prayer to the education of the American girl to be a better homemaker receive only passing attention. At all times except at the purely social session the pulse of the conference beat to the call of higher aims and the preservation of a healthy patriotic sentiment. Many reports and talks of chapter members were of great interest and new lines of work and new avenues of thought were opened for the consideration of all. It was decided that every chapter of the state should give a dollar to the Gift Ship fund.

* * *

The eyes of the study club women of the city are to be turned to Evansville the coming week as the Indiana State Federation of Women's clubs begins there on Tuesday. Mrs. O. N. Guildin is down for an address on "The Barge Canal," but is not unlikely that she will be detained at home by illness in her family. Mrs. Clark Fairbank, Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch, Mrs. H. O. Bruggeman, Miss MacDougall, Miss Baum and possibly Mrs. Fred J. Hayden are going to the convention. The fact of the number of miles between Evansville and Fort Wayne is not so much of a deterrent to the attendance of delegates from this part of the state as the difficulty and time it takes to get there. Therefore Fort Wayne will not be numerically represented to the usual extent at previous conventions of the state organization.

* * *

Society is taking a breath of October air and stretching out her hands to gather in all the nature things she can to use at her parties. The frosts have held off long enough to let the hardy things blossom and bloom and cosmos, zinnias, marigolds, salvia, canna, sweet alyssum and dahlias, geraniums and verbenas furnish a wealth of beauty.

* * *

Mrs. Theodore Wentz has issued invitations to two bridge parties she will give during the coming week, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Harry L. Askew invites all The King's Daughters in the city to her home, 809 West Wayne street, this evening from 7:30 to 9:30 to meet Mrs. J. William Jefferson, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Jefferson was formerly president of The King's Daughters' state organization in Kentucky and she is one of the prominent leaders of the body in America. During her short stay in Fort Wayne Mrs. Jefferson will be the guest of Mrs. Askew, who is president of the Indiana state organization and of Miss Margaret Vesey, former president of the same organization.

* * *

Mrs. E. D. Gaston has returned from a visit with relatives in Muncie.

Mrs. Charles J. Sharp and Miss Bertha Conant went to Chicago today for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Jacob Reiler and children, Miss Edith and Harry, have gone to Edgerton, O., for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Fred Gerken, of Columbus, O., is spending some time with her father, B. Noll, of West Wayne street.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Armstrong, of Hollywood, Cal., are coming here next week on a visit.

Mrs. H. G. Detzer accompanied her mother, Mrs. J. B. Beck, to Valparaiso, after a visit which Mrs. Beck had made her.

There will be a meeting of the Children's Ward association with Miss Pixley, of West Wayne street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. R. E. Casey, of South Webster street, has returned from Battle Creek, Mich., where she visited her mother for ten days.

Mrs. Lawrence Wright, of Lima, O., who has been making Miss Stella Hunter a visit, returned home this afternoon.

Misses Vivian Bowersox, Katherine Gebhardt and Georgiana Fike have issued invitations to a Hallowe'en party they will give October 30 at the home of Miss Gebhardt in Delaware avenue.

The Sewing society of Queen Esther lodge will give a tea at the home of Mrs. Dailey, 2606 Oliver street, on Tuesday afternoon. Assisting hostesses will be Mesdames Ohneck, Smith, Velvick, Henhart, Sanders, Boerger, Stahl, Misses Emma Balls and Amelia Bruns.

Miss Dorothy Detzer, accompanied by her mother who went as far as Chicago, has started on her long trip to Manila, P. I., where she plans to remain six months with her twin brother, Donald Detzer, who is employed there by the National Harvester company.

Mrs. Bookwalter Entertains.

Mrs. E. H. Bookwalter, of West Williams street, entertained this afternoon at her home in honor of Mrs. Sidney Collins, who is now en route to Australia. Mrs. Collins is spending a year with relatives in Sidney, Australia, and will sail from San Francisco, Cal., on October 20. Mrs. Bookwalter received a postcard from Mrs. Collins this morning written from Papeete, Tahiti, one of the Society isles in the South sea. Mrs. Collins is now en route with her little daughter to Sidney, Australia, to spend a year with relatives. The card was written from Papeete, Tahiti, one of the Society isles in the South sea.

Mrs. Bookwalter's guests this afternoon were Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Frank Bookwalter, Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Mrs. Evan Roberts, Mrs. Frank Hoover, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Clark Fairbank, Mrs. Fred McCulloch, Mrs. H. O. Bruggeman, Miss MacDougall, Miss Baum and Mrs. Fred J. Hayden.

WILL PATRONIZE CONCERT.

Will Hear John McCormack, Famous Tenor, October 26, at Rink.

Tracy J. Kingman, who is arranging for the appearance of the famous tenor, John McCormack at Princess rink October 26, announces the list of patrons for the concert. Those who are to act as patrons to the concert include Messrs. and Mesdames Harry Achenbach, J. H. Bass, Charles Bachelor, J. H. Berghoff, A. S. Bond, Mesdames Walter Burns, A. E. Bulson, Clara Zollars-Bond, H. J. Bowerfind and S. E. Bowser, Mr. Boudler, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Church, Mesdames M. J. Clear, L. F. Curdes, W. H. Crighton, Florence H. Dukes, C. A. Dunkelberg, Miss Donnelly, Mesdames Clark Fairbank, S. S. Fisher, E. Burns Douglass, Rev. J. F. Delaney, the Misses Eckart, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ehrman, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Fauve, Mesdames Clark Fairbank, S. S. Fisher, M. B. Fisher, E. J. Fisher, A. D. Fox, H. G. Granger, W. M. Griffin, C. D. Gorham, E. A. K. Hackett, B. E. Hattersley, Willis Hattersley, E. G. Hoffman, James Haberly, H. G. Keegan, S. Krause, E. H. Kirkland, C. D. Kuhne, Mr. Robert Kelly, Mesdames A. J. Lang, J. M. Landenberger, P. J. McDonald, Charles McCulloch, Fred McCulloch, Dr. E. J. McOscar, Mr. and Mrs. William Miles, Miss MacDougal, Mesdames Robert Millard, H. W. Meyers, Paul Mossman, W. S. Morris, W. H. Noll, W. K. Noble, Mr. Percy Nussbaum, Mesdames Henry Olds, Walker Olds, H. C. Paul, Will Pettit, M. F. Porter, J. C. Peters, C. F. Pfeiffer, A. H. Perfect, W. H. Peltier, Herman Pollak, H. A. Popp, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, Mesdames H. H. Rogers, Fred Runke, J. B. Reuss, F. H. Robertson, W. W. Rockhill, E. C. Rurode, Miss Rurode, Messrs. and Mesdames Charles Scheiman, F. E. Stouder, Austin Stults, Miss Lavon Sperry, Mr. Eugene Troendel, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Urbahns, Mrs. George VanArnam, Mrs. A. T. Vail, Miss Margaret Vesey, Mesdames Theodore Wentz, C. H. Worden, J. J. Woods, Sam Wolf, C. A. Wilding, Carl Yaple, E. F. Yarnelle and the members of the Wayne coterie.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS SHOWN.

Many People Attend Wolf & Dessauer Store Opening.

The opening at Wolf and Dessauer's store Thursday and Friday was a joy to the beholder. Not only beautiful goods, but a very fortunate and effective display of everything brought exclamations of pleasure from even the busiest and most absentminded of sightseers. Crowds of women and many men attended the opening, which presented from the basement to the top floor a model of the up-to-date department store.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

WITH THE STUDY CLUBS

The Nos Temps club will meet on Monday afternoon with Mrs. Rhinehart, 3111 Broadway. The subjects for discussion will be "The Art of Egypt," "Modern Art in Egypt," "Assyrian Art" and "The Art of Greece."

The Travel club will meet on Monday with Mrs. Mills. "Granada the Fallen," "The Alhambra" and current events are the subjects of the program.

The Book Reviewers club year book is out, but the club does not begin a regular program until next month. The club will review current literature and events of the present.

The Fortnightly club will meet on Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mossman. It will be guest night. The chief address of the evening will be given by Ross Lockridge, who will talk of the proposed new state constitution. The discussion will be general.

The General Culture club will meet on Thursday with Mrs. F. A. Emrick. Foreign, national, state and local news, current literature and economics, philanthropy and domestic science are subjects in general for discussion in addition to a course of study of foreign countries and miscellaneous topics.

The Current Literature club will begin work on Tuesday with Mrs. C. J. Lose as hostess. Current events will be discussed with Mrs. Caldwell as the leader.

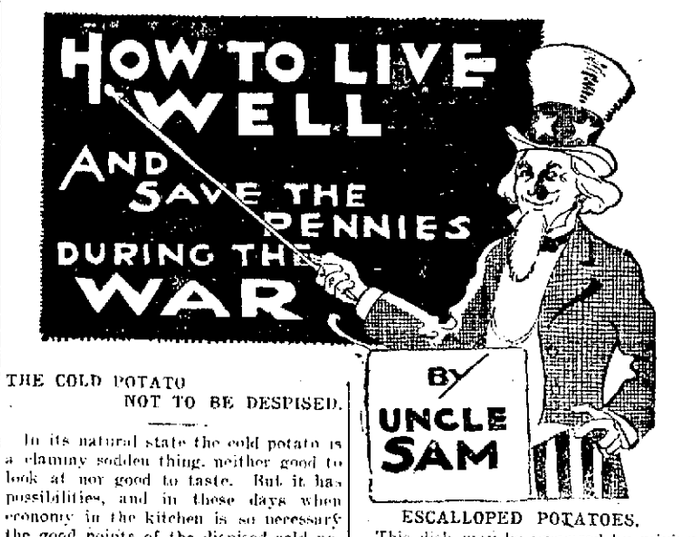
The Nineteenth Century club will meet on Tuesday with Mrs. Hugh Keegan. The travel study of Dortrecht, Breda and Rotterdam is the subject of the day.

The Thursday Shakespeare club will open its study work for the year the coming week at the home of Mrs. Walter Kent. The previous meeting was more of a social character. Henry, the Eighth, will be study. Miss Hogan has the program.

The College club will meet on Friday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. This will be a suffrage meeting and Mr. Lockridge will discuss "A New Constitution for Indiana."

The Morning Musical society will give a fortnightly program the coming week on Friday morning in Elks' hall. Miss Helene Spindler, Mrs. E. B. Kirkland, Mrs. Sale and Mrs. Stouder have charge of the program. The opening musicale, a week ago, in charge of Miss Spencer, Mrs. Bowerfind, Mrs. Pollak, Mrs. Rodenbeck and Miss Caldwell was unusually good and interesting and gave a start to the work which promises well for the year.

The Duodecimo club year book has just reached this department of work and it is well worth a perusal just as an indication of the advancement in ideas and thought of club women. The second meeting of the season will be held next Wednesday with Mrs. Hunting. The subjects are "The Chateaux Country" and "The Evils of the Bargain Tables," by Mrs. Mossman and Mrs. Hunting.



THE COLD POTATO NOT TO BE DESPISED.

In its natural state the cold potato is a clammy sodden thing, neither good to look at nor good to taste. But it has possibilities, and in these days when economy in the kitchen is so necessary the good points of the dispised cold potato are worth considering. Uncle Sam and his army of scientific cooks has given a good deal of attention to the food value of potatoes, and of the cold potatoes this is what one of the experts has to say:

BY A FOOD EXPERT
Of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cold boiled, or baked potatoes may all be utilized in savory dishes. In reheating potatoes the following things must be kept in mind: The potatoes must be well seasoned to make them savory, they must be heated to as high a temperature as possible without burning them, and they must be served very hot. The cold potatoes may be sliced or be cut into small pieces, seasoned with salt and pepper and browned in a savory drippings, or seasoned as before and heated in the frying pan with butter or the drippings. A little minced onion, or chives, or green pepper, or a tablespoonful of fine herbs may be added.

A tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of flour may be stirred over the fire until the mixture is smooth and frothy. Add to this a pint of well seasoned potatoes and stir the mixture with a fork for three minutes, and then add half a pint of milk and cook until thoroughly heated, being careful not to burn. A pint and a half of cold potatoes cut in cubes and seasoned with salt and pepper may be heated in a pint of white sauce.

ESCALLOPED POTATOES.

This dish may be prepared by mixing a pint and a half of cold potatoes cut in cubes and seasoned with a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and a pint of cream sauce. Put the mixture in a shallow baking dish, cover with grated bread crumbs and dot with butter. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

CHEESE WITH BREAKFAST FOODS.

Breakfast foods are not such cheap fare after all when you begin to count the cost of sugar and cream usually served with them. But Uncle Sam's expert cooks have found a substitute for the sugar and cream and it's nothing less substantial and inexpensive than cheese. This is what one of the government experts had to say about it.

Cheese combined with cereal foods makes a rational dish as regards the proportion of nutrients to suplies. Cheese and some of the crisp "ready to serve" cereal breakfast foods is a combination which is common, the cheese being melted with the cereal food, or simply served with it.

There are many who relish a piece of cheese with the cooked cereal so commonly eaten for breakfast and find such a combination satisfying to the appetite and taste. Oatmeal or some other home-cooked breakfast cereal prepared with cheese is palatable, and such dishes have an advantage in that they may be served without cream and sugar. Since such a dish contains considerably

"Oh Mamma, may I have some of those 'licious little cocoa balls"

"a dainty Dutch goody"

a confection which will delight grown-ups every bit as much as children. Everyone is raving about them just now.

AT ALL DEALERS
80c the pound box
45c for half pounds

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That's what we aim to be; for we give you
An especially large stock from which to make your choice,
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Economical Food

Bursley's Baking BEANS

—save time wasted in cleaning—money wasted in buying imperfect beans and foreign matter which has to be thrown out.

10c, 15c, 25c

At All Grocers.

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Troy Laundry Company
808 to 814 Pearl Street.
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1812 Calhoun Street.
French Process. Superior Service.

Double Service from Same Delivery Wagons.
Call Either and Your Wants Will Be Promptly Taken Care Of.

IN THE THEATERS

AT THE MAJESTIC.

Tonight—Louise Dunbar and company in "The Wolf."
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday (Daily Matinees)—Louise Dunbar and company in "The Forbidden Way."

LOUISE DUNBAR AND HER COMPANY IN "THE WOLF."

Those who see "The Wolf" with Louise Dunbar and associate players at the Majestic theater this evening will find themselves in the vast woodlands of Northern Canada, where the breezes are fragrant of pine. It is autumn and the scene that is laid before the eye is the clearing in front of the house of old McTavish. His is a lonely home. There only lives with him his daughter, golden-haired Hilda.

His house becomes the rendezvous for a party of American engineers, led by McDonald, the genius of the wilderness, the man whose acute, broad mind makes possible the building of railroads over steep mountains and through valleys. In his profession a giant, in his moral nature a satyre is McDonald. And even as he is the guest in the home of McTavish, there are two men at his elbow who have for two years been hunting him—men who have a single idea as to what they will do when they meet him. They are resolved to kill him. For McDonald had in years back met Annette, a pretty halfbreed Ojibway girl—a good girl, a communicant of the church, more French than Indian, a child who had all simplicity of her Indian mother while she had the teachings of the good Christian fathers of the remote parish.

McDonald, conscienceless, had courted her, won her confidence, betrayed her then left her to bear her shame. And she had not been able to bear it. She had wandered, half crazed with grief and shame into a blizzard, and she died in the swirling snow. Her halfbreed brother, Jules Beaubien, a splendid young French-Canadian, only learned of Annette's existence when her father was on his deathbed. The young man is left heir to a big fortune and immediately starts in search of his little sister with the idea of educating her and surrounding her life with luxuries. He traced the child to her home, only to discover the frightful death which she had suffered because of McDonald's treachery.

He meets Baptiste LeGrand, the girl's clean-hearted lover, who was to have married her, but it was while LeGrand was away in the north working for the Hudson bay company that McDonald appeared and with his suavities and worldliness misled the girl into believing that his love was honest and that he meant to marry her.

BEN SMITH AT HE EMPLE.

This is the situation, and how it all works out forms a theme of human interest from which the audience can not be diverted while it works before their eyes to its tragic end, and this end furnishes, so it is said, one of the most tremendous emotional scenes ever presented on any stage.

LOCAL THEATER-GOERS WILL SEE A NEW PLAY.

Louise Dunbar and her own company will offer to Majestic theater patrons for an engagement of three days, starting Monday afternoon, a play new to local theatergoers, entitled, "The Forbidden Way." The Providence Journal of April 28 has the following to say of this new drama:

"This is a play discussing a subject which in these days is being handled both on the stage and in literature in a manner often repellent and offensive to anything like sensitive tastes. Whatever lesson the author intends to draw is frequently entirely obscured by a thick coating of false and unnatural sentiment and an unequivocal appeal to morbidness. In the present case, on the contrary, a convincing drama has been constructed by Mr. Miller, whoever he may be, and most of that which must necessarily be unpleasant in the discussion of such a topic is counterbalanced by the good influence of a picture wherein we see the triumph of the better instincts.

"There is not a little cleverness manifest in the character drawing of the four principals. The contrast between a man and woman of noble, and another couple of baser perceptions is keenly marked, and the attitude of the former in their unswerving adherence to the right when face to face with the ultimate test is in itself a splendid moral lesson. The climax of the third act, when the ignoble man and woman are discovered by the husband of the latter and extricated from their peril by the wife of the former, is an effective piece of situation building. The conclusion, wherein things turn out happily for the man and woman of nobler instinct, is a little conventional, but after all the only logical outcome.

"Its appeal as a dramatic offering should find response with audiences wherever it may be presented."

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

AT THE TEMPLE.

Fort Wayne amusement lovers tonight will bid good bye to the current bill at the Temple. There will be the usual Saturday program of two performances, the first one starting at 7:30 o'clock and the second at 9 o'clock. This bill has been proving a peculiarly happy one in Fort Wayne, including as it does such sterling acts as "Holding Out," the comedy sketch done by Duvett and Duval; Ben Smith, the eccentric black face comedian; Anita Diaz's trained monkeys in their queer didoes; the Turner duo's remarkable skating act; the Varsity trio of sweet singers and clever comedians. In addition to this crack bill of straight vaudeville the Temple is presenting a thrilling series of pictures, including a movie view of a terrific auto race in France in which half a dozen machines turn turtle right before the camera. In one of these accidents a driver was seriously injured and the camera was right on the job getting a picture of his being tenderly picked from the wreck of his car and carried to an ambulance.

For the new week at the Temple another big treat is to be given Fort Wayne. The coming bill promises to eclipse even the high standard this house has set this year. Onra, the lovely Parisian aerialist, who is said to be one of the most perfectly developed women on the present-day stage, will be one of the features on this bill. Those vaudeville addicts that string along with the straight comedy will get their fill in the acts presented by Katherine Moore, with Brownie and Christie, who do bits of minstrelsy, and by Martin and Maximilian, "nearly the world's greatest magicians."

Baby Helen, a real child wonder, the kind of an unspoiled stage child that you've been wondering if they had forgotten how to produce any more, is certain to become as big a favorite locally as she has in other cities where she has proved the vaudeville sensation of the season. The Musical Geralds, instrumentalists de luxe, will present their unique musical act. The Temple also has secured another series of the Strand war pictures, this series showing some intimate views of Tremonda directly after the German bombardment and also some views of Great Britain's fleet and sailors.

Majestic Theatre
Last Time Tonight
Louise Dunbar
And Associate Company in
"The Wolf"
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c.

Majestic Theatre
3 DAYS STARTING MONDAY, OCTOBER 19TH
Matinees Daily—10c and 20c.
Louise Dunbar
AND ASSOCIATE COMPANY
Presenting the Season's Dramatic Sensation
"The Forbidden Way"
—By—
GARLAND BLAIR MILLER.
Evening Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

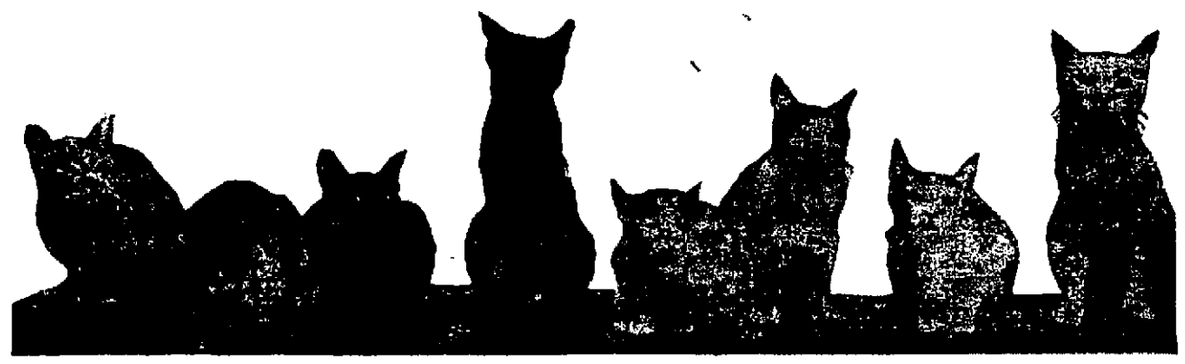
Temple Theatre
This Evening, 7:30 and 9:00
Keith Vaudeville.

Next Week	2:30 7:30 9:00
Three Shows	

BABY HELEN
World's Youngest Star.
Two Comical Trixters
Martini & Maximilian
Extraordinary Illusionists.
Musical Geralds
Scenic Musical Novelty.
Moore, Brownie & Cristle
Glimpse of Minstrelsy.
ONRA
Parisian Aerial Act.
General View of the Town as Seen from the Hotel de Ville. Out of 1,400 Houses 1,100 Were Burned to Ashes.

Jefferson Theatre
HOME OF THE PIPE ORGAN.
TODAY
Perils of Pauline
Pauline Recklessly Drives Her Speedster. Vivid portrayal of mechanician's death. Three-part Vitagraph Comedy.
"Bingle's Melodrama"
Forty-five minutes of real fun.
"Hogan's Alley"
Comedy Drama.
Adults 10c. Children 5c.

SWAIN'S CATS AND RATS--AT EMPRESS SOON



Ben M. Jerome, noted composer, with talented comedienne and rare singer is the feature of this week's bill at the Empress.

Accompanying is Miss Corinne Hewlette and Sig M. Fennone. Jerome is the composer of big musical comedies such as "Louisiana Lou," "A Trip to Washington," "The Girl at the Gate," "He Came from Milwaukee," "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway," "The Isle of Spice," and "The Royal Chef," and is also a pioneer of "rag time" composition. In his act, while Jerome is seated at the piano, Miss Corinne Hewlette, one of the cleverest character comediennes of the day, will impersonate some of the world's greatest stars and with her ready wit, ability and sweet and charming personality, will furnish all the comedy and entertain in her own magnetic way.

The third member of the trio, Sig. M. Fennone, is admitted to have one of the most phenomenal voices that has ever been heard in vaudeville.

Next week the Empress will present for the delight of the public a bill of splendid balance and entertainment capabilities. Headlining this new bill is James Grady and company in the comedy dramatic success "The Toll Bridge," which was written by Jimmie Barry and which commands the services of two men and a woman. This act has lots of laughs and plenty of tense moments and is guaranteed to please immensely. James Grady appears in the role of Job Williams, who owns the bridge; Ben L. Peer appears in the role of Dan, who tends the bridge and Miss Madeline Clark appears in the role of Cherrie, who comes over the bridge. No one should miss seeing this dandy little act.

On this bill for the first half of the week will also be seen Russell's Minstrels. These minstrel men have the funniest line of jokes in captivity. They are also fine singers and they make an appearance that delights everyone.

Les Casados, the quaint Spanish acrobats, also appear on this bill of superior excellence. They are indeed quaint with their odd acrobatic feats which are, nevertheless, wonderfully good. They have appeared in a number of the larger cities of the country with great success. They will present in Fort Wayne an entirely different line of acrobatic feats from any that have been seen in this city so far.

Arno and Stickney, the musical lads, will render sweet music at the Empress for the first half of the week in a manner to please everyone. These lads have been musicians almost from birth. In their earliest years they showed remarkable proficiency in singing and in playing various musical instruments and as they have advanced in years this remarkable proficiency has increased in corresponding ratio. Music lovers will appreciate their act greatly.

A Chicago society prima donna will also appear at the Empress for the first half of the week. She is Cora Greve and she has a voice that has been described by Chicago music critics as being wonderful. Her range is particularly notable. She will sing at the Empress some of the classic airs with which everyone is familiar and also some of the best of the more modern songs. Miss Greve is a very handsome woman and wears some simply stunning gowns. An interesting fact about her gowns is that they are duplicates of models made in Paris just before the opening of the European war and are about the last gowns to be sent from Paris to this country before the war broke out.

Motion pictures that fascinate will be shown in the Empresscope for the first half of the week.

THE ORPHEUM.

A STORY OF OLD FRANCE.

Magnificently Costumed Historic Play at Orpheum.

Another of the plays of that wonderful series of stories of the mediaeval period, revolving around the life of Francois Villon will be an attraction at the Orpheum this afternoon and evening.

Unlimited time and money have been spent in research that this play might be correct in every detail. The costumes are magnificent and the settings absolutely correct. The part of Villon is enacted by that brilliant versatile star, Murdock MacQuarrie, who has a long list of successes to his credit.

The play tells how Villon overthrows a tyrant ruler of a small island off the coast of France who is preying on the young girls of his kingdom and who is known as Monsieur Bluebeard. After many other French warriors try and fail, Villon accomplishes the task in a novel manner. The story of the feat makes an intensely interesting photoplay.

"The Funny Mr. Dingle," a Victor comedy, with C. J. Williams in the leading role, is the humorous story of the romance of a girl who wanted to marry a nice young fellow, but whose father insisted that she marry Mr. Dingle. The play throughout is full of life and action and the ridiculous doings of Mr. Dingle are sure to keep everyone in a gale of laughter.

The excellent musical program by the orchestra and Miss Lyons, soprano, which have made the new theater famous, will be continued.

AT THE JEFFERSON.

PERILS OF PAULINE.

Sixteenth Episode of Serial Alive With Thrills. Auto Racer Killed While Camera-man Grinds the Handle and Records Graphic Incident.

Most everybody knows that the moving-picture actor's life is fraught with innumerable perils. They, in order to secure absolute reality in a production are called upon to perform feats that the average layman would hardly dream of attempting, and yet they are ever ready to respond, and accomplish their strenuous duties with an air of nonchalance that amazes the onlooker. No better instance of this intrepidity displayed by screen actors could be seen than the film record of a graphic incident which occurred while an auto-racing scene in the "Perils of Pauline" was being taken. The directors had engaged the services of a number of professional drivers and mechanicians, who were pitted against the machine Pauline was driving. While rounding a turn at terrific speed, the giant racing car toppled over, killing the mechanician and severely injuring the driver. The camera-man happened to be almost on the spot where the accident occurred, he kept the handle turning, and the sensative negative recorded one of the most sensational bits of "reel reality" which has ever been taken and projected on a screen. However, this is only one of the numberless thrills which go to make this installment of the popular serial the most exciting of the whole series.

AT THE LYRIC.

The massive Lyric organ, one of the most marvelously toned instruments in the entire state, with Prof. Edwin Dicey presiding, is a rare musical treat that is attracting thousands to the Lyric theater. Prof. Dicey, in "cueing" pictures as the trade parlance expresses it, has not a master in the country; his apt improvisions for the rapidly shifting scenes lend a new color to every picture. His skill as a piano accompanist for a vaudeville act is too well recognized to need any further comment. The Lyric today is presenting three new first run pictures, in addition to the splendid trio of vaudeville acts which are making this popular priced house a veritable mecca for amusement seekers.

"Those Love Pangs" is the comedy suggesting title of a two-reel film in which Charles Chaplin and Chester Conklin are given unusual opportunity to exemplify their remarkable abilities as moving picture comedians. The Domino two-reel drama, "Jimmy," tells a story of a newsboy's devotion to his crippled sister and the big heartedness of a noted surgeon and a great steamship company. "Jimmy" secures a place in line at a free clinic being held by this celebrated surgeon only to find that just as Mary's turn comes, the doctor's steamer is ready to sail for Paris. He phones the company and secures a postponement of the sailing hour, completes the operation and rushes away to the pier just in time to see his liner standing down the harbor. A tug boat is requisitioned and the doctor is landed safely aboard.

The ostrich has the distinction of laying the largest egg. The egg, which weighs about three pounds, is considered equal in contents to twenty-four hen eggs.

LYRIC MATINEE 5c
Home of the Pipe Organ and Big Shows for Little Money
3—Big Vaudeville Acts—3
3—SUPERB PICTURES—3
Evenings, 5c and 10c. Children 5c.

ALWAYS **ORPHEUM-5**
CALHOUN AND MONTGOMERY STS.
TODAY
"MONSIEUR BLUEBEARD"
Magnificently costumed historic play,
and
"THE FUNNY MR. DINGLE."
Featuring C. Jay Williams
"KID REGAN'S HANDS" and "ACROSS THE COURT."
Always the Best Music in Town.

EMPRESS
"A DOLLAR SHOW FOR A DIME OR SO"
RUSSELL'S MINSTRELS
JAMES GRADY & CO.
ARNO & STICKNEY
LES CASADOS
CORA GREVE
MOTION PICTURES
3 SHOWS DAILY.
10, 15, 25c——10, 15, 25c
Follow the Crowd.

SEATS FOR JOHN McCormack ON SALE
Monday, October 19, 1914
at 205 Physician's Defense Bldg., and Victor Dept., Fox Bros.
Sale Opens at 10 O'clock.

MILLION-DOLLAR CINDERELLA FINDS HER PRINCE.

New York's "Million Dollar Cinderella" has found her prince and is going to be married to him on October 22nd in Grace Church with all the paraphernalia of a fashionable wedding.

Her other name is Catherine Livinston Hamersley and she is the better half of the famous Hamersley twins about whom Robert W. Chambers wrote one of his most famous successful novels of society—"The Danger Mark!"

By the terms of her father's will, Miss Hamersley who inherited more than a million from his estate was kept in ignorance of the fact that she had any money at all until she reached the age of 21. And her twin brother Louis was reared in similar simplicity. Before James Hooker Hamersley died in 1901 he had seen a great deal of the snobbishness that poisons the childhood of the poor little rich girls of New York.

To prevent his daughter from growing up into that worst of human pests, the female cad, he made her a rich little poor girl by leaving her to the care of Mrs. Katherine Lowrie with specific instructions that little Kitty was never to know she was a great heiress but must be brought up to believe that she owed everything to the kind middle-aged woman with whom she lived.

A New York Trust company was made the guardian of the Hamersley millions and blue-eyed Kitty and her brother and twin, Louis Gordon Hamersley, were reared as simply as though they would have to earn a living when they grew up.

They wore plain inexpensive clothes, they had ordinary everyday ten cent toys. And their allowance of pocket money was 25 cents a month!

As a result the golden-haired girl whom New York calls its "Million Dollar Cinderella," is quite unspoiled. And she really knows something. Her friends say she speaks French and German very well and that she floors any chappie she wants to get rid of with a Latin quotation.

For, of course, she could not have qualified as a Robert W. Chambers heroine unless she knew how to juggle the classics. In Chambers novels, you know, even the butler quotes Cicero and the artist-models and chorus girls lisp Latin and Greek.

In "The Danger Mark" the Hamersley twins were called the Seagrave children," wards of the Half Moon Trust company, but everybody in society recognized them and the newspaper printed parallel columns showing that Chambers couldn't possibly have meant anybody else.

So throughly were the twins impressed with the idea that they were merely in fairly comfortable circumstances and absolutely dependent on Mrs. Lowrie that when a little boy in Central Park walked up to the million dollar Cinderella and her brother and said, "Do you know that you are the richest children in New York?" Cinderella replied:

"Somebody has told you an awful fairy tale, little boy," and never even bothered to ask her guardian about it.

At one time Kitty Hamersley was reported engaged to Vincent Astor, who was very attentive to her. And from time to time various other young men less wealthy have sought the light of her golden smile. But the million dollar Cinderella never felt the prince had really come for her till she met Samuel Wilson Hinckley whom she will marry this month.

Don't pay from $1,200 to $1,500 in order to secure a lot on a paved street. You can buy one in Driving Park for $750. CURDES, Shoaff Bldg.

Heart-Faced Girl is the Harrison Fisher Model '15

The Noted Illustrator Has Chosen San Francisco Belle as Newest Type of American Beauty.

Harrison Fisher, the supreme girl authority among all those illustrators who devote their talents to the portrayal of feminine beauty, has found the 1915 girl and has already begun to immortalize her on posters and magazine covers!

Calendar
1915 JANUARY 1915
SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.
Broad, low brow, arched eye brows the right heavier than the left; full red smiling mouth, and a puzzled frown on her features. Face broad at the base and a pointed chin. Her face a perfect heart!
Harrison Fisher

(By Nixola Greeley-Smith.)

Are you a 1915 girl?

Rumor said that the original Fisher girl of 1916 was Miss Margaret Abercrombie, but Mr. Fisher himself told me that rumor is only party right.

"I made a picture of Miss Margaret Abercrombie recently when I was in San Francisco," he said, "but my 1915 girl is made up of many girls I saw on a trip through the west, from which I have just returned. While fishing on the banks of the Russian river in California this summer I saw a girl, who was, I think, the most beautiful woman I have ever met. She had on a little ten-cent hat and a cotton dress that couldn't have cost more than a dollar, but she was enchanting.

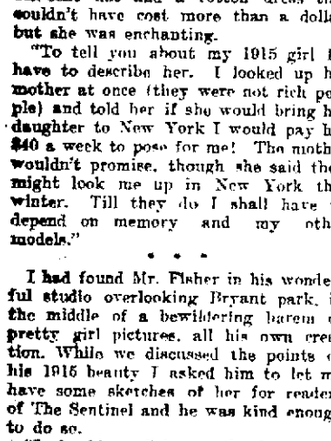
"To tell you about my 1915 girl I'll have to describe her. I looked up her mother at once (they were not rich people) and told her if she would bring her daughter to New York I would pay her $40 a week to pose for me! The mother wouldn't promise, though she said they might look me up in New York this winter. Till they do I shall have to depend on memory and my other models."

* * *

I had found Mr. Fisher in his wonderful studio overlooking Bryant park, in the middle of a bewildering harem of pretty girl pictures, all his own creation. While we discussed the points of his 1915 beauty I asked him to let me have some sketches of her for readers of The Sentinel and he was kind enough to do so.

"I should say," began the famous illustrator, with the modest diffidence his great success has not diminished, "that the Fisher girl of 1915 is charming and piquante rather than classically beautiful. She is not the dull doll type. She has wavy, carelessly arranged hair, oftener blonde than dark, though I shall do some brunettes and some girls with red hair, also, if I can find a model to suit me—she must have copper and not carrot hair.

"The 1915 girl must have a broad, low brow and arched eyebrows with the right eyebrow a little heavier than the left. You know a slight difference in the eyebrows gives much more character to beauty—a little saucy nose that tilts a little, and beautifully cut nostrils—that girl on the Russian river had marvelous nostrils. Her brows must be slightly puckered in a puzzled frown, while her full red mouth is smiling like that expression of frowning brows and smiling lips, as though a girl is wondering what life is all about, anyway, but is smiling at it just the same. Her face is broad at the base, but has a pointed chin like that girl over there."



I looked in the direction Mr. Fisher indicated and saw a watercolor of a very young girl with ash blonde hair and long dreamy gray eyes.

Starting from the two swallows in full flight that constituted her eyebrows, a line drawn through them and following the outline of cheeks and chin made a perfect heart.

"That 1915 girl has a face the shape of a heart," I remarked to her creator.

"Yes," Mr. Fisher answered, "her face is a perfect heart and it is very attractive. That little girl worked in a box factory for nothing at all a week till she became a model a few months ago. She is only 17 years of age now.

"The 1915 girl has long slanting eyes, which show the whites very little," the artist continued. "She must be moderately tall and should weigh about 125 pounds. These smiling skeletons you see running around the streets with their hip bones showing through their clothes are not beautiful from my standpoint. A girl must not be fat, but all her bones should be covered and she should have a beautiful neck and shoulders."

"What do you think about the fashions the girl of 1915 will wear?" I asked.

"Every year I think the same thing about the new fashions," Mr. Fisher answered, "that they are the absolute limit, and then gradually my eye gets used to them and I like them. After all it's the girl and not the fashion that makes beauty."

WATCH DEVELOPMENT AT "FAIRFIELD VIEW PLACE"

Just east of Fairfield, on Pontiac, each week. The Stucco bungalow at end of Court will be a home of beauty. We are still unable to give you any price of lots, as the cost of the extensive improvements being put in by the owners, such as water ,electric lights, large pillars at entrance of street as well as paving and sidewalks, has not been entirely computed.

See Monroe W. Fitch & Sons, as Agents for above mentioned addition in our best residence district.

Don't fail to see this agency if you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

Headquarters for farms or city property. Trades a specialty. Remember "Hollywood Acre" two acre wooded tracts, ten cent fare on interurban North.

Above firm not only sell the Earth but Insure everything on it.

U. C. T NOTES.

By M. L. ALLEN.

It has finally leaked out that Leslie Trout would not accept the chairmanship of the entertainment committee, because his time on Saturdays was taken up by his banking interests.

* * *

Major Driesbach and wife had as their guests over Saturday Capt. Beyer and wife, of Warsaw, Ind. They are nice folks and all hope they will come again.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Paul attended the last social session for the first time since Mrs. Paul's illness. They trip the light fantastic just as well as ever, particularly Mrs. Paul.

* * *

Work is well under way toward a big class of initiates in the near future. Brother E. C. Carter is planning some sort of surprise for the council at the same date, but will not even divulge it to his wife.

* * *

Brother T. W. Young, road representative for the Clark Fruit company, has been appointed trustee for the firm of Stroh & Son, grocers, of Markle, Ind., who failed last week. Creditors need have no fear concerning the safeguarding of their interests with Brother Young in charge.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Reiter have the sympathy of all in the loss of their only child, Richard, fourteen years of age, who died last Saturday morning of diabetes. Mr. Reiter, formerly a member of the firm of Reiter - France, Decatur, Ind., is now with W. H. Hood & Co., wholesale grocers, Portland, and lives at Bluffton.

CONVOY NEWS.

Convoy, O., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Fred Meyers, of Belle Center, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emery Rummel, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Mollenkopf went to Fort Wayne on business Thursday morning.

A. G. Whitleather, of Van Wert, is filling the vacancy at the Pennsylvania depot while J. B. Reynolds is taking his vacation.

J. R. Bashir, of Detroit, is the guest of friends here for a few days.

Grace Sponseller, of near Dixon, was the guest of friends here over Wednesday night.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mabel Mollenkopf, a short distance west of town, at a party given to announce the marriage of Miss Anna Kever, daughter of Mrs. William Kever, to Clyde Jones, of east of Wren, O., which will occur on Sunday, October 25.

Florence and Bernice Dwire, who have spent the past month as the guests of relatives and friends in Marshalltown, Ia., and several other places, have returned home.

Marion Mentzer is the guest of friends in Elkhart, Ind., for several weeks.

Mrs. J. W. Miller went to Van Wert on business Thursday.

J. B. Reynolds and daughter, Mrs. Theodore Kriescher, and daughter Rhea went to Fort Wayne Friday to visit for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reynolds and family.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Blosser, of Van Wert, will entertain as guests Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mosier, of this place.

Mrs. Mary Cleland left Thursday morning for Toledo, where she will visit her son, Andrew Cleland, and family for several weeks.

Charles Whittern, of Monroeville, attended the last session of the Wittenburg synod here Friday evening.

LYCEUM BOWLERS TO START.

An enthusiastic meeting of bowlers held at the Lyceum Athletic association clubrooms last week resulted in the formation of a six-club bowling league.

Tuesday evening the Aeolian team, the pennant winners last season, will meet the Bachelor team in the first game of the year. Thursday evening the Athletics will try for honors with the Federal team a new club in the field this season.

Friday evening the Pirates will compete with the New Braves' team.

Secretary Ed Litot is busy working out a schedule and every indication points to one of the most successful years in the history of the lyceum.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire in this manner to thank our many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us and for their sympathy and beautiful floral offerings during the sickness and death of our beloved son and brother, James Jackson.

THE FAMILY.

Creates Gowns as Well as Characters

Princess Bryant

Cleveland, O., Oct. 16.—Although she's called the best dressed actress in the west, Princess Bryant isn't worrying the least bit about the embargo on Paris fashions because every gown this actress-manager wears has on it the "made in Cleveland" brand.

Ever since she was a tiny tot leading fairy processions in extravaganza Princess Bryant has been her own dressmaker. She made Cupid wings then, she makes directoire gowns now and with equal success. "I take as much artistic satisfaction in designing and making a gown as I do in creating a character in a play," says Miss Bryant, "and besides, home dressmaking saves dressmaking bills, and that's something to be considered by a theater manager in these war panicky days."

FREE

Malleable Stove demonstration going on this week at our store. If you have range trouble, let us show you. $12.00 set of Aluminum Ware Free with each Range sold this week.

GOEGLEIN BROS.,
12-6t **125 E. Columbia St.**

NOW EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Ambulance Corps Men Are Being Returned by Combatants.

London, Oct. 17.—(8 a. m.)—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company says the Cologne Gazette has published a message from its correspondent at Kiel, saying that 157 prisoners of war, men attached to the British ambulance corps, have arrived at the German-Danish frontier for exchange with an equal number of German ambulance corps men held by the British. The Englishmen will travel home by way of Copenhagen.

No long faces at "Foster's Big Store." It believes in wearing a smiling face; "Smile und der vorldt schmiles mit you; Laugh und der vorldt vill roar; howl und der vorldt vill leave you, und never come back no more."

Three hours of human labor were required to produce a bushel of wheat in 1830; now it requires ten minutes.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

Railways are opening the interior of Nigeria to trade.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

Notice to Voters!

The following shows the precincts for election purposes and gives the names of the inspectors, as well as the places for holding the election on November 3, 1914:

INSPECTORS.	PLACES FOR VOTING.
FIRST WARD.	
First Precinct—Wm. S. Ringwall	Koehlinger's Tin Shop, 841 Lake avenue.
Second Precinct—Jno. G. Hartman	702 East East Wayne street, southwest corner Wayne and Hanna streets.
Third Precinct—Fred Muehlenbruck	1144 Hanna street.
SECOND WARD.	
Fourth Precinct—Marshall Comincavish	Merchants' Delivery company, Superior and Spy Run.
Fifth Precinct—Henry Nix	City Hall Lobby.
Sixth Precinct—Louis J. Feist	336 East Lewis street.
THIRD WARD.	
Seventh Precinct—J. G. Bothner	F. H. Meyers' Livery Barn, 119 West Washington street.
Eighth Precinct—Thomas Tiernan	1834 Calhoun street.
FOURTH WARD.	
Ninth Precinct—William Hahn	Rear of Nill's Barber shop, West Main street.
Tenth Precinct—E. B. Smith	Eakin's Grocery, corner Ewing and Jefferson streets.
Eleventh Precinct—A. J. Fox	1824 Fairfield avenue.
FIFTH WARD.	
Twelfth Precinct—Christ Brandt	1621 West Main street.
Thirteenth Precinct—F. H. Kleekamp	919 West Main street.
Fourteenth Precinct—Conrad Honeck	1030 Broadway.
SIXTH WARD.	
Fifteenth Precinct—Syl. McMahon	1113 Taylor street.
Sixteenth Precinct—John Daly	3017 Broadway.
Seventeenth Precinct—Ben Harber	Goodfellow Garage, Webster and Creighton.
Eighteenth Precinct—Henry Branning, sr.	S. G. Throckmorton's Cigar Shop, corner Hoagland avenue and Leith street.
SEVENTH WARD.	
Nineteenth Precinct—Chas. Schellhammer.	Stauffer's Tailor Shop, 2033 Lafayette street.
Twentieth Precinct—Jacob Gable	Killian Vondran Garage, 2409 Lafayette street.
Twenty-first Precinct—Sam Shanon	Allgeier's Grocery, corner Lafayette and Leith streets.
EIGHTH WARD.	
Twenty-second Precinct—Jacob Hartman	Nebo Barber Shop, rear of 1241 East Washington street.
Twenty-third Precinct—Jno Harkenrider	1237 East Lewis street.
NINTH WARD.	
Twenty-fourth Precinct—Adolph Vondeley	2128 Cass street.
Twenty-fifth Precinct—John Buchfink	421 High street.
Twenty-sixth Precinct—Chas. Hays	1110 St. Mary's avenue.
TENTH WARD.	
Twenty-seventh Precinct—Allen Martin	815 Buchanan street.
Twenty-eighth Precinct—H. W. Folger	2408 Gay street.
Twenty-ninth Precinct—Jos. A. Houk	1015 Green street.
ADAMS TOWNSHIP.	
Precinct A—Gus Oberwittem	2008 Maumee avenue.
Precinct B—Herman Fenker	Dr. DeVaux residence, 2407 Wayne Trace.
Precinct C—Herman S. Trier	Center schoolhouse.
Precinct D—R. E. Kaufman	Town Hall, New Haven, Ind.
ABOITE TOWNSHIP.	
D. H. Forsythe	Center schoolhouse.
CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
C. E. Dailey	Mason Building, Leo, Ind.
EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP.	
H. G. McDuffee	Center schoolhouse.
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.	
Louis Roy	Ruch schoolhouse.
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.	
Jos. Glant	Center schoolhouse.
LAKE TOWNSHIP.	
Jno. W. Solon	Center schoolhouse.
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.	
Jacob Crabbs	Center schoolhouse.
MADISON TOWNSHIP.	
A. J. Schaffer	Center schoolhouse.
MARION TOWNSHIP.	
H. B. Brown	Center schoolhouse.
MILAN TOWNSHIP.	
Wm. Brueck	Milan Center schoolhouse.
MONROE TOWNSHIP.	
E. N. Johnson	Tyron Building, Monroeville, Ind.
MAUMEE TOWNSHIP.	
Aug. Brenneke	Town Hall, Woodburn, Ind.
PERRY TOWNSHIP.	
Chas. P. Roy	Hatch Hotel, Huntertown, Ind.
PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.	
Wesley Swank	Center schoolhouse.
SCIPIO TOWNSHIP.	
Chas. Coughanour	Center schoolhouse.
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.	
Hiram B. Roller	Center schoolhouse.
ST. JOE TOWNSHIP.	
Mike Costello	Center schoolhouse.
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
Precinct A—Andrew McDaniel	Centlivre Curling Rink.
Precinct B—Henry Pranger	Huffman & Andrews.
Precinct C—Edgar M. Meyer	Wallen schoolhouse.
Precinct D—Fred G. Hitzeman	Schoolhouse corner Leesburg and Butler roads.
WAYNE TOWNSHIP.	
Precinct A—Ernest Girard	Aichels Marble Shop, Portage avenue.
Precinct B—George Kennerk	No. 3 schoolhouse.

Attest:—CALVIN H. BROWN,
Auditor Allen County, Indiana.

MONROEVILLE NEWS.

Monroeville, Ind., Oct. 17.—The funeral services of Mrs. Jacob Flaugh were held Friday afternoon at the residence in Madison township and at the St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. Hassold officiating.

Mrs. M. H. Webster, of Mishawaka, spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murchland.

G. E. Spake and Jason Battenberg were in Fort Wayne on business Friday.

Elmer Converse, of Harbor Springs, Mich., is here the guest of H. H. Hoover and family.

Mrs. D. E. Kauffman and Miss Rose Kauffman spent part of the week at Toledo, O., with C. W. Harris and family.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Bausserman, Thursday—a son.

Rev. E. E. Campbell visited with relatives at Kendallville this week.

Rev. Marvin, of North Robinson, O., will fill the pulpit at the Lutheran church Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards were the guests of relatives in Fort Wayne Sunday.

Ed Sweany spent the week in Chicago with relatives.

Mrs. C. Reinbolt and daughter, of Lima, O., spent part of the week with her mother, Mrs. Wm. O'Brien.

Rev. Bowen, a former pastor, filled the pulpit at the Lutheran church last Sunday evening.

Charles Ahr, of Fort Wayne, called on friends here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Doering and Mr. and Mrs. John Rohrbacker, of Wapakoneta, O., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ol Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. White over last Sunday.

Mrs. J. F. Donahoe and a friend, Mrs. Plant, both of Terre Haute, spent the week with Mrs. Donahoe's mother, Mrs. Henry Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Backman, Mrs. Saul and daughter Amy, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Findlay, O.; Mrs. C. C. Myers, of Fort Wayne; Mr. and Mrs. Culberson, of Garrett; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunsicker and Mrs. Waring, of Bluffton; Mr. and Mrs. David Hunsicker and son Burn and wife, of Decatur, spent a few hours Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hunsicker.

Members and guests enjoyed a social hour at the I. O. O. F. lodge room Tuesday evening. Grand Warden Jesse Macbeth and District Deputy Behler, of Fort Wayne, gave short talks, as did also Attorney Frank Emrick and Will Johnson, of Fort Wayne. A light supper was served and the rest of the evening passed in general conversation.

Mrs. John Myers, of Townley, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Spalding.

Mrs. Etta Zehmer, of Lima, O., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Spalding this week and on Wednesday Mrs. Zehmer and Miss Daisy Spalding were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Thomas at New Haven.

J. R. Parker was able to be down town Friday for the first time in five weeks.

Mrs. Phil Mehls, of Decatur, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Mehls.

Mrs. B. Federspeil, of New Haven, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schaab.

School No. 8, known as the Reidelsheimer school, close to Monroeville, has been closed on account of the small attendance. The pupils will attend the town school and the teacher, George Long, will also assist in the seventh and eighth grades.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy during our late bereavement.

MRS. E. A. GILLETTE AND SON RALPH.

FOR SALE—Moving picture show on account of leaving city. Phone 1339. 16-2t

AL HAZZARD'S GOLD SEAL 5¢ CIGAR

The Sherwin-Williams Paints Cover the Earth. The Sherwin-Williams Paints Cover the Earth.

PAINT ECONOMY

Paint quality means paint economy. Save money and get satisfaction by painting your property with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

Covers most surface, looks best, wears longest and stands the weather.

Come in, talk it over and get color cards.

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.
COLUMBIA AND CLINTON STS.

The Sherwin-Williams Paints Cover the Earth. The Sherwin-Williams Paints Cover the Earth.

DR. MORELAND, Specialist

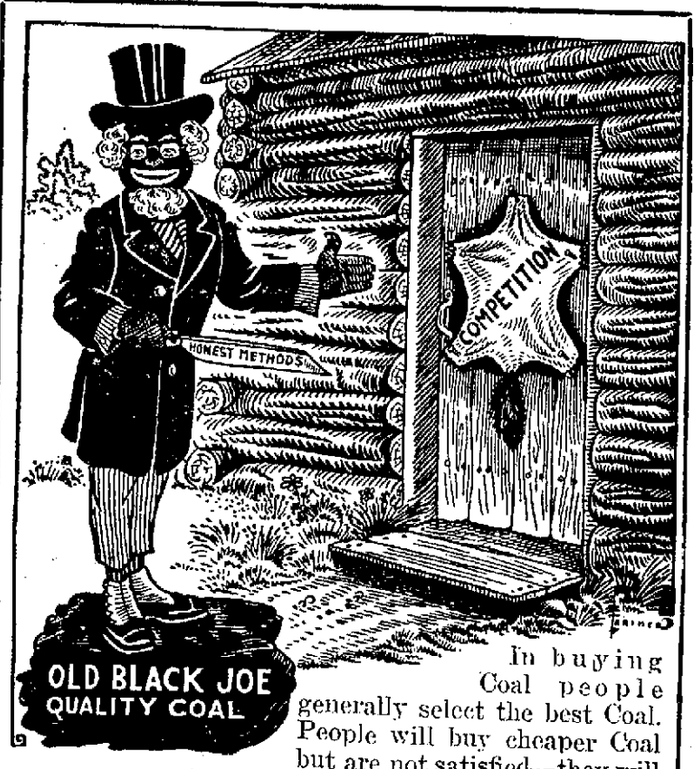
CURES UNDER GUARANTEE
X-RAY EXAMINATIONS AND CONSULTATION FREE

I CURE Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles; all burning and pain stopped in 24 hours; Piles and Rupture cured without operation. I cure Nervous Debility, Failing Memory, Loss of Energy and Ambition, Bashfulness. I charge nothing to prove my methods, which are new and up to date. If I treat you I will cure you. If I cannot cure you I will not treat you.

I CURE Blood and Skin Diseases, Sores in the mouth, Sore Throat, Skin Discoloration, Falling Hair, Enlarged Glands, Lumps and Tumors. I CURE VARICOSE AND KNOTTED VEINS WITH ONE TREATMENT. My treatments are painless in all diseases peculiar to men. A permanent cure is what you want, this I assure you if you take my treatment.

Call on or write to DR. MORELAND 128 West Wayne St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOURS—9 to 12, 1 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 1 Only.



In buying Coal people generally select the best Coal. People will buy cheaper Coal but are not satisfied—they will come back and buy Old Black Joe. Why? because it satisfies them. Black Joe burns up clean and makes a quick hot fire. Absolutely guaranteed.

INDEPENDENT COAL CO.
PHONE 3663. 1012 WELLS ST.

Try Sentinel Want Ads. Try Sentinel Want Ads.

Nation-Wide Canvass by The Sentinel Shows the Proof of Returning Business Prosperity

Do signs indicate returning prosperity? In spite of the big war, is the United States only temporarily hit? Will things soon be running normal in trade and industry? That's what the average man would like to know most! Opinions of students and experts are promising, but they are only opinions at best. Anxious to get the facts, The Sentinel has begun a thorough canvass of the big cities through chambers of commerce and other organizations, the results of which will be printed as rapidly as they flow in during the next few days. These facts will tabulate only actual resumption in mill and loom—actual moving works now going forward accounts of which are being largely sidetracked by reason of war news. Here is some peace news! Watch for the country-wide reports beginning today in this newspaper.

CAPITAL CALLS IDLE MILLIONS

America's predicted prosperity is arriving! The trade revival is upon us. Business is beginning to boom!

Haven't you seen the signs, and felt that great glow of optimism which is thrilling banker, farmer, laborer and business man alike?

Here are some of the reasons for their growing joy:

In spite of the so-called "interruption of ocean trade," our exports for three mid-October days were $8,552,958. For the same period last year they were $6,560,066. Almost $2,000 more—in this "off season!"

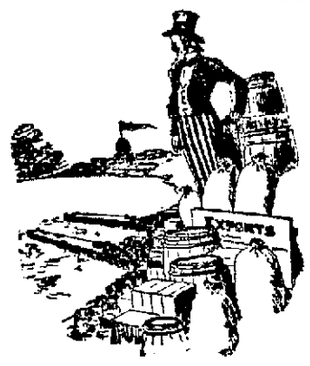
The New England textile industries are receiving enormous orders from abroad, enough to keep them booming all winter. One concern must supply 500,000 pairs of socks a week until the end of the year. Others have orders for 10,000 dozen flannel shirts, 1,000,000 rolls of bandage gauze, 300, yards of cotton duck, 50,000 yards of crash, 200,000 pounds of absorbent cotton.

It will take twenty-five or thirty of the nation's biggest knitting mills to supply the rush order for 500,000 woolen sweaters which has just come in from England.

The auto trade is simply thriving on big orders from abroad. Just as an example, a Detroit factory is filling an order for 180 trucks valued at about $600,000; a Cleveland concern has an order from France for 600 trucks; orders for more than 1,000 trucks were placed with manufacturers' representatives at Bethlehem, Pa. Other reports from that steel city indicate that 9,000 men are working in the plants, and 7,000 more will soon be taken on.

Of our enormous wheat crop, it is estimated that $300,000,000 worth will be exported to the warring nations.

All the millions and millions of dollars that Europe must pay for these exports of ours will come into the United States to stimulate prosperity, or will stay in Europe to build up a favorable balance for us there.



It isn't only the nations at war which are coming after our goods. The Merchants' Association of New York announces that orders and inquiries for American manufactures have come in from thirty foreign countries in about one week. Electrical goods are demanded by Australia and South Africa; foodstuffs by India, and by Canadian provinces; South America is buying our machinery, hardware and glass. John R. Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, states that close to 100 per cent. of Mexico's foreign trade will soon be coming to the United States.

But it is not only the export business that has begun to throb with new life. From Cincinnati there come glowing reports of unusually liberal orders for boots and shoes, placed by dealers all over the country. Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, say that bookings of orders for spring delivery are far ahead of what they were last year. In the New York clothing trade, a year's truce has been arranged between striking employes and the manufacturers. This means that close to 100,000 workers will be kept busy in this line through the winter. The Chicago printers find that business is picking up to such an extent that tehir tentative plan for a five-day week has been abandoned, and nearly 4,000 union members are now finding steady employment for six days a week.

There are still other and more general indications of the dawning prosperity. The American Railway's association's report shows that since August 1 over 65,000 idle freight cars have been put to use, and the number of idle cars is now less than at any time, with one short exception, since January 1. This is one of the surest signs of big business prosperity.

The huge western crops alone assure us unprecedented prosperity. A famous New York financial observer has just stated that "there has literally been dug up out of the earth in the form of farm products in the past season $10,000,000,000 worth of new wealth! This staggering sum is now being turned into cash or its equivalent and is being distributed far and wide through the arteries of trade, imparting new impulses to financial and commercial enterprise which could not possibly be arrested by the depressing influences of a foreign war."

The consumption of the banana in the United States has grown from practically nothing thirty or forty years ago to thirty million bunches of the fruit annually.

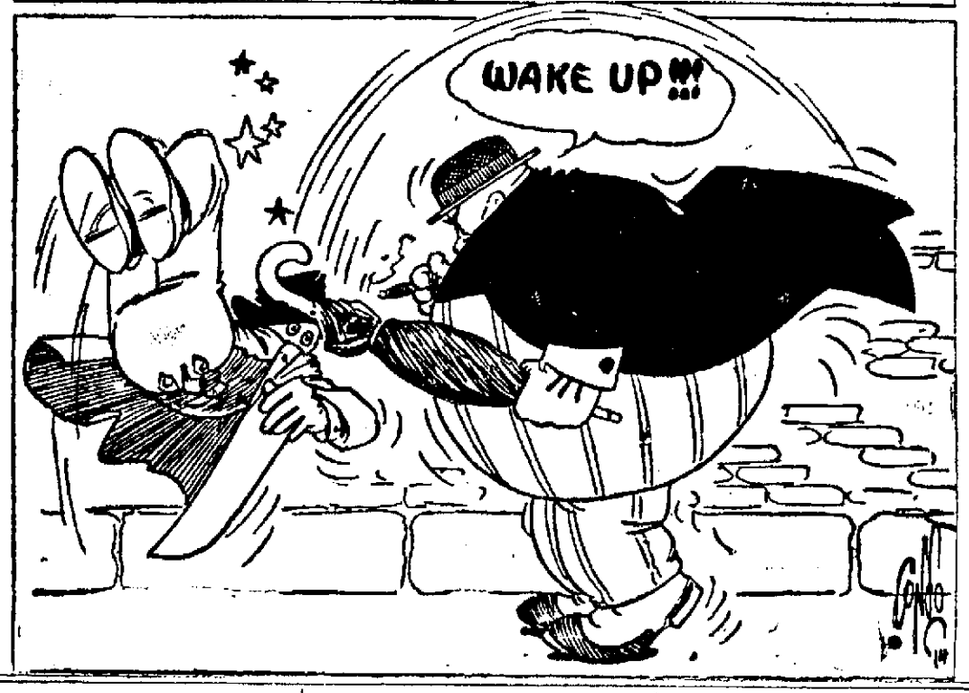
"The war has simply thrust prosperity upon us!"—A. H. McQuilken, of the Business Equipment Journal, to 300 trade paper editors in convention at Chicago.

* * *

"The United States is at the beginning of its greatest era of prosperity!"—President Charles G. Dawes, of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

AN OUTBURST OF EVERETT TRUE

I TELL YOU, MR. TRUE, IT LOOKS MIGHTY DUBIOUS FOR THE RETURN OF NORMAL CONDITIONS, AND I BELIEVE WE'RE IN FOR A LONG PERIOD OF NATION-WIDE DEPRESSION. THERE'S SCARCELY ANY ———



WHAT THEY SAY.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 17.—Work has just begun on the new $3,000,000 union depot here, giving employment to several hundred men. Texans are also planning a $2,000,000 cotton warehouse, which will call for more labor.

* * *

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17.—A $1,500,000 levee project and an $8,000,000 Rock Island bridge are among the signs of returning prosperity here. Also, the Illinois Central is carrying out its terminal plans for the expenditure of $15,000,000.

* * *

Denver, Col., Oct. 17.—Over $1,250,000 will be spent here in railroad terminal development, giving employment to about 400 men all winter. A new million-dollar coal camp is also being projected. Crops are good.

* * *

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Over $1,000,000 to be spent on municipal improvements will keep hundreds of men busy this fall.

* * *

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 17.—Los Angeles is prepared to spend nearly $6,000,000 in public improvements this fall. This will enlist immediately fully 1,000 idle men.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Thomas Sidlo, director of public works, promises employment for hundreds of men this winter through the pressing of public improvement projects to a finish. It is expected that in this way 2,000 men will be given work for the winter.

* * *

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 17.—Harnessmakers of the United States will have plenty of work this winter. A local manufacturer reports that England has placed an order for 40,000 sets of harness in the state of Indiana alone.

* * *

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17.—The labor of boring a great tunnel through Twin Peaks—the mountain separating the business section of San Francisco from a fine suburban district—will be commenced shortly. The work will give good wages and employment to 3,000 men for a period of at least a year and a half.

But San Francisco won't need to call on other parts of the country for laborers to help in the work. There are enough unemployed men along the Pacific coast at the present moment to fill all the positions made by the undertaking.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 17.—Work will soon begin on St. Paul's $15,000,000 union station, also civic improvements are going on apace.

* * *

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17.—The new union station here, to cost $55,000,000, will give employment this winter to 10,000 men. Other local indications of returning prosperity include the statement by the Kresge chain of ten-cent stores showing a gain of almost $200,000 over 1913 summer sales. Marshall Field reports buying active in wholesale lines. Several hundred men have returned to work in the Chicago plant of the International Harvester company.

* * *

New York, Oct. 17.—Thirty thousand idle men will be given employment here as a result of the decision to press work on public improvements. Also an order for 1,000 trucks from France and Russian armies has been acknowledged here.

* * *

Boston, Mass., Oct. 17.—Orders for several million blankets from governments at war have been received here, but so far they have failed to meet the market prices.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.—An order for 11,000 barrels of flour has been placed with a local concern by agents of nations at war.

* * *

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—A contract for 180 motor trucks has been closed between the Packard Motor Co. and the Russian government, the vehicles to be delivered as soon as possible. Motor orders from abroad has brightened the business outlook in motor circles here.

* * *

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—The French government has placed an order for 500,000 reels of barbed wire with the Pittsburg Steel company at Monnessen, and the Sharon Hoop company, at Sharon.

* * *

London, Oct. 17.—Big orders for clocks may be expected in America from English firms, who have learned to depend upon German clockmakers for certain lines.

* * *

Batavia, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Several shut down departments have been reopened here by the International Harvester company. This plant employes 2,000 men.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.—Every western city has a standing order from the English government for 5,000 horses. It is estimated that if the war lasts a year the allies will buy a half million horses from the United States.

* * *

Richmond, Va., Oct. 17.—Orders to makers of shells—chiefly shrapnel—continue to pour in from the warring nations, but local factories are busy at work on orders for the United States government and have turned down all contracts thus offered.

* * *

Warrensburg, Mo., Oct. 17.—The French government has placed an order with local mule and horse buyers for 10,000 cavalry and artillery animals to be delivered as soon as they can be obtained.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17.—The Eddystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive works, employing normally between 6,000 and 7,000 men, have resumed after a week of idleness.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.—A local shoe manufacturer has been requested to submit bids of shoe patterns similar to those worn by French soldiers in the field.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 17.—The British government has placed an order with a local firm for 165,000 saddle trees.

* * *

Catasauqua, Pa., Oct. 17.—It is estimated that the total number of horseshoes ordered in this vicinity by the governments of the allied armies will reach 24,000,000.

* * *

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 17.—The European war has quadrupled the normal demand for absorbent cotton. Plants here are running day and night to meet the demand.

* * *

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 17.—The business done here in bandage cloth, as a result of the war in Europe, is showing a healthy increase.

* * *

New York, Oct. 17.—With the cutting down of the foreign-made hat supply, Orange, N. J., hat factories are working overtime to meet the demand.

TWO BOYS WHO WALKED ACROSS COUNTRY FOR FUN, MAY HAVE TO WALK BACK.

CHARLES SEAGREAVES AND W. A. MCGONIGLE, WHO HIKED ACROSS THE CONTINENT FOR FUN.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—To walk in the middle of summer from the Atlantic to the Pacific is, according to Charles Seagreaves and W. A. McGonigle, a lot of fun. But to have to walk back again from the Pacific to the Atlantic in the biting cold of an early fall they do not believe will be so humorous.

Yet, so say the young men, that is precisely what is about to happen.

Starting on the 14th of last May with a bundle of postcards and a firm determination—and nothing else—these 22-year-old lads began their cross-continent hike from Allentown, Pa., to San Francisco for the experience they would gain thereby.

It took them just four months to the day to make the trip, having landed here on the 14th of September.

"When we left our home town," said McGonigle, "the mayor said that he would see that we got back all right."

"But," Seagreaves added, "the mayor doesn't seem to see very well; perhaps his eyesight has become impaired since we left. At any rate, no coin has arrived from Allentown since we informed the chief executive that we had arrived on the Pacific, even if he did say he would 'see that we got back all right.'"

"If some money doesn't put in an appearance pretty soon," said McGonigle, "we are going to start to hoof it back, as we want to get over the Rockies before the cold sets in."

FIVE GENERATIONS THERE.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Casselman, for many years residents of DeKalb county, have just celebrated their golden wedding, an event that was made the more notable by the presence of Mrs. Casselman's mother, Mrs. Stroh, who is 89 years old. It is seldom that a parent lives to help celebrate the golden wedding anniversary of an offspring. With the presence of Mrs. Stroh there were five generations of Mrs. Casselman's family in attendance. The event took place at the Casselman home in Sedan.

UNCLE SAM'S CUSTOMS OFFICERS SEND GOOD NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY OVER.

(Following are expressions of United States customs collectors in various important cities of the United States, giving their views on the general financial and trade outlook. Money is becoming more plentiful, they declare, and bumper crops are helping boost business conditions. Not a pessimistic note is expressed in the returns of this canvass.—Editor.)

* * *

California.—John B. Elliott, collector of the port of Lost Angeles: The war has not affected us at all. Record crops.

* * *

Connecticut.—Wallace A. Smith, special deputy collector at Bridgeport: No sign of money stringency here. General business sound to the core.

* * *

Colorado.—George E. Hosmer, collector at Denver: Mining industry outlook exceptionally bright. War demanding horses. Plenty of money available.

* * *

Florida.—Max N. Oberdorfer, special deputy collector at Jacksonville: Imports not hurt much. Fruit crop excellent. Money market not a bit strained. Business generally is good.

* * *

Georgia.—Vivian Orr Kimsey, special deputy collector at Atlanta: Business conditions generally good. Money not hard to get for legitimate purposes.

* * *

Hawaii.—Malcolm Franklin, collector at Honolulu: We don't know what money stringency means here. General business conditions fine.

* * *

Illinois.—John R. Ford, collector of port, Chicago: Banks overflowing with money which is easily secured. Abundant crops.

Indiana.—George M. Hawkins, collector at Indianapolis: Crops splendid. No financial depression here. General outlook bright and promising.

* * *

Kentucky.—Warner S. Kinkead, collector at Louisville: Business is good. No signs of financial difficulty in Kentucky.

* * *

Maryland.—N. A. Bryan, special deputy collector at Baltimore: Money market not greatly affected. Business conditions sound.

* * *

Michigan.—Andrew Smith, special deputy collector at Detroit: No money shortage symptoms here. Growing trade with Canada. Industrial plants going along as usual.

* * *

Minnesota.—A. W. Lyman, special deputy collector at St. Paul: Business conditions are good through Minnesota.

* * *

Rhode Island.—Frank E. Fitzsimmons, collector at Providence: There is an utter absence of financial stringency. We are well satisfied with the business outlook.

* * *

Montana.—J. J. O'Mahoney, special deputy collector at Great Falls: Banks have plenty of money. Crops splendid. No complaint to make on general business conditions throughout Montana.

* * *

Nebraska.—Cadet Taylor, collector at Omaha: I have no evidence of money stringency in Nebraska. Increased demand for foodstuffs. No "kick" coming here.

North Carolina.—W. S. Clayton, special collector at Wilmington: We do not know anything of financial stringency in North Carolina. Business conditions generally are sound.

* * *

North and South Dakota.—Judson La Moure, jr., collector at Pembina, N. D.: Money is easy and business conditions all over the Dakotas are good.

* * *

Oregon.—Thomas C. Burke, collector at Portland: Business conditions here are wholesome.

* * *

Missouri.—Foentain Rothwell, collector at St. Louis: All the money we want. However, war is hurting the south. We want the war to end.

* * *

South Carolina.—F. C. Peters, collector at Charleston: No money stringency here.

* * *

Tennessee.—Charles B. Quinn, collector at Memphis: Our banks are reporting more cash on hand than ever before. Cotton situation is, of course, badly affected.

* * *

Virginia.—Norman R. Hamilton, collector at Norfolk: Have felt no acute depression here and money is easy.

* * *

Washington.—Henry Blackwood, special deputy collector at Seattle: Conditions normal in the customs line. Have not heard of any money shortage.

* * *

Wisconsin.—Fred H. Hoeck, deputy collector at Milwaukee: Financial conditions are splendid. Business conditions throughout the state are very satisfactory so far.

DO YOU KNOW A PESSIMIST?

CLIP THESE OUT AND MAIL OR GIVE ONE TO A PESSIMIST OR GRUMBLER YOU KNOW. PASTE THE OTHER OVER YOUR DESK OR ON YOUR DOOR. BE A BOOSTER!

Base Ball, Basket Ball, Foot Ball

The Fort Wayne Sentinel Sports Section

Reliable and Crisp News Always

SAW FIRST MITT USED BY PLAYER

First Baseman Used It to Protect an Injured Hand —Close of Season.

New York, Oct. 17.—"Dad" Phillips, who is employed as binder by the Leland-Stanford University Press, claims to have seen the first finger mitt ever used in a baseball game. Over forty years ago "Dad" says he played on the same team with A. G. Spalding at Rockton, Ill., and tells of the origin of the mitt as follows:

"In one of the games that our Rockton squad played we were attracted by the sound of the ball as it clapped into the hands of the man on first base for our opponents. Of course none of us wore mitts in those days, and we never thought such a thing would be practical. But this man on first base always caught the ball with a loud pop, and several of us noticed it, though we could see nothing unusual about his hands.

"However, after he caught the ball each time, he pressed something into his left hand. After the game Spalding and I went over to see what he had in his hand. After some protest he showed us. It was nothing but a piece of bent metal around which he had sewed some leather. It seemed he had injured his hand and did not want to be kept out of the game, which was for the championship of the state. So he had made this mitt."

Bunting ought to be tabooed, according to "Dad." He says that the team on which he played originated the bunting stunt, but he does not think that it is legitimate baseball. In his early days a bunt was called a "fair foul," and was not looked on with much favor by the fans of the time.

* * *

With the world's baseball championship and almost all the pennant races in the major and minor leagues decided, the baseball season of 1914 has passed into history. Many of the events which occurred during the playing season, as well as those which immediately preceded the departure of the various teams to their training camps, were of a sensational character. The invasion of the major league circuit by a new organization, its stubborn fight for recognition, the enforced extraordinary advance in the salaries of prominent players, the legal battles fought for the retention or subjugation of several alleged contract breakers kept the baseball world in a ferment for months.

The around the world trip of the foremost diamond stars, which was, both financially and instructively, a huge success, was a big step toward making the great American game universally understood. aTken altogether the season just finished has marked an epoch in baseball and furnished probably the most interesting chapters in the long and varied records of events on the diamond.

In addition to the National, American and Federal leagues, there were nearly forty organizations of professional baseball clubs in operation in the United States and Canada during the past year, and the appended list shows the penant winners for 1914:

World's Champions—Boston Nationals.
National League—Boston.
American League—Philadelphia.
Federal League—Indianapolis.
International League—Providence.
American Association—Milwaukee.
Western Association—Oklahoma City.
Western League—Sioux City.
Central Association—Waterloo.
Eastern Association—New London.
Western Canada League—Saskatoon.
Canadian League—Ottawa.
Texas League—Houston.
The Kitty League—Cairo.
Atlantic League—Poughkeepsie.
Tri-State League—Harrisburg.
Nebraska League—Grand Island.
Colonial League—Fall River.
New England League—Lawrence.
New York State League—Elmira.
Northern League—Duluth.
Northwestern League—Vancouver.
Three I. League—Davenport.
Michigan State League—Muskegon.
Wisconsin-Illinois League—Oshkosh.
North Carolina League—Winston-Salem.
Central League—Dayton.
Georgia-Alabama League—Selma.
Interstate League—First season, Jamestown; second season, Bradford.
Georgia State League—First season, Thomasville; second season, Americus.
Middle Texas League—First season, Temple; second season, Belton.
Texas-Oklahoma League—First season, Texarkana; second season, Paris.
South Atlantic League—First season, Savannah; second season, Albany.
Virginia League—First and second seasons, Norfolk.
Ohio State League—First season, Chillicothe; second season, Charleston.
South Michigan League—First season, Bay City; second season, Saginaw.

* * *

The reported acquisition by the University of Wisconsin football team of Halfback Guyon, formerly of the Carlisle Indian school eleven, should greatly strengthen the Badger back field. Guyon was a remarkable player at Carlisle, his record being almost equal to that of Jim Thorpe. Last fall he scored twenty touchdowns for the Indians, kicked nine goals and one field goal, giving him a total of 132 points. This record grows in importance when the Carlisle 1913 schedule is considered, containing as it did games against Cornell, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Darthmouth, Syracuse, Brown, Georgetown and other strong college teams. If Guyon plays in the conference games, Chicago, Minnesota, Illinois and other middle western university coaches will have something to worry about.

Lamp days are here. You will find an elegant assortment at Foster's. Electric, gas or kerosene.

FOR A GOOD SMOKE TRY A KIM 5c CIGAR.

Munson, Fowler and Record Bicycles
$22.50, $27.00, $31.50, up to $40.00
Choice of Tires. G. & J. Hinchey (value $10.) Punct. Proof non-skid cushion tread (value $10), free on any of our bicycles.
Fancy Tread Bicycle Tires not found in any other store.
Won't Slip Bulley Tread, Red Rubber $3.75
Peerless Basket Weave, ... 3.50
Cactus Raised Tread .....
Tashmo, Six-Ply 2.50
Thorn-Proof, each .....
Single Tube Roadsters, not guaranteed, each 1.50
Bulley and Thorn Proof tires, each
Inner tubes, 75c, $1, $1.25. G. & J., $1.50.
Any lady can wheels for new tires. Come to the
for BICYCLE TIRES and REPAIRS.
& BROSIUS, 126 East Columbia St.
Good second hand Bicycles, $5 to $15.
Store open evenings, April 1 to July 1.

MATHEWSON WAS HIT FOR HOMERS

Veteran of New York Staff Allowed Sixteen Clouts for Circuit.

(By Ernest J. Lanigan.)

The Giants' pitchers last season cracked more under the strain when it came to being located for home runs than the Braves hurlers. Mathewson & Co. being dented for 46 four-baggers and Rudolph and his associates for 38. The surprising thing about the homers gleaned off the two staffs is that no less than sixteen were made off Christy Mathewson, whose work was just as able in 1914 as it was in certain of the preceding campaigns. Vic Saier, Cub first baseman, reached "Big Six" for a quartette of circuit clouts and Ivy Wingo, and "Chief" Wilson, of the Cards, each got next to the old master for two. Nine homers are charged up against "Rube" Marquard, holder of the National league winning and losing streak records, Sherwood Magee and Gavvy Cravath, of the Phils, each nicking Richard Le Marquis for a brace of four-ply wallops in one controversy. Art Fromme permitted eight four-bag blows, Jeff Tesreau seven, Al Demaree three (two obtained by Frank Schulte, 1911 National league Chalmers car winner), George Wiltse two and "Rube" Schauer one.

Of the Boston pitchers Dick Rudolph was stung for homers the oftenest. He has nine four-baggers marked up against his record, Cravath being the lone athlete to get two off the little Bostonian. George Tyler's record in yielding homers is peculiar. He allowed seven, a batsman from each club making one. Bill James, who received more votes from the Chalmers trophy jury than any other hurler, was, like Tyler, dented for seven four-bag smashes, the Phillies getting two and each of the other clubs, except St. Louis, one. Perdue yielded five homers during his brief Boston career, which may have been one of the reasons Miracle Man Stallings traded him to the Cards.

The players who got homers last season off the Giant and Brave pitchers are named below:

HOME RUNS OFF GIANTS' PITCHERS

Off Mathewson, 16.

By Saier, Chicago, 4; Wilson, St. Louis, 2; Wingo, St. Louis, 2; Dolan, St. Louis, 1; Konetchy, Pittsburg, 1; Wagner, Pittsburg, 1; Crulse, St. Louis, 1; Connolly, Boston, 1; Wheat, Brooklyn, 1 Luderus, Philadelphia, 1; Daubert, Brooklyn, 1.

Off Marquard, 9.

By Magee, Philadelphia, 2 (both in same game); Cravath, Philadelphia, 2 (both in same game); Adams, Pittsburg, 1; Mann, Boston, 1; Smith, Brooklyn, 1; Leach, Chicago, 1; Corriden, Chicago, 1.

Off Fromme, 8.

By Bock, St. Louis, 1; McCarthy, Pittsburg, 1; Schmidt, Boston, 1; Connolly, Boston, 1; Stengel, Brooklyn, 1; Corriden, Chicago, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1; Schneider, Cincinnati, 1.

Off Tesreau, 7.

By Mann, Boston, 1; Connolly, Boston, 1; Wheat, Brooklyn, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1; Good, Chicago, 1; Clarke, Cincinnati, 1; Groh, Cincinnati, 1.

Off Demaree, 3.

By Schulte, Chicago, 2; Connolly, Boston, 1.

Off Wiltse, 2.

By Konetchy, Pittsburg, 1; Groh, Cincinnati, 1.

Off Schauer, 1.

By Luderus, Philadelphia, 1.

HOME RUNS OFF BRAVES' PITCHERS

Off Rudolph, 9.

By Cravath, Philadelphia, 2; Magee, Philadelphia, 2; Saier, Chicago, 1; Cruise, St. Louis, 1; Magee, St. Louis, 1; Miller, St. Louis, 1; Wilson, St. Louis, 1; Dolan, St. Louis, 1.

Off Tyler, 7.

By Snyder, St. Louis, 1; Konetchy, Pittsburg, 1; Becker, Philadelphia, 1; Reecher, New York, 1; Niehoff, Cincinnati, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1; Riggert, Brooklyn, 1.

Off James, 7.

By Wheat, Brooklyn, 1; Corriden, Chicago, 1; Niehoff, Cincinnati, 1; Merkle, New York, 1; Irelan, Philadelphia, 1; Mitchell, Pittsburg, 1.

Off Perdue, 5.

By Paskert, Philadelphia, 1; Lobert, Philadelphia, 1; Magee, Philadelphia, 1; Luderus, Philadelphia, 1; Merkle, New York, 1.

Off Crutcher, 4.

By Carey, Pittsburg, 1; Magee, Philadelphia, 1; Schulte, Chicago, 1; Luderus, Philadelphia, 1.

Off Cocreham, 2.

By Cravath, Philadelphia, 1; Wheat, Brooklyn, 1.

Off Hess, 2.

By Wilson, St. Louis, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1.

Off Davis, 1.

By Mayer, Philadelphia, 1.

Off Strand, 1.

By Meyers, New York, 1.

Stop Those Early Bronchial Coughs.

They hang on all winter if not checked, and pave the way for serious throat and lung diseases. Get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and take it freely. Stops coughs and colds, heals raw inflamed throat, loosens the phlegm and is mildly laxative. Chas. T. Miller, Ed. Enquirer, Cannelton, Ind., had bronchial trouble, got very hoarse, coughed constantly from a tickling throat. He used only Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Was entirely relieved. Wants others to know of Foley's Honey and Tar.—Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

CONCORDIA LEAGUE SCORES.

BELMONTS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
C. Fuelling	147	141	176
A. Ulmer	115	136	129
A. Geye	159	112	171
A. Foesters	142	145	93
A. Benz	167	178	139
Totals	720	712	708

W. D. HOLTERMAN'S.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
L. Holterman	155	146	159
A. Rodenbeck	127	134	172
A. Busselman	156	111	168
A. Stein	149	121	148
H. Wynecken	144	154	178
Totals	731	666	816

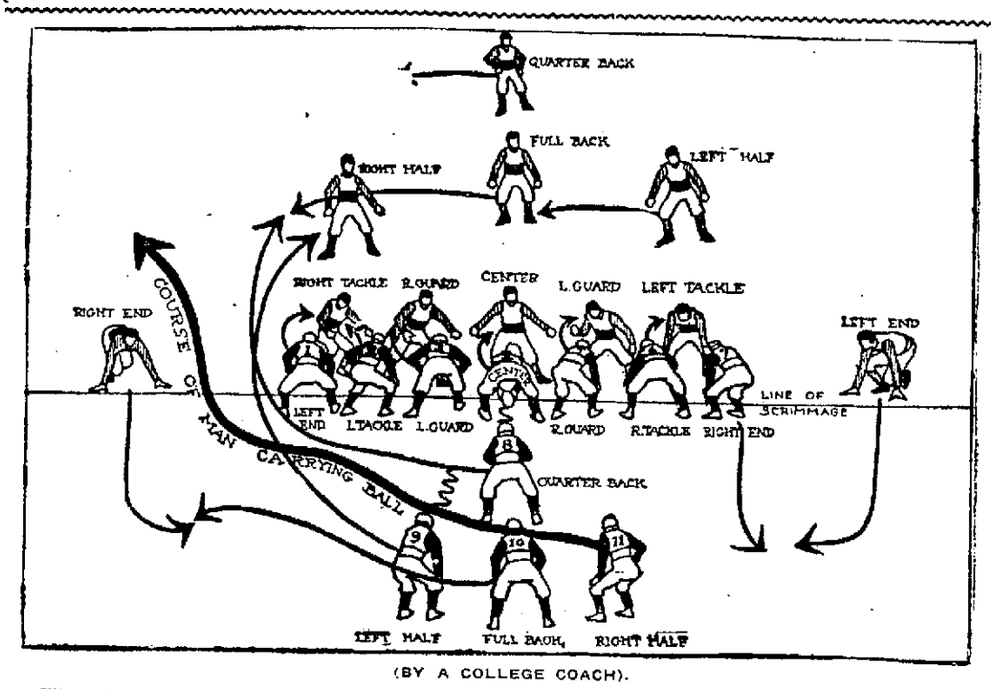
FOLEY CATHARTIS TABLETS.

You will like their positive action. They have a tonic effect on the bowels, and give a wholesome, thorough cleansing to the entire bowel tract. Stir the liver to healthy activity and keep stomach sweet. Constipation, headache, dull, tired feeling never afflict those who use Foley Cathartic Tablets. Only 25c. Specially comforting to stout persons who enjoy the light and free feeling they give. Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

Lots that we are selling in Driving Park for $750 are well worth from $1,200 to $1,500.

L. F. CURDES,
Shoaff Bldg.

ONE OF SIX GOOD FOOT BALL PLAYS RECOMMENDED BY A COLLEGE COACH.



(BY A COLLEGE COACH).

END RUN—Here's a play as old as football itself and one that, like the babbling brook, goes on forever. As a ground gainer the only thing that has ever touched it is the more modern forward pass. A perfect end run made by a fast man usually means a touchdown or nearly one. Coach A. A. Stagg, of Chicago university, is greatly in favor of it and on this play practically alone has the success of the Chicago team usually depended. The diagram shows the way Stagg's men handle the play. With the right half receiving the ball the fullback charges against the opposing right end while the left half and quarter block the secondary defense of the line. The right end of the team possessing the ball must keep off the left end of the other side to guard his backs from a rear attack, but at the same time must retain his place on the line to conceal the play.

LEARNING PLAYS TO BEAT TIGERS

Coaches Preparing Friars for the Alexandria Game at League Park.

Coaches of the Friar football squad had the men out Saturday afternoon learning a lot of new plays to be put into execution against the Alexandrias at League park Sunday afternoon.

The club is taking no chances and will go into the affair prepared for that surprise the Alexandria crowd has promised. Frank Rhinehart sends out the following bulletin:

Alexandria Tigers.	Pos.	Friars.
C. Coyle-Simmon	L.E.	Roth
Millions-Walker	L.T.	Robbins
G. Bradley	L.G.	Ellenwood-Brynn
Thomas	C.	Ball-Junorde
Farina	R.G.	Wilkens
Branch	R.T.	Ross
C. Coyle-Shaffer	R.T.	Island-MacKay
Bosawell-Pyle	Q.B.	Lubker
J. Coyle	L.H.	Strelder-Baird
T. Bradley	F.B.	Denison-Birtsche
Hughes-Shelly	R.H.	Laird-Roe

Referee—Geo. E. Glossop, Purdue university.

Headlinesmen—Dr. Ed Leach, Chicago Vet. college.

Island, ex-Carlisle university player, will in the future be worked as quarterback No. 2 owing to his experience in this position while playing with Carlisle and Haskell Indians.

Lubker, our regular quarterback, is without doubt the best quarterback seen in action in this city, and his play has already made quite a hit with the football patrons.

Strieder is playing his best game of his career.

The writer is now in communication with the St. Mary's Cadets of Dayton, O., for a game to be played here in Fort Wayne. Also have taken a long chance in trying to get the Carlisle Indians on their homeward journey after their game with Notre Dame university at Chicago Nov. 14. The former team beat the Centerville A. C. team of Muncie, Ind., last Sunday at Dayton, score 34 to 0. We have offered this St. Mary's Cadet team the biggest guarantee ever given a visiting team to come to this city to play a game of football.

Yours very truly,

F. X. REINHART.

WEST ENDS TO PLAY.

Players Think They Have a Tough Game on Their Schedule.

The West End A. A. has one of the toughest propositions of the season on hand for Sunday when it will meet the Kekionas at Lawton park. Both teams have been playing good ball and a good game is expected. Several new faces will be seen in the West End line-up, among them being Young Leroy, who for the last two years was quarterback on the M. T. H. S. team at Indianapolis. The following is the line-up that will be used in Sunday's game by the West Ends:

Hillegman, R. E.; Brinker, R. T.; Rabus, R. G.; Murphy, C; Seymour-Kampe, L. G.; French-Siples, L. T.; Merrell, L. E.; Wilt, L. T.; Bauer, F. B.; Bradley, R. H.; Herring-Leroy, Q.

The West Ends have one of the best and neatest uniformed teams in the city and are ready to book games with any of the best teams in northern Indiana. For particulars address B. J. Brinker, 1001 Wilt street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FLEW OVER TO AUBURN.

Art Smith Makes Trip in Biplane to Give Exhibition.

Art Smith left here late Friday afternoon and went to Auburn in his biplane, to which his new motor has been attached and which worked perfectly on the trip.

He made a good landing at the Auburn baseball park where he was scheduled for an exhibition flight during the afternoon.

ELOPERS TAKE GIRL'S MOTHER.

Hillsdale, Mich., Oct. 17.—Joseph Tylor Stapp and Gladys O. Schmidt, both of Ponceto, Ind., were married here Thursday at the court house by Justice C. M. Weaver. They were here earlier in the week, but could not get a marriage license as the girl was under age. Thursday they returned with the girl's mother, Mrs. Lillie Schmidt, who gave her consent.

FREE

Malleable Stove demonstration going on this week at our store. If you have range trouble, let us show you. $12.00 set of Aluminum Ware Free with each Range sold this week.

GOEGLEIN BROS.,
12-6t 125 E. Columbia St.

ST. MARY'S LEAGUE SCORES.

SHIELDS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
F. Goetz	131	...	135
C. Burhage	...	161	177
R. Fletroffer	161	...	...
Feist	165	145	182
Holscher	151	...	...
A. App	...	106	...
Ed Kiep	352	147	171
Totals	792	739	849

SKROTS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Eckrich	138	170	131
Baeter	150	169	139
Brink	163	175	155
J. Rosger	162	156	172
H. Roger	160	189	157
Totals	771	760	717

ST. PAUL'S LEAGUE SCORES.

BOHNES.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
C. Linker	181	189	156
M. Irmsher	130	159	138
A. Kraft	141	168	161
A. Scherer	...	142	...
E. Leehman	127	...	161
C. Kraft	151	157	174
Totals	726	816	730

WALTEMATH & HOLLMAN.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
E. Zelt	197	138	151
H. Haseman	...	146	...
F. Nieter	155	...	...
W. Koenig	...	...	135
E. Walda	173	154	117
W. Franke	169	115	118
T. Starke	161	161	166
Totals	828	744	690

EMMAUS LEAGUE SCORES.

HORSTMEYER & REITERS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
E. Lupp	158	125	159
F. Korte	161	121	...
R. Schoele	113	...	...
M. Koehn	...	137	177
H. Hackmeier	177	175	192
E. Buuck	168	144	139
Totals	767	712	775

MEYER REXALLS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
G. Jaeger	123	...	127
E. Rump	...	132	...
O. Hegerfeld	117	169	161
O. Breimeier	165	133	140
H. Ehle	187	148	160
C. Dieke	138	180	125
Totals	770	763	733

Hear Senator Beveridge, at Court House, Saturday evening. 14-3t

BENNY KAUFF IS A BATTING STAR

Hit Pitchers in the Federal League for An Average of .366.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Benny Kauff, Indianapolis all around star, won the batting championship of the Federal league according to averages published here today. His average was .366. Besides landing the batting title, Kauff stole more bases than any other Federal leaguer, totalling 75, and led also in number of hits, number of runs scored and in total bases. His record follows:

Kauff—Games, 154; at bat, 574; runs, 116; hits, 210; total bases, 303; two-base hits, 45; three-base hits, 12; home runs, 8; sacrifice hits, 16; stolen bases, 75; batting average, .366.

The Federals' 300 hitters besides Kauff were Chase, Buffalo, .354; Evans, Brooklyn, .353; Rousch, Indianapolis, .333; Yerkes, Pittsburg, .333; Easterly, Kansas City, .331; Shaw, Brooklyn, .322; Lennox, Pittsburg, .317; Kenworthy, Kansas City, .316; Campbell, Indianapolis, .314; Louden, Buffalo, .313; Crandall, St. Louis, .313; Walsh, Baltimore, .312; Murphy, Brooklyn, .311; Oakes, Pittsburg, .311; LaPorte, Indianapolis, .311; Anderson, Brooklyn, .310; Scheer, Indianapolis, .309; Zwilling, Chicago, .308; McDonald, Buffalo, .307; McKechnie, Indianapolis, .305; Bradley, Pittsburg, .302.

Indianapolis and Brooklyn led in club batting with .284 and .269 each. Zwilling had most home runs, 16. Leading pitchers were Ford, Buffalo, 21 victories, 7 defeats; Hendrix, Chicago, 29 and 11, and Quinn, Baltimore, 26 and 14.

ZION'S LEAGUE SCORES.

WALTEMATH.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
L. Gerke	128	...	...
O. Schaumann	...	109	...
L. Gerke	...	...	105
E. Martin	131	132	148
C. Hambrock	135	125	119
A. Blekness	155	190	189
F. Martin	135	150	146
Totals	684	706	757

Team average—729.

REGEDANZ.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
C. Bohner	149	139	101
W. Oetting	120	103	101
T. Roesner	116	129	131
C. Hoffman	112	142	107
C. Regedanz	101	102	105
Totals	598	625	545

Team average—589.

HEAVY GOING ON THE YALE FIELD

Big Eastern Game to Be Played Under Great Handicap.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 17.—On rain-soaked Yale field, Notre Dame was scheduled to play Yale today in one of the most interesting football games of the season. It is the first time a western eleven has invaded Elf's reservation since Pat O'Dea's team from the University of Wisconsin was defeated 6 to 0 fifteen years ago.

The Indiana eleven, pioneers and masters of the forward pass game, was quietly confident of victory as it went through a short signal practice during the morning. Yale players exhibited no fear of their opponents as they had been drilled by Coach Hinkey all the week in Notre Dame formations. This game, however, was considered by Yale men to be the first real test of the eleven under Hinkey's coaching:

The elevens expected to line up as follows:

Yale.	Pos.	Notre Dame.
Higginbotham	L.E.	Elward
Talbot	L.T.	Jones
Walden	L.G.	Keefe
Wiley	C.	Fitzgerald
Conroy	R.G.	Bachman
C. Sheldon	R.T.	Lathrop
W. Wilson	R.E.	Mills
A. Wilson	Q.B.	Cofall
Knowles	L.H.	Finnegan
Ainsworth	R.H.	Kelleher
Legore	F.B.	Eichenlaub

Games on the eastern gridirons today are as follows:

Cornell vs. Buchknell, at Ithaca; Dartmouth vs. Vermont, at Hanover; Carlisle vs. Pittsgurg, at Pittsburg; Syracuse vs. Rochester, at Syracuse; Washington and Jefferson vs. Westminster, at Washington, Pa.; Lehigh vs. Carnegie at South Bethlehem, Pa.; State vs. Ursinus at State college, Pa.; Swarthmore vs. Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster; Amherst vs. Trinity, at Amherst.

FOUR BIG NINE ELEVENS.

Interest in Western Football Centers in Wisconsin-Purdue Game.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Gridiron struggles bringing four undefeated "Big Nine" elevens into play held the interest in western football today. The game between the University of Wisconsin and Purdue, scheduled for Madison, promised to be bitterly fought as both elevens are striving to win the 1914 championship of the western conference. Last year these teams played a 7 to 7 tie. Purdue, although said to be even stronger than in 1913, feels keenly the loss of Oliphant, who scored its touchdown against Wisconsin last year. With Iowa as its opponent, Chicago will play its third conference game of the season. Victory for Chicago, experts predicted, seemed assured.

Illinois will go into action against Ohio State at Urbana. Illinois must win to remain in the conference race, and judging from its form displayed against Indiana last Saturday the Illinois eleven was expected to pile up a big score against the Ohioans.

Indiana will face Northwestern at Bloomington. As both are conference members and evenly matched, a hard fought game is expected.

The University of Michigan engaged in an attempt to wipe out the defeat suffered at the hands of the Michigan aggies last year.

Other games in the west today are: Minnesota vs. South Dakota at Minneapolis; Nebraska vs. Kansas Aggies at Manhattan; Marquette vs. Beloit at Milwaukee; Olivet vs. Detroit at Olivet; Oklahoma vs. Missouri at Oklahoma; Lake Forest at Depauw at Lake Forest; Earlham vs. Butler at Indianapolis; Wabash vs. Rose Poly at Crawfordsville; Cincinnati vs. Kenyon at Cincinnati; Western Reserve vs. Mount Union at Cleveland.

BRUNSWICK LEAGUE SCORES.

GLOBES.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Jackson	149	157	170
Timbrook	139	...	136
Clinton	...	106	...
Burgh	167	115	169
Haugan	161	202	161
Trier	111	...	...
Quinn	...	170	148
Totals	727	761	785

BACHELORS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Hayes	173	163	212
Wisenberg	157	152	149
Lorenz	180	185	159
Lauer	166	156	165
E. Zollinger	129	156	179
Totals	796	811	854

Foster's is the store for the "Newly Weds," and for those about to wed.

LIGHTWEIGHT IS GREAT PROSPECT

Billy Nolan Thinks He Has a Promising Youth in Ralph Grunan.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—Unknown a few months ago, Ralph Grunan, of this city, after a sensational list of ring successes, is today regarded as the coming champ in the 133 pound class.

Billy Nolan, who has managed two lightweight champions, regards Grunan as the greatest prospect he has seen in years and predicts that if properly prepared he will be good enough to send against the best of them.

RALPH GRUNAN, Ring Prodigy.

Although only 18 years old, he is a master boxer, game and cool. The only thing he seems to lack is strength, which he is rapidly acquiring. Six months hence, experts prophesy, he will be ready for the top-notchers.

Grunan has two of the greatest boxing teachers living to thank for his present position. Tommy Tracy, the once great Australian middleweight, now boxing instructor for the Multnomah club of Portland, where Grunan got his start, taught him his fistic A, B, C's. He took special interest in the youngster because of the rapid manner in which he mastered the tricks of the game. After a number of short bouts in the north, he came to San Francisco and pumped into the four-round division, than which there is no more greuling pace in the boxing world.

Following a few minor bouts, he was sent against Walter Scott, king of the 128-pounders. He beat Scott so badly that the latter was forced to retire from the ring with a badly fractured jaw that closed his fighting career.

Johnny O'Leary, the Seattle lightweight, in whom championship possibilities were seen, was his next opponent.

Sally Salvador, a tough boy, whose distance is anything from four to twenty rounds, was next picked as Grunan's opponent. By virtue of his defeat of the redoubtable Willie Hoppe, one of the most sensational lightweights ever developed in the short bout game, Salvador was considered king of the 133 pounders. But for three rounds Grunan gave Salvador the prettiest boxing lesson imaginable, almost knocking him out in the fourth.

It is on this showing and Grunan's marked ambition that experts are basing their flattering predictions.

ELKS' LEAGUE SCORES.

TAILS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Albright	133	135	147
Kirespe	166	154	186
E. Desser	110	158	119
G. Erick	174	180	113
H. Pickard	126	146	124
Totals	718	773	689

HOOFS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Smith	121	164	147
Herr	138	153	160
Lambrokis	127	151	162
Gusching	183	157	179
C. Centlivre	168	191	189
Totals	730	816	837

GREAT FIRE AND WATER SALE

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Food Choppers 10c and Up. Specially Reduced Prices on all Chafing Dishes, Percolators, Serving Dishes, Etc.

As well as mechanics' tools, saws, hatchets, hammers, braces, screw drivers, axes, etc.; kitchen utensils, aluminum ware, tinware, graniteware, etc.; carving knives and forks, table cutlery, pocket knives, razors, washing machines, wringers, etc.; forks, hoes, rakes, shovels, spades, rubber hose and lawn mowers, food choppers, lard presses, in fact everything in the hardware line. Screen doors, house doors and sash doors.

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A Pictorial History of Fort Wayne

1614 TO 1914 | A Concise Chronological Record of Three Hundred Eventful Years | Compiled and Illustrated (with Two Hundred Pen Drawings) by B. J. Griswold

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42nd INSTALLMENT

SYNOPSIS OF THE LAST PRECEDING INSTALLMENT.

The Pictorial History in the last preceding installment considered the following topics and events, covering the years 1879 to 1886:

The building of the Nickel Plate railroad; beginning of the Fort Wayne Electric works; the first paid fire department; the organization of the Knights of Labor; the Wabash railroad strike; the Nuttman & Co. bank; the execution of Samuel McDonald; Westminster Seminary; the world championship baseball game; the Blaine episode of 1884; the building of the Masonic Temple; the development of the natural gas field, and many other matters of interest.

CHAPTER LXIX (Continued.)

Y. M. C. A.—Natural Gas—The State School.

1885-1887.

Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth.

1887.—The history of the great state institution known as the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth, a model of its kind, dates from the year 1879, when by a legislative act an asylum for feeble minded children was made an adjunct of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home at Knightstown. In 1887 a separate institution was decided upon and Fort Wayne was chosen as the site, after a lively legislative controversy. The board of trustees, of which E. A. K. Hackett was the president, chose the present location, and in the following year the first appropriation of $50,000 was spent for the site and the erection of the main building. Wing & Mahurin were the architects of the structure.

The present magnificent institution has developed as a result of superior management and the earnest co-operation of the state authorities. . . .

A Woman's Suffrage Convention.

The Twelfth District Woman's Suffrage association in its annual convention at the Berry Street Methodist church was addressed by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Mrs. Z. G. Wallace. The local officers were: President, Mrs. B. C. Ninde; vice presidents, Mrs. W. D. Page, Miss Jennie Gorsline, Mrs. M. B. Gorsline, Mrs. S. C. Williams, Miss Eliza Rudisill, Miss Laura Kimball, Mrs. Julian Randall, Miss Angie Henderson, Mrs. Margaret Swayne, Mrs. W. B. Walker, Mrs. E. J. Hamilton; secretary, Mrs. Kate Eaton; treasurer, C. J. Winch.

The Wayne Hotel.

The Wayne hotel, located on West Columbia street, between Calhoun and Harrison streets, one of the best known places of entertainment in Northern Indiana, was opened by J. C. Peters.

City Officials.

The city council of 1887 was composed of John C. Kensill, Daniel Shordan, James Woulfe, M. N. Webber, H. Michael, Levi Griffith, J. Wessel, jr., C. H. Buttenbender, Charles Haiber, C. Kramer(succeeded by William Meyer), Daniel Monahan, Henry A. Read, Anthony Kelker, J. A. M. Storm (succeeded by Daniel Lahmeyer), William Schwartz (succeeded by J. J. Williams), P. J. Scheid, William Doehrman and Aime Ravine (succeeded by Louis Hazzard). . . .

First Humane Officer.

With the creation of the position of city human officer, Moses Read was appointed to occupy the position. . . .

Hamilton Reading Room.

A free reading room for women was established in 1887 by Mrs. Emerine J. Hamilton and daughters, Mrs. Mary Hamilton Williams, Mrs. Ellen Hamilton Wagenhals and Miss Margaret V. Hamilton, on the south side of West Wayne street, between Calhoun and Harrison streets. After the death of Mrs. Hamilton it was given the name of the Emerine J. Hamilton reading room. Early librarians were Mrs. S. C. Hoffman, Miss Laura Goshorn (Mrs. A. J. Detzer), Miss Nannie McLachlin and Miss Tracy Guild (Mrs. Oscar L. Pond). The institution grew in importance and usefulness until the establishment of the public library, when most of the books were donated to the Y. W. C. A. library. . . .

Bought the "Feeder."

The Jenney Electric Light and Power company purchased for $50,000 the old "feeder" canal and removed it forever as a factor in local politics. For many years it supplied water power for the operation of the company's lighting plant on Spy Run avenue. . . .

Activities of 1887.

David McKay was elected president of the Curling club. . . . Among the buildings burned during the year were the J. C. Hughes oil mill on West Columbia street (loss, $16,000); the A. C. Perrin livery barn, on East Wayne street, owned by George Bowen (loss, $18,000); a three-story building owned by P. A. Randall and occupied by Weil Bros. (loss, $31,000, to which was added $7,000 by the destruction of property owned by Dr. Barnum and E. J. Pennington). . . . The Captain James B. White camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized, with T. W. Blair, captain. . . . . The Lodge of Perfection (Masonic) was organized, with William Geake as thrice potent grand master. . . . . Louis Fox & Bro. erected a four-story building on Calhoun street for the manufacture of confectionery and baked goods. (See 1889). . . . New pastors of Fort Wayne churches were: Rev. John M. Fulton, Westminster Presbyterian; Rev. C. H. Wilkinson, Simpson Methodist; Rev. J. C. Cromer, Plymouth Congregational; Rev. M. C. Cooper, St. Paul's Methodist. . . . John L. Sullivan and his troupe of athletes appeared at the Masonic Temple in May. . . . The Salvation Army established barracks on Holman street, in charge of Mrs. Treaver, captain. . . . The Berghoff brewing company's plant was established by Herman Berghoff, who came to Fort Wayne in 1870 from Dortmunder, Germany.

CHAPTER LX.

South Wayne.

1888-1890.

South Wayne Incorporated.

1888. The present residential district of South Wayne was incorporated in 1888 as a regularly organized town, governed by a board of trustees composed of William J. Vesey, Harry W. Ninde, Owen N. Heaton and Ernest W. Cook. The latter held the position of town clerk and treasurer. . . .

The South Wayne Tangle.

As early as 1872 Judge R. S. Taylor, S. B. Bond, C. D. Bond, Judge John Morris, Dr. Isaac Knapp, G. E. Bursley, H. C. Hartman, Judge James A. Fay, the Fort Wayne Organ company, Daniel Markley, Judge L. M. Ninde and fifteen others presented a petition to the county commissioners, asking that a settlement south of the city of Fort Wayne containing 350 voters, be incorporated as the town of South Wayne. The city of Fort Wayne, by its attorney, appeared before the board to object to the application, and induced the board to defer action in the matter until its next session.

Meanwhile, the city council took action to annex the territory, making it a part of the city of Fort Wayne and ordering the newly-acquired property to be assessed for city taxes. On the same day, previous to the action of the city council, a suit was begun in the circuit court by Judge R. S. Taylor, et al., against the city of Fort Wayne, to perpetually enjoin the council from passing such an ordinance. After the council had taken action, a supplemental complaint was filed in the circuit court by the citizens asking that the ordinance be set aside.

In the meantime, the county commissioners dismissed the application to incorporate the town of South Wayne. An appeal to the circuit court was taken. The original case of Taylor et al. against the city came before Judge J. R. Slack, of Huntington, Ind., who rendered a decision in favor of the city. An appeal to the supreme court, however, set aside the action of the council in annexing the territory. Thus the matter rested until 1888, when the suburb was incorporated as a distinct town government.[137]

The 1888 Election.

Allen county polled 9,692 votes for Grover Cleveland, democrat, for the presidency, as against 9,456 for General Benjamin Harrison, republican.

Judge C. A. O. McClellan, democrat, defeated Captain James B. White for re-election to congress by a majority of 1,311. In 1900 Captain J. B. White declined the nomination for congress and Judge McClellan won a second term with James N. Babcock, of Lagrange county, as his opponent.

Fred J. Hayden was elected joint state senator, and James M. Barrett and W. H. Shambaugh state representatives. Other officers elected were: Judge of the superior court, A. A. Chapin; prosecuting attorney, James M. Robinson; sheriff, George H. Viberg; treasurer, Isaac Mowrer; recorder, Milo Thompson; coroner, Henry C. F. Stellhorn; surveyor, O. B. Wiley; commissioners, Henry Hartman, John H. Brannan and Jerome D. Cloyd; attorney, R. C. Bell; school superintendent, Geo. F. Felts. . . .

Among the prominent speakers who visited Fort Wayne during the campaign were General Harrison, Allan G. Thurman and Daniel W. Voorhees. . . .

Western Gas Construction Company.

The Western Gas Construction company, now grown to immense proportions, had its beginning in the efforts of Olaf N. Guldlin, a mechanical engineer of wide experience, who formed a partnership with F. D. Moses and W. A. Croxton, for the manufacture of gas-making machinery. In 1890 the partnership was dissolved and a company formed by Mr. Guldlin to carry forward the enterprise which has enlarged to a place of first importance among America's industries of its kind. . . .

Rutherford B. Hayes.

Former President Rutherford B. Hayes headed a delegation of distinguished citizens of Ohio, who joined with many from Indiana in the annual gathering of the Maumee Valley Monumental association in Fort Wayne. A parade was followed by a great demonstration in "Mad Anthony" park (in the present Lakeside), during which time addresses were made by Mr. Hayes, Col. R. S. Robertson, Judge Joseph Cox, Stephen G. Johnson and James McGrew. Former Chief Justice Waite was the retiring president of the association. A miniature reproduction of the old fort was displayed in Old Fort park. . . .

Burning of the Electric Works.

The large plant of the Jenney Electric Light company was destroyed by fire in November, at a loss of $250,000; insurance, $148,000. Unfinished work valued at $100,000 was also burned. Three hundred employes were deprived of work.[138]

The Star Iron Tower plant adjoining also fell a prey to the flames.

Other fire losses of the year included the F. P. Randall home, the storage plant of the Standard Oil company, the Berghoff brewery and the Edsall mill.

Activities of 1888.

Judge S. M. Hench was appointed by President Cleveland chief of the law division of the comptroller's office in the United States treasury department at Washington. . . . The Zollinger gun squad was reorganized as the Zollinger battery. . . . Among the societies organized were the Bruederlichter Unterstuetzungs Verein, the Platts deutscher Verein, Kreis Stolzenau and Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians. . . . Fort Wayne was represented in the Interstate Baseball league, with D. C. Fisher, president; Gart Shober, manager; Louis Heilbronner, secretary, and William Myers, captain of the team. . . . By a vote of 3,293 to 1,383, Wayne township promised aid to the extent of $200,000 to the proposed New York, Mahoning and Western railroad. . . . The firm of S. F. Bowser & Co., manufacturers of self-measuring oil pumps, was organized. . . . New pastors of Fort Wayne churches were: Rev. J. M. Van Slyke, Berry Street Methodist; Rev. R. M. Burns, Wayne Street Methodist; D. M. Shackleford, Trinity Methodist; Rev. J. M. Leeper, Westminster Presbyterian; Rev. A. K. Zartman, Grace Reformed; Rev. A. W. Seabrease, Trinity Episcopal, and Rev. G. B. M. Rogers, Simpson Methodist. . . . C. H. Newton was chosen secretary of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. . . . Company L, Third regiment, Indiana national guard, was organized by German veterans of the Franco-Prussian war, with Herman Hohenholz, captain.[139] . . . George Humphrey post, G. A. R., was organized, with Frank Alderman, commander. . . . John G. Blake was chosen superintendent of the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth. . . . The McCulloch school was opened in January.

First Labor Day Demonstration.

1889.—Although Labor day was not recognized by the state of Indiana as a legal holiday until 1891, the people of Fort Wayne joined in the first celebration of the day in 1889, on Monday, September 2. A large parade was followed by an immense gathering at the fair grounds (Swinney park) where Mrs. E. C. Williams, a Chicago newspaper writer and an organizer of the Knights of Labor, delivered the principal address of the day. . . .

Daniel L. Harding, Mayor.

The city election resulted in the choice of Daniel L. Harding as mayor. Other city officers elected and appointed were: Clerk, W. W. Rockhill (succeeded by Rudolph C. Reinewald); treasurer, H. C. Berghoff (succeeded by Charles J. Sosenheimer); attorney, Henry Colerick; marshal, Henry C. Franke; assessor, Charles Reese; street commissioner, Dennis O'Brien; chief of police, H. M. Diehl (succeeded by Frank Wilkinson); fire chief, Henry Hilbrecht, jr.; city engineer, Charles S. Brackenridge (succeeded by O. B. Wiley); weighmaster, Patrick Ryan; marketmaster, William Ropa; secretary of the board of health, Dr. S. C. Metcalfe; police commissioners, W. D. Meyer, Henry Hilbrecht, sr., Charles Haiber and F. W. Bandt; waterworks trustees, Christian Boseker, Henry Monning and Charles McCulloch; councilmen, John C. Scheffer, W. D. Meyer, Maurice Cody, H. Michael, Joseph L. Gruber, W. F. Meyer, George W. Ely, Henry F. Bilgeman, Henry Hilbrecht, Louis P. Huser, Frank Dalman, Robert Cran, P. J. Scheid, G. B. Gordon, John Smith, H. P. Vordermark, Fred C. Boltz, Louis Hazzard, Valentine Offenloch and J. E. DeLagrange.

William J. D. Hunter was appointed collector of internal revenue.

John Morris, jr., served as deputy clerk of the United States district court and of the United States circuit court. Elmer Leonard was appointed United States commissioner. . . .

C. R. Higgins, Postmaster.

With the return of the republican party to power, C. R. Higgins was appointed postmaster of Fort Wayne, to succeed William Kamgh. . . .

Some Fires.

The Fox bakery and confectionery building, at the northeast corner of Calhoun and Jefferson streets, was burned in February, at a loss of $61,500 to Fox Bros., $4,000 to William Fleming and $15,000 to B. W. Skelton.

The Trentman building, occupied by Renner, Cratsley & Co., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $40,000 to the occupants, $15,000 to Louis Wolf & Co., and $13,350 to Sam, Pete & Max, clothiers.

The Centlivre brewery suffered a heavy fire loss.

"Tainted" Money.

The citizens' relief committee, organized to collect money to aid in alleviating the suffering of the victims of the Johnstown (Pa.) flood, refused, through its chairman, C. R. Higgins, to accept $561 which represented the receipts of a Sunday picnic at Tivoli garden, in Spy Run. . . .

Tri-State Building and Loan Co.

The Tri-State Building and Loan company was organized with a capital stock of $50,000, with George W. Pixley, president; A. D. Cressler, vice president; C. A. Wilding, secretary, and J. W. Bell, treasurer.[140] . . .

Activities of 1889.

A spirited controversy arose over the question of the abandonment of the site of the East Main street bridge over the Maumee river and constructing a new bridge at Columbia street. In 1890 the present iron bridge at the latter site was erected. . . . The Woman's Reading club, the Shakespeare club, the Saturday club, the Seven club and the Other club were organized. . . . D. F. Bowen became general secretary and E. E. Gage physical director of the Y. M. C. A. . . . Darius council, Princes of Jerusalem (Masonic) was organized. . . . Rev. John M. Boggs became the pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, and Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie assumed the pastorate of the Plymouth Congregational church. . . . Encampment No. 51, Union Veteran Legion, was organized, with James E. Graham, colonel. . . . Milkmen, ice dealers, butchers and druggists were arrested during a crusade against Sabbath breakers. . . . Major Henry W. Lawton was named by the president as inspector general of the American army, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The Capture of Marvin Kuhns.

1890.—Officer John Kennelly, of the Fort Wayne police force, was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand revolver fight with Marvin Kuhns, the noted desperado, when Kennelly, Sheriff George H. Viberg, Chief of Police Frank Wilkinson and Deputy Sheriff Thomas Wilkinson overtook Kuhns and James Mease on the highway near Churubusco, Ind.

Kuhns was a desperate criminal, born eight miles from Churubusco. At the age of 18 he had served a penitentiary sentence. Later he broke jail at Albion, Ind., but was arrested at Huntington, Ind., and made his escape while the officers were attempting to place him in jail. At Prospect, Ohio, Kuhns was arrested for horse stealing, but while his trial was in progress he drew his revolvers, scattered the crowd and escaped. He then murdered for money a companion, William Campau. On December 6, 1890, Kuhns came to Fort Wayne and, after a talk with acquaintances, he disappeared and drove toward Churubusco in a road cart with James Mease. They were overtaken by the Fort Wayne officials. In the fight which ensued Kuhns received four bullets, but he managed to escape after shooting Kennelly, and made his way to a farm house where he was later taken into the custody of the officers.

Before the close of his eventful life, after serving a term in the Ohio penitentiary, Kuhns figured in several criminal enterprises, the most notable being his escape from the Columbus prison and his recapture near Lafayette, Ind.

The Morning Press.

In 1890 Ferd W. Wendell and Joseph A. Davis established a daily republican newspaper called the Morning Press, the office of publication being in the Foster block, now occupied by the German-American National bank. In the spring of 1893 the publication was changed to an evening daily, and in this year was discontinued. Among the well known newspaper men connected with the Press were Harry M. Williams and H. H. Paramore. Mr. Paramore, writing under the nom de plume of "Alas P. Yorick," earned a reputation as one of the most popular newspaper humorists of the day. . . .

Farmers' Alliance.

The Allen County Farmers' alliance was organized at the court house with John M. Taylor, president; William Kennerk, vice president; W. H. Kelsey, secretary, and A. P. Cook, treasurer. . . .

Officials of 1890.

As a result of the election of 1890, the following officials were named: State senator, J. D. Morgan; representatives, S. M. Hench and John Biegler; joint representative, W. S. Oppenheim; judge of the superior court, Charles M. Dawson; prosecuting attorney, James M. Robinson; clerk, Daniel W. Souder; auditor, Clarence Edsall (died in office, succeeded by L. J. Bobilya); recorder, George W. Fickel; treasurer, Edward Beckman; coroner, A. J. Kessler; surveyor, Henry E. Fischer; commissioners, Jasper W. Jones, H. F. Bullerman and J. H. Stellhorn; sheriff, George H. Viberg. . . .

The First Football Game.

The first game of football played in Fort Wayne took place on Thanksgiving day, 1890, between the Electrics, of the Jenney electric light and power plant, and the Athletics. A. L. Hadley and James B. White, jr., were the managers of the contending teams, the personnel of which was as follows: Electrics, Dr. Crouse, Dr. Hines, Tompkins, Sessions, William Stemen, John Dalton and Arthur L. Hadley; Athletics, Edward White, Longacre, J. B. White, Samuel C. Moffat, Joss and W. H. Peltier. The Electrics carried off the honors. . . .

The First Golf Club.

The present Fort Wayne Country club, with its extensive links and modern clubhouse southwest of the city, on the line of the Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction company, had its beginning in 1890, when a few enthusiasts played the game on the Hamilton field. Grounds in Lakeside were secured the following year. In 1893 the White grounds east of the city were leased by the organization, which was then known as the Kekionga Golf club, and were occupied until the opening of the present grounds in May, 1911. . . .

Postal Telegraph System.

The local office of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company was opened in 1890. It brought Fort Wayne into close touch with many new sections of outlying territory and created a healthy competition in the telegraphic field. . . .

Proposed Monument to Wayne.

In an appendix of the annual report of the chief engineer of the United States for 1889, it is recommended that a monument to cost $5,000 to the memory of General Anthony Wayne be erected on the old fort site; congress did not act on the suggestion. . . .

Disastrous Fires.

The plant of the American Wheel Co. (White Wheel works) was burned at a loss of $120,000.

The car barns of the street railway company on East Washington street were burned, together with several horses and other property, causing a loss of $18,000.

The Leikauf packing plant was destroyed by fire in October; loss, $22,000. The Dan Falls rendering plant was also burned. . . .

Geary's World Museum.

The Academy of Music (the Rink) became the home of a well known collection of living freaks and curiosities known as Geary's World museum. Many unique entertainments were given in connection with the exhibition. . . .

An Epidemic of La Grippe.

A malady which came to be known as la grippe caused widespread suffering among the citizens of Allen county, and several fatalities resulted. . . .

The "Findlay" Road.

The railroad known as the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western, later absorbed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, was built to connect Fort Wayne with the main line in Ohio. . . .

The Driving Park.

After a prolonged controversy, the Hayden farm northeast of the city was leased by the Fort Wayne Trotting association, of which H. C. Rockhill, W. W. Rockhill, William Fleming, D. N. Foster and P. A. Randall were the principal stockholders. These grounds continued in use until 1913 as the place of annual fairs and racing events. They now form a beautiful residence section. . . .

Pennington's Airship.

E. J. Pennington, of Fort Wayne, who attained wide fame as a promoter of various enterprises more or less substantial, startled the country with the announcement of his alleged solution of the problem of aerial navigation. His airship was exhibited in Chicago before an interested audience of students of aeronautics, but the apparatus was found to lack some elements essential to successful flight.[141] . . .

Activities of 1890.

St. Patrick's Catholic church was organized, with Rev. Thomas O'Leary as pastor, succeeded by Rev. Joseph F. Delaney. . . . Williams park, Calhoun street and Piqua avenue, was donated to the city by Henry M. and Mary Hamilton Williams. . . . The pulley works of the Old Fort Manufacturing company were established by John Dreibelbiss, president; Robert Dreibelbiss, secretary, and James Wilding, secretary and treasurer. . . . The ladies' auxiliary to the Fort Wayne encampment of the Union Veteran Legion was organized, with Jennie M. Graham, president. . . . J. W. Burns became the secretary of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. . . . Forty-two criminals were sent from Allen county to the Michigan City penitentiary between September 1 and December 31. . . . The national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion was held in Fort Wayne in October. . . . Rev. D. Markey became the pastor of Simpson Methodist church. . . . James J. Wood, who attained wide fame as an inventor in the electrical world, removed from Brooklyn to Fort Wayne and became the designing engineer and factory manager of the Jenney Electric works, which grew to immense proportions; 450 employes accompanied Mr. Wood to this city. . . . Societies organized during the year included the Mechecannochquah tribe No. 106, Independent Order of Red Men; Queen Esther lodge No. 324, Daughters of Rebekah; Fort Wayne lodge No. 155, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. . . . The Allen County Building and Loan association was organized, with Gottlieb Haller, president; C. W. Orr, vice president; E. W. Cook, secretary, and H. A. Keplinger, treasurer. . . . The Morning Musical was organized through the efforts of Jennie Ninde Brady and Essie Preble Myers. . . . Fort Wayne was represented in the Indiana State Baseball league, with William Meyer, captain, and Louis Heilbroner, secretary; the league disbanded July 25.

ONE OF THE HORSE CARS IN USE ON THE FORT WAYNE CITY LINES.

The illustration is from a photograph of one of the street cars in use on the Fort Wayne city system previous to the introduction of electricity in 1891.

CHMAPTER LI.

Electric Street Railway—City Building.

1891-1892.

First Electrically-Propelled Street Car.

1891.—The Slattery electric storage battery system was tested on a street car of the Fort Wayne city lines on November 11. With forty-six persons aboard, the car, in charge of W. R. Kimball and Supt. L. D. McNutt, of the electric works, made the circuit of the Belt line in twenty-eight and one-half minutes. This car was later operated on the West Jefferson street line.[142]

Fort Wayne Electric Railway Co.

In 1891 electricity succeeded horse power in the operation of the city street railway lines, following the organization of the Fort Wayne Electric Railway company, of which John B. Bass was the president, M. Stanley Rubison, vice president and treasurer, and James M. Barrett, secretary.

The First "Trolley" Accident.

During the winters of the first years of the "trolley" service conductors were not employed on the city lines.

The first "trolley" accident in 1892 resulted in the injury of Mrs. Bartley, an elderly woman, who was seriously hurt while crossing Calhoun street, near the Cathedral. In October, 1892, a little daughter of Gottlieb Mousnest was injured by a car while playing in the street. . . .

Officials of 1891.

The city election resulted in the return of Charles A. Zollinger as mayor, he having been absent from the mayoralty chair for one term, after serving five terms at an earlier period. Daniel L. Harding, his opponent, lost the election by only 97 votes. Other officials elected and appointed were: Clerk, Rudolph C. Reinewald; treasurer, Charles J. Sosenheimer; marshal, Henry C. Franke; attorney, William H. Shambaugh; street commissioner, John J. Mungen; city engineer, Frank M. Randall; chief of police; Frank Wilkinson; waterworks trustees, Charles McCulloch, Christian Boseker and William Bittler; secretary to the board of health, Dr. Louis T. Sturgis; councilmen, W. D. Mayer, Maurice Cody, Peter Eggeman, Anthony Kelker, Charles Buck, Louis Fox, Philip Keintz, H. P. Scherer, Louis Hazzard and F. Charles Meyer. (The list of councilmen does not include hold-over members.) . . .

Wayne Knitting Mills.

The Wayne Knitting mills, now famed throughout America for its production of "Wayne Knit" hosiery, was established in 1891, with the following officers: President, Henry C. Paul; vice president, C. S. Bash; treasurer, William H. Dreier; secretary and manager, Theodore F. Thieme. Other stockholders were William H. Bohn and G. C. Thieme. The original company, which leased the three-story building at the northeast corner of Clinton and Main streets, was capitalized at $30,000. The Wayne Knitting mills were established through the enterprise of Theodore F. Thieme, who visited Germany and made a study of the possibilities of the project and then employed his energy in the development of the idea of an American-made line of fine hosiery. . . . .

"Bloomingdale" Retains Its Name.

At a mass meeting of Bloomingdale citizens held at Hake's hall, in November, in response to a call issued by a faction of citizens who desired the change of the name of the suburb to "North Wayne" or "North Side," the chairman, A. H. Bittinger, retired amidst confusion and the assembly, placing A. R. McCurdy in the chair, voted to retain the time-honored name of Bloomingdale. . .

The Morning Times-Post.

The Monday Morning Times, established early in 1891 by Gart Shober, was made a daily in May under the name of the Morning Times-Post. The paper supported the cause of free silver. Among the well known newspaper men and others connected with the publication before its existence closed in 1896, were Charles S. Bliss, Louis A. Contlivre, Dr. A. J. Boswell, George F. Felts, Charles J. Meegan, Harry M. Williams and Charles L. ("Sandy") Drummond. . .

The Labor Herald.

Members of the Fort Wayne Trades and Labor council, with F. E. Lanterman and Edward ("Peg") Miller as business and editorial managers, established the Labor Herald. After encountering financial difficulties, the paper came under the control of Walter F. Austin and O. H. Ballard, who continued it as a populist organ in support of General James B. Weaver, for president. In December, 1893, the publication was discontinued, but the name, combined with that of the former Monday Morning Times, was revived in 1896, when Gart Shober established the Labor Times-Herald. The latter publication ceased its appearance in 1914. . . .

Activities of 1891.

The Hamilton and Franklin schools were erected. . . . T. B. Sheaff purchased the Aveline house from Miller & Moritz for $90,000. . . . The three-story business building on Columbia street owned by T. J. Fleming and occupied for twenty-five years by Peter Kiser, was destroyed by fire in January. . . . New pastors of Fort Wayne churches were: Rev. G. N. Eldridge, Wayne Street Methodist; Rev. W. R. Wones, Trinity Methodist; Rev. Henry Bridge, St. Paul's Methodist; Rev. John Merritte Driver, Simpson Methodist. Seventy-five churches were represented in the annual meeting of the mission synod of the Lutheran churches. . . . Charles D. Tillo was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Hovey, with the rank of major. . . . Union painters, tinners and teamsters were on strike during the summer months. Zion Evangelical Lutheran church was organized. . . . The fifth annual kreigerfest of the German military societies of America was held at Princess rink in August. . . . Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, made an address before the Y. M. C. A. . . . The Isaac Knapp Dental coterie was organized. . . . Fort Wayne was represented in the Northwestern Baseball league, which was disbanded in July. . . . William P. Cooper was appointed a member of the state board of charities. . . . The Landwehr Verein and the Fort Wayne branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers were organized. . . . No. 5 fire engine house was erected. . . . Rathbone temple No. 31, Pythian Sisters, was organized. . . . S. K. Blair succeeded C. D. Gorham as superintendent of the Nickel Plate railway.

The Election of 1892.

Allen county polled 10,910 votes for Grover Cleveland, democrat; 5,486 for Benjamin Harrison, republican; 176 for Bidwell, prohibitionist, and 449 for Weaver, populist.

County officers elected were: Prosecuting attorney, Phil B. Colerick; joint senator, Ochmig Bird; representatives, John F. Rodabaugh, Charles Dalman and S. M. Hench; treasurer, Edward Beckman; sheriff, Edward F. Clausmeier; coroner, Morse Harrod; surveyor, Charles W. Branstrator; assessor, Stephen Heath; commissioner, Jesper W. Jones.

Flavius J. Young succeeded George F. Felts, resigned, as superintendent of the county schools.

W. F. McNagny, of Columbia City, was elected to congress.

The following members of the city council were elected: Robert B. Hanna, H. Michael, William Meyer jr., B. W. Skelton, Chauncey B. Oakley, W. L. Pettit, P. J. Scheid, Paul E. Wolf, W. H. McClelland and Thomas DeVilbiss. . .

The People's Party.

With George Jaap as chairman, the Allen county people's party held a convention at the court house and nominated the following citizens for county offices: B. L. Rich, L. P. Nettlehorst, W. F. Austin, J. H. McCurdy, George Jaap, David C. Cardy, P. W. Jackson and Adolph Barman. . . .

Crimes of 1892.

Arthur Green was shot and killed by John Phillips.

John P. Johnson died before he could give the police the name of the man who murdered him on West Creighton avenue.

Henry Kaufman "held up" a Pennsylvania train, climbed aboard and operated the train from Delphos, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, where he was captured.

An incendiary who attempted to burn the Hoagland school building was discovered by C. Schirmeyer, who discharged a revolver at him as he fled.

The police, aided by United States Detective Carter, raided a south side residence and captured Henry Lannager, Loring K. ("Doc" Miller, Mrs. Permelia McCullough and Jessie ("Eva") Friend, charged with counterfeiting.

Orff Park.

The city purchased from John Orff a piece of ground on the east bank of the St. Mary's river for the re-location of West Main street when the present iron bridge was built. This ground, and the triangular piece which was given the name of Orff park, was valued at $5,500.

White National Bank.

The White National bank was organized, with John W. White, president; Thomas B. Hedekin, vice president, and H. A. Keplinger, cashier. This bank was merged with the First National bank in August, 1906. . .

City Building.

The late Judge Samuel Hanna donated to the city of Fort Wayne a large part of the site of the present city building, at the southeast corner of Barr and East Berry streets. In 1892 C. A. Zollinger, Herman Michael, George W. Ely, Fred Boltz and Peter Eggeman were appointed a committee to look after the preliminary details of the construction of the present building, and municipal bonds were sold to raise the necessary building fund. The structure was designed by Wing & Mahurin, and to Christian Boseker was awarded the building contract. The structure, completed in 1893, cost, with its furnishings, $69,256. On the occasion of the dedication addresses were made by Mayor C. A. Zollinger, Herman Michael, C. F. Muhler, O. P. Morgan, J. B. White, Judge Edward O'Rourke, Col. D. N. Foster and Col. C. B. Oakley. . . .

Activities of 1892.

Beaver chapel (Baptist) was established at the corner of Home and Cottage avenues. . . . The state convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor brought 2,000 delegates to Fort Wayne. . . . The state encampment of the Sons of Veterans was held at the Princess rink; 1,500 delegates attended. . . . The Fortnightly and the Nineteenth century clubs were organized. . . . Fort Wayne was represented in the Western Baseball league, with William Meyer, manager. . . . F. J. Hayden was appointed by Governor Hovey as a member of the Indiana world's fair commission; he served as treasurer of that body. . . . A. C. Aurentz opened a confectionery store. . . . The European School of Music was established.

(The next and final installment of the Pictorial History will appear in the issue of The Sentinel two weeks from today).

REFERENCE NOTES.

[137] The subsequent legal proceedings involving the acquisition of the suburb by the city of Fort Wayne after the town had bonded itself heavily for public improvements, is one of the interesting items of local history of the period.

[138] In 1893 the rebuilt plant was again destroyed by fire to the extent of $150,000.

[139] This company was disbanded in 1889.

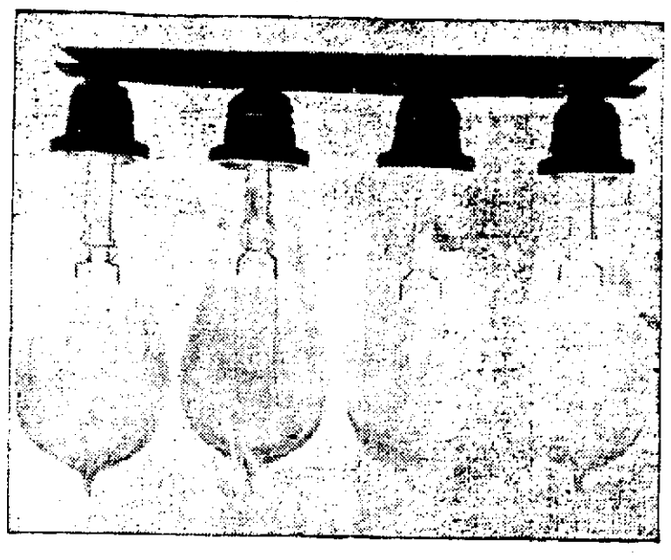
[140] This institution was the predecessor of the Tri-State Loan and Trust Co.

[141] In 1897 Mr. Pennington, returning from Europe, claimed to have added $1,500,000 to his fortune by the promotion of various enterprises, including a "horseless carriage" syndicate in Paris.

[142] The Slattery storage battery was applied to the propelling of the first home-made "horseless carriage" or automobile, but the experiment was not considered an epoch-making success

The Marvelous Story of the Incandescent Lamp

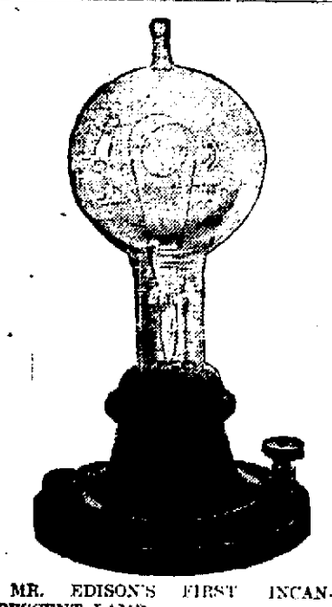
How Thomas A. Edison Made Electric Lighting Possible Thirty-five Years Ago.



EARLY TYPES OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

Thirty-five years ago on the 21st of October, Thomas A. Edison produced the first successful incandescent lamp. To fully appreciate the importance of this wonderful invention one must go back to those days when household electric lighting was deemed impossible by the world's greatest scientists, when the only illuminants were candles, oil lamps and now and then a gas plant in the larger cities. Street lighting was not seriously attempted, store and shops were not illuminated after closing hours and only a few small oil lamps and flickering candles served to illuminate the household after dark.

Those were strenuous days for Mr. Edison. Beside the enormous amount of work entailed by the operations of his manufacturing shops, he was elaborating the engineering plans for the first central station in New York city, covering carefully every detail; he was turning out several new inventions every day; and helping the Board of Fire Underwriters formulate rules for the new art of incandescent lighting. He was also working on the innumerable details relating to isolated electric lighting plants



MR. EDISON'S FIRST INCANDESCENT LAMP.

tor which there was beginning to be a demand; he was directing the engineering and construction work of his electric railway out at Menlo park. He was working about twenty hours a day at this time. He seemed to be utterly oblivious of the every day things of life. When he seemed to need new clothes, his secretary would order them and have them delivered to Mrs. Edison. When they arrived she would wait until he had gone to bed and then change all his things over from the old suit into the pockets of the new ones and leave that in place of the old suit. He would put it on next morning and just as likely as not go down to the machine works or elsewhere and get the new clothes covered with oil or chemicals.

Previous to 1881 the general public did not know what an incandescent lamp was. An engine and dynamo had been placed in the basement of Edison's office in Fifth avenue, and the house was wired and fitted up with lamps and fixtures for the purpose of educating the public.

It was a matter of years before the general public acquired even a rudimentary knowledge of the art of incandescent lighting. This ignorance gave rise to a long list of most ludicrous incidents. The lamp works shipped some lamps to a customer, forwarding therewith the usual memorandum of shipment, which in this case read: "100 lamps, 110 volts." The customer returned the memorandum with this note written at the foot: "Lamps received, but can not find the volts in the package."

Developments in the new art of incandescent lighting came thick and fast from Mr. Edison in the early eighties. Improvement followed improvement with dazzling rapidity. The manufacturing shops were buzzing hives of industry. Real money, however, was a scarce commodity. Mr. Edison had been obliged to finance the organization of the shops himself, and in doing so had to a large extent mortgaged his future. There was some fearful and wonderful financing done when the pay rolls of the four shops were made up at the week ends.

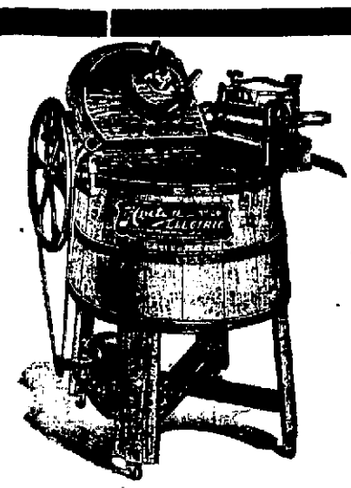
Late one summer afternoon in 1881, Mr. Edison was sitting in Major Eaton's office talking with him. The door opened and in came Mr. F. R. Upton, the manager of the lamp factory, which was then a small wooden building at Menlo park. Mr. Upton was the one who, about a year previous to this time, had gone from Menlo park to New York having on his arm a market basket containing all the incandescent lamps in the world.

"Hello, Upton," said Mr. Edison, "how are you making out?"

"Fine," replied Mr. Upton, exultantly. "We finished a thousand lamps today."

Mr. Edison said nothing, but seized a pad of paper and figured for a few minutes. Then looking up, he said: "In fifteen years you'll be making 40,000 a day."

As a matter of fact, the lamp factory was actually turning out about 45,000 lamps a day in 1896, and this number per hour is not unusual today.



An Open Letter

MR. HUSBAND:

Dear Sir—Why haven't you bought your wife a Horton Electric Washing and Wringing Machine?

Never gave the matter any thought?

Listen!

Haven't you ever heard her complain of the hard work of washing or the harder work of having someone else do it for her?

Yes? Well—

There are good reasons, then, why you should at once place one of these famous machines in your home.

As soon as you do this, wash day will be a glad day instead of a hard day. Even a woman who isn't able to do hard work can do a good-sized washing with perfect ease.

It's economical. Costs only 1½ cents per hour to operate. All you have to do is to connect it with a common electric light socket.

It saves the clothes—no wearing out of fine fabrics as is the case when the clothes are rubbed on a washboard.

It save time. Wash day hours are reduced almost two-thirds.

In short, if you needed anything as much in your business as your wife needs this machine in her business of taking care of your home and your clothes, you wouldn't hesitate a minute to buy it.

We will gladly place one in your home on trial. You'll find it the one of the best investments you ever made.

We expect to hear from you.

Respectfully,

SEAVEY HARDWARE CO.

This is the Famous Horton Electric Washing Machine Which does a Whole Washing With But Very Little Work for

5c

FREE TRIAL

We are anxious to have every interested housewife and her husband interested in the purchase of one of these splendid washing and wringing machines. We will be glad, therefore, to place one of them in every home FREE OF CHARGE for a thorough trial.

SEAVEY HARDWARE CO.

HARRISON AND PEARL STREETS.

"If It's a Good Thing Seavey's Have It."

Plea for Conservation Made to Indiana D. A. R.

Report of Martha Brandriff Hanna, Made to the State Conference in Fort Wayne.

Note.—At the request of national and state officials of the Daughters of American Revolution, The Sentinel is pleased to present in full the following report made to the state D. A. R. conference in Fort Wayne by Martha Brandriff Hanna, of this city, chairman of the committee on welfare of women and children and on conservation of the home.

Madam Vice President-General, Madam State Regent, Madam Regent and Daughters of the American Revolution: "Welfare of women and children and conservation of the home."

What a wealth of meaning is contained in those words.

"When it shall be said in any country in the world, 'My poor are happy; neither ignorance nor distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets are free of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes are not oppressive; the rational world is my friend because I am the friend of happiness.' When these things can be said, then may that country boast of its constitution and its government." So said Thomas Payne over one hundred years ago.

The supreme crime against childhood consists in permitting child labor. When this blot upon civilization is finally done away with under the co-operative commonwealth, then every child born of woman will have the time and opportunity for a rounded education, with minds open to the sunlight of truth and reason, and courage to think and speak for themselves, instead of being under bondage of mind and slavery of body that is worse than death. Millions of people weep over the sufferings of one man, who in life was despised and rejected by his fellow countrymen, allotted a shameful death on the cross 1900 years ago. Yet these same devout millions remain stolidly indifferent to the torturing of their own flesh and blood, brothers and sisters today in mines under our very feet, in sweatshops just around the corner, in mills only across the street, in the hull pens and in the jails. Devotees prostrate themselves before the graven image of the crucified Jesus, and forget the little children he loved and plead for, who are crucified daily the year round in the coal breakers, glass factories and cotton mills, and enticed and lured into the hell of the white slave traffic. There are 2,000,000 little children who drag their weary bodies to and from American mills and factories and sweatshops every day with pain in their hearts and dullness in their brains. Do you hear them calling for help?

Our government takes pride in declaring that never again will we make war upon a weaker nation for the purpose of acquiring territory. This is our boast, we protect the weak among nations, yet we make war upon and oppose the child. We have heard much about the sacred right of children to live their natural lives, to love and enjoy all that our age demands for and can give them. Let us introduce the children to this land of the free, to the joys and the sweets of the home. There is plenty of land to supply all with a home, where they may enjoy the pure air, God's gift to all the world. We live in a world where the welfare of all must be considered before the convenience of the individual.

The foundation of the family is the home. It is where the little ones must be reared to take their places in the new life. The home is the foundation of the nation. You can tell exactly the degree of civilization, the morality and the culture of that nation by the standing of its women.

It is the time for the American woman, founder of the finest home, the most wonderful woman that the world has ever known, to claim her kingdom. She is queen of the world, ruler of the cradle. It is time for her to revolt, to be the mother of a new revolution, to revolt against the "freakish ideas of the Parisian courtesan." It is time to set up social standards, literature, dress, everything American, and the world will follow. (In Petoskey this summer I noticed goods displayed in the windows, "Made in America.") The American woman leads the world, if she only knew it.

We are the women whose ancestors were the founders of this country; wonderful women who built the most magnificent institutions that the world has ever known, the Colonial home with its democracy, its companionship, its high ideals, its cultivation. Back of those women we are the descendants of those Teuton women who marched with their men across morasses and mountains of Europe a thousand years ago, equal, side by side with their husbands. We have never been bought or sold. But the latin woman who comes to us today has a very different history back of her; these people have a different tradition. We hope to strike down to the root of every menace to the home today. It is the duty of fathers as well as mothers to take an active part in direction of schools. Education has just one purpose—its object is to adjust each individual to life. In so far as it accomplishes this, education is worth while, parents and teachers, home and school working together, for united ideals can be of inestimable benefit to children and to the nation. Uncle Sam wants better children. The federal department of labor has established a children's bureau to teach parents how to care for children. For some time Uncle Sam has been paying considerable attention to the improvement of hogs and live stock, and how to raise pumpkins and potatoes. It is encouraging to find attention now being turned toward improving the human race. When you lift a child you life the world.

Pinchot gave a fine address on the conservation policy, an object lesson on the great overflow of the great rivers, which was a fine illustration of the work that is upon us—the conservation we need to do. Conservation of natural resources is in process. The conservation of our human resources has begun. The spirit of the city is pre-eminently the co-operative spirit. There is no life of human worth except that based upon common life. Efficiency is coming to be stated not only in terms of profit and product, but of human welfare. Will this terrible war which is laying waste the fairest parts of the European continent, slaying human beings by thousands and hundreds of thousands, piling up a huge war debt to be borne by the survivors, reducing cities to ruins, saddening the hearts of neutrals whose sympathy goes forth alike to the sufferers—will this most unexpected calamity benefit mankind by one useful lesson, or will it prove barren in its unshamed results?

Yoman, the president of the Chinese republic, a wise and just man who presides over the destinies of almost one-fourth of the population of the world, said: "The true rule of conduct is to conserve our rights and the rights of others."

The craving for territorial expansions fires the brains and the blood of the war ministers, marshals and admirals, and the men must slay and be slain. Happy are the people who have the good fortune to avoid war, who walk along the path of peace with honor. Let the women of every nation make their men understand that the highest patriotism lies in conserving life, and health, and energy, and all that is best in civilization.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of Detroit, in his address, "The Challenge of Childhood," stated that 8,000,000 children are Christless, one-third in the world without knowledge. Queen Victoria was greeted by 4,000 children at a great ovation; when at home, instead of thanking the people for their homage, she telegraphed: "Are the children safe? Is it well with the children?" Dr. Rice went on to say: "Turn the robbers off the streets and it will be safe for women and children to go anywhere. Home and church will be made so alluring that the children will want to stay in the home, and want to attend the church." He talked to two boys about fifteen years old in a Detroit prison. One said: "It is you that has done it: If the church would allure the boys—but the glitter and the pleasure of the streets was what lured me and made me what I am." The peril of the boy problem is homelessness, isolation of soul driven in upon himself leads to degeneracy; fellowship is what he wants, and needs it from his father. Fellowship is heaven, and lack of fellowship is hell. What is greater than home life with father and mother and children at the family hearthstone?

Quoting ex-President Taft in an article, "Social Danger," he said: "There is a greater than absence of sex education in the family. I mean the absence of home discipline of children due to the laziness and the moral weakness of the parents of the present day. The craze for the new kind of dancing and the objectional attitudes that many exhibit in it is another feature of the modern society that can not be ignored in the breaking down of the barriers of the so-called prudishness of a past era."

It has been proposed to educate the parents. The problem is a difficult one, not because there is not a natural way of solving it, but because of the failure of the parents to provide the solution.

Safeguarding the child at the very beginning of its life, the twilight sleep, which is a heavenly gift to motherhood, motoher and child are spared the period of unnecessary suffering and rest secure in the blessing of comfort. The next thing for the child's welfare is to have its clothing sanitary. Baby clothing is made in diseased homes—70 per cent. of homes in New York where babies' caps are made, venereal diseases were found. The only solution is prohibition of garment making in homes. The evils of child labor was illustrated by witnesses with references to children from four years and upward employed in home work.

Mothers' Pensions—For relief of destitute women who are mothers, allowance made on conditions. The child must live at home with the mother, who must be the proper person morally, physically and mentally for bringing up the child. Judge Lindsay says: "For one-third of the money that it takes to keep a child in an institution, that child can be kept at home, and who will say that a home child is not better off than an institution child?"

Community Dangers. The lure of picturesque thoroughfares with their jostling throngs and luring lights place on society a moral responsibility to protect the young. Safeguard the children on playgrounds, the municipal dance hall, moving pictures, night messenger boys exposed to unfavorable influences, find ways and means of safeguarding newsboys from vagrants and loafers, benefit or peril depend on control of harmful element through the constructive agency of a well constructed club of their own social organization.

Responsibility of the Home.—Delinquent children are what we are except for friends and the grace of God. To condemn them is a greater crime than the offense. Society is the culprit. He is neither bad nor good. He is what others made him. Every child is as good as the home he comes from.

Why Girls Start Wrong.—Pathetic thoughtlessness of parents, who provide for material needs, but forget the impulse of the soul is to love and be loved. If the heart of the mother does not provide the safeguarding grip of love, the street will provide, impelled by healthy blood and normal impulses, but without moral or mental maturity sufficient to guide. A boy needs his father; it takes more than money to train up a child in the way he should go. Parental neglect means unwholesome companionship and mischievous adventure. The daily associates of children shape their characters and habits. A mother can hardly give her girl or boy a better present than a friendship with a fitting companion. It is necessary for a mother to assert her authority and tell the children positively that they must not make friends or companions of a child known to be corrupt.

The Children's Bureau.—An appeal is made to the chapters to further the work of Miss Julia Lathrop's committee of the Children's Bureau in establishing visiting nurses into the rural communities and push the matter of birth registration. It is the basis of all welfare work for children and forms the very best foundation of society. Welfare work for women and children has wonderful possibilities. If every woman would do as well as the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson did, the welfare of women and children and the conservation of the home would be accomplished.

In reply to letters asking for a report of committees of fifty-four chapters, twenty-four responded. Of these ten had no report of work. Thirteen chapters reported work being done.

In Fort Wayne, the committee on welfare of women and children of the Mary Penrose Wayne chapter, is a most efficient one—Mrs. C. B. Fitch, chairman; Mrs. Clark Fairbank, who is on the board of state federation conservation, also on general federation conservation, and Mrs. G. W. McCaskey, who has served several years on the state board of children's guardians. They have worked faithfully and indefatigably, together with Judge Eggeman, who has jurisdiction over the juvenile court, to secure an appropriation for a detention home. They were ably assisted by the public library in procuring data, correspondence and literature. The public library is splendidly equipped and the librarian and assistants are ready to render courteous attention in helping every one who desires information of any kind. The children's room, with its wealth of books, pictures and story-telling hour, is a delight to the throng of children who improve their opportunity; also a room containing the Stockbridge loan collection of beautiful birds for the use of the Audubon society. The relic room in our beautiful court house was given to the daughters of the Mary Penrose Wayne chapter by the county commissioners, to place valuable historical relics of revolutionary times where they may be of educational interest and pleasure to the young and old.

A baby milk depot was installed in the First Presbyterian church, under the direction of Rev. H. B. Master, the elders, skilled physicians, trained nurses and the visiting nurse. For three months this summer fifty quarts of certified milk were distributed daily to sixty babies.

The College club has an extension department of 400 members of the working class and foreigners, to whom is given (at a mere nominal sum) vocational training. We have a police matron and a juvenile court, Rescue mission, free bed for children, free bed for adults, many playgrounds, vocational schools, Parent-Teachers' associations, Relief unions, Associated Charities, rolling mill settlement work, Willing Workers, King's Daughters, Christmas tree at court house and hand, Christmas carols, isolation hospitals, three large hospitals, Hebrew Benevolent society, county infirmary, three orphanages, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., W. C. T. U., R. R. Y. M. C. A., Bible training school, Woman's Club league of seven departments, drama league, seventeen magnificent public school buildings, Concordia college, Catholic and Lutheran schools, state institute for feeble minded youth, many lovely parks for recreation and a Salvation Army. I heard Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, called "the little prison mother," give an address before nearly 2,000 people at Bay View assembly this summer.

The clubs of the city are raising money for gifts to be sent to the Christmas ship for distribution to the war orphans and widows.

Work of Other Chapters.

Bloomington Chapter.—Making a study of the Digest of Indiana Laws for Women and Children. Christmas gifts to Monroe county poor farm.

Madison, John Paul Chapter.—Placed books on conservation in public library; members work in other clubs, looking after women and children; had a police matron in summer, and conservation in school work.

Jeffersonville, Ann Rogers Clark Chapter.—Interested in Parent-Teachers' associations, civic improvement, pianos for several school buildings, playgrounds, school garden clubs and a housing committee.

Lafayette, Gen. De LaFayette Chapter.—Many are members of Woman's council, looking after welfare of girls in the Children's home; study lines on "Mountain Whites."

Marion, Gen. Francis Marion Chapter.—Gave a flag to eighth grade pupil for best essay on patriotic subject; box of attractive books to mountain children of Berea, Ky.; money to playgrounds; appointed committee to organize a chapter for children, D. A. R.; have an organized charity; truant officer appointed; spirit of welfare in the air.

Richmond Chapter.—In garden contest, slum district, they awarded nine American flags as prizes. The judges finding miserable sanitary conditions in the homes, the chapter called a meeting of the clubs and city officials and acquainted them of existing condition. The Domestic Science club raised a fund for a visiting nurse; chapter gave interesting program of Victrola selections and historical moving pictures; regent entertained Mothers' club and Art club and gave a talk on welfare work.

Plymouth, Wythongan Chapter.—Gave a scholarship of $60 for a girl at Berry school, Rome, Ga., and an American flag to the public library.

Huntington Chapter.—Welfare committee had charge of two programs; "Modern Madonna" was reviewed, with discussion of Indiana laws.

Franklin, Alexander Hamilton Chapter—Gave a prize of $5 to seventh and eighth grade pupils with highest average in American history; also $5 to junior and senior pupils with best essay on conservation.

Rensselaer, Gen. Van Rensselaer Chapter.—Gave two prizes to senior girls for making their own graduation dresses to encourage simplicity of dress, made under domestic science teacher, at a limited cost.

Indianapolis, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter.—Upon petition to the mayor, established the municipal Christmas tree. It gave pleasure to men, women and children and was a decided success. The Christmas carols were rendered by church choirs. An organization known as the "Foreigners' Home," with kindergarten, for a meeting place for foreigners; committee provided towels for bath-room, and American flag and money for piano players.

Frankfort, Capt. Harmon Aughe Chapter.—Contributed $5 to the Berry school, Georgia.

"77"

FOR GRIP, INFLUENZA, COUGHS, SORE THROAT

COLDS

Prof. Christy says: "I have used and recommended Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics for twenty-five years; they are all that could be wished for and are the 'ounce of prevention.'"

To break up a Cold take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, till the Cold becomes settled and hangs on, it may take longer.

Two sizes, 25c and $1.00, at all druggists, or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William street, New York.—Advertisement.

Autumn Tints at Lake Everett. 10-6-1f

UNDERTAKERS.

SCHONE & ANKENBRUCK UNDERTAKERS PHONE HOME 69 BELL 69 COR. BERRY & BARR STREETS

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UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS
221-223 E. Washington Boulevard.
Office—Home Phone 228.
Best of Service at Reasonable Prices.
PRIVATE AMBULANCE.

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1031 Calhoun St.
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UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS.
We guarantee the best and most prompt service at right prices.
Practical lady assistant at your services at any hour. Office phone No. 900; residence, 6188 and 3348 green. 339 E. Lewis St. Private ambulance.

COAL AND WOOD.

—Best Grades of Coal—
COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD AND KINDLING AT
Fort Wayne Coal Co.
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NEWS OF FORT WAYNE'S NEIGHBORS

INVESTIGATE BROTHER'S DEATH.

Bluffton Men Inquire Into Dying of "Zeb" Shively in Fort Wayne Jail.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 17.—David and Sherman Shively went to Fort Wayne this morning to make a personal investigation of the facts surrounding the death of their brother, Elmer or "Zeb," in the Allen county jail last Tuesday night. They talked with the officers at the jail, with the doctors who were called to attend their brother and with Corb Conklin, of this city, who was arrested with Mr. Shively and who is still in jail there.

They stated on their return to Bluffton that they are far from satisfied with their discoveries and that they will investigate further. They say that their brother was a sick man when he was placed in jail and that he was not given medical attention until his condition became desperate. He had been a sufferer from heart trouble and his condition was serious from this and other causes when he was placed in jail. The doctors told them that when they were called there was nothing that could be done for their brother. The Messrs. Shively feel that he should have had medical attention long before. They say that Conklin assured them that the statement from Fort Wayne that he was well and ate heartily is false.

Conklin also told them that he and "Zeb" were not guilty of getting money under false pretenses and that they actually cleaned the cistern and were entitled to the money they received from the Fort Wayne woman whose husband later caused their arrest.

"BETSY AND I ARE OUT" AGAIN.

Huntington, Ind., Oct. 17.—Charging that her husband failed to provide a living, that he called her vile names and that he blacked her eye, Mrs. Mary E. Willets, 72 years old, of Andrews, has filed suit in the Huntington circuit court for a divorce from Philo Willets, 79 years old. She asks the restoration of her first husband's name, Fredericks. The suit is an outgrowth of a battle in which Mrs. Willets and her husband engaged soon after they were married over the possession of a garden patch. At that time Mr. Willets was considerably worsted in the fray and sued his wife for damages. Mrs. Willets in the complaint alleges that they were married March 18, 1914, and that they separated June 27, 1914.

HAD JUST JOINED CHURCH.

Elkhart, Ind., Oct. 17.—The state has rested in the Floyd Fifer murder case being tried before Judge Harman in the Elkhart superior court and the defense began today. Rev. Massey, of South Bend, at whose religious revival Fifer joined church, was on the stand and testified as to the defendant's relations with the church at about the time he is charged with shooting and killing Emanuel A. Fink, South Bend druggist. The revival was in progress at the time Fink was shot in his drug store, but Rev. Massey could not say positively that Fifer was in church at the time of the shooting as he set forth during the repudiation of his confession. The trial will extend into next week.

LAD DIES OF TETANUS.

Goshen, Ind., Oct. 17.—Dean H. Beery, aged five years, is dead here of tetanus, the result of infection developing in the wound he received when the automobile in which he was riding with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Beery, was demolished by a Big Four freight train on the North Main street crossing on the evening of October 2nd. The three people were pinned in the top of the auto delivery wagon, which Mr. Beery used in making his bread deliveries. The lad was the least injured of the three, but was treated at the hospital where his parents had been taken.

BITES OFF END OF TONGUE.

Huntington, Ind., Oct. 17.—William E. Hood, oiler and belt man in the Erie machine shops here, was seriously injured and narrowly escaped death when he fell from a scaffold onto an iron planer, a distance of about twenty feet. In the fall he bit the end of his tongue off, suffered a deep gash about three inches long on his chin, knocked out several teeth and painfully twisted his ankle. The severed end of his tongue was lost, and it is probable that his power of speech will be noticeably affected by the injury.

SMITH FLIES TO AUBURN.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 17.—Art Smith, the famous birdboy, arrived in Auburn at 4:15 yesterday afternoon, having made the trip overland in his flying machine. Members of the Moose had been apprised of his early coming in the afternoon and a large number saw him arrive at the ball park.

ANTWERP NEWS.

Antwerp, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Donald C. Evelsizer, who is employed on the farm of J. C. Culbertson, east of town, was a passenger to Fort Wayne Friday.

Mrs. O. E. Leinard and son, Frank, of Paulding, are the guests of her sister, Mrs. James Sexton and family.

Miss Minnie Craft went to Woodburn Thursday, where she will be employed at Blue Cast sanitarium for a short time.

Due to the rains of the past few days, work on the concrete road south of the Maumee river bridge has been discontinued, but will be hustled when Old Sol gets on the job again.

Mrs. Rachel Banks, who was called to Kalamazoo, Mich., by the serious illness of Mrs. Anna Neat, reports her as being much better, and she expects to return to her home here next week.

Frank Reeb, one of our progressive farmers and stock men, was a business visitor at Fort Wayne Thursday.

The new bowling alley has been opened for business and is drawing the crowds. The boys that have been needing exercise are now taking heroic treatment, the noise of fallen timber being almost continuous.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crawford, farmer folks north of town, are home from Ann Arbor, Mich., where they went the first of the week to consult a specialist in regard to the health of the former, who is troubled with lung affection.

Miss Hazel Oswalt went to Fort Wayne Friday evening, where she will visit, being the guest of her cousin, Clarence Oberholster and family during her stay.

Miss Hazel Stainfield gave a pot luck supper at her home Friday evening, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Charles Caston, who has been a guest at the parental home the past week, and who returned to her home at Saratoga, Ind., Saturday.

The work on the new Methodist parsonage, which is being built by Contractor E. K. Terwilleger, is nearing completion, and the same is expected to be ready for occupancy on or before Nov. 1st.

Theo. Noffsinger was a business visitor at Defiance Friday.

Miss Flossie Johnson entertained a few dinner guests Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Chas. Caston. Those enjoying this informal affair were Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Harris and daughter, Harriet, and Miss Hazel Stainfield and Thomas Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Roberts, accompanied by Miss Alice Roberts, who have been visiting in this vicinity, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Camp, at their country home south of town, returned to their home at Thurman, Ind., Thursday.

William Coffiet, who was called home the first of the week by the illness of his wife, returned to Fort Wayne Thursday, where he reported for duty in the carpenter crew of the Wabash.

Charley Harris, one of our farmer folks north of the river, was a business visitor at Fort Wayne Thursday.

Mrs. Nathan Doctor was a visitor at Fort Wayne Thursday, where she spent the day the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ashley and family.

Wilbur Armstrong, superintendent of the Antwerp and Woodburn Telephone company, accompanied by Reed Nelson, the trouble investigator, were visitors at the latter place Thursday.

Charles Wilson, agent for the G. R. & I. railroad, at Sturgis, Mich., who has been visiting at this place the past week, the guest of his grandparents, Samuel Johnson and wife, returned to his home Thursday.

Mrs. Jane Rodgers, who has been employed as a practical nurse at Fort Wayne, the past year, returned to her home at this place Thursday, where she will enjoy a vacation.

NEW HAVEN NEWS.

New Haven, Ind., Oct. 17.—Mrs. George Keller has returned from New Mexico, where she has spent several months.

Mrs. Harry Purvis and little son visited relatives at Payne this week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Urbine, Sunday, Oct. 11—a daughter.

The ladies of the Busy Bee Sewing club are busily engaged in preparing for their festival to be given Saturday, October 24, in the M. E. church basement. Booths of home-baked goods and home-made articles will be sold. Supper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Dr. L. S. Nalt was in Van Wert Friday.

Miss Inez Gorrell, teacher of District No. 11, south of town, is arranging for a box social which she will give at her school building on Friday evening, October 23.

A democratic meeting will be held in the city hall here next Monday evening, E. G. Hoffman, county chairman, is the principal speaker.

Ross Elson has reopened the Tourists' Inn here and is now catering to the public.

Why Not Enlist?

Join the army ranks of satisfied customers of Good Printing.

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Overland $850

(Model 81)

Electrically Lighted and Started

The unexpected!

An Overland—electrically started, electrically lighted, stream-line body, powerful, large five-passenger touring car—priced at only $850.

This is the first car of its size, capacity, power and electrical equipment to sell below $1000!

Certainly never before has such big and exceptional value, at such an unusually low price, been offered.

Though the price is lower than ever, the quality is maintained throughout. All materials, metals and workmanship are of the very best.

We could not purchase nor produce with more precaution and precision. This new car is as fine and as finished internally as it is externally.

This newest Overland has the genuine fashionable stream-line body design. Its snappy, superb and stylish lines are the work of our master designers.

The body color is Brewster green—always so rich and attractive. It is neatly trimmed with fine hair-line striping of pure ivory white.

The electric starting and electric lighting equipment is one of the most reliable and best established on the market.

There is also a high tension magneto which is independent of the starting and lighting system and requires no dry cells.

This car rides just like it looks—beautifully. The new, long, improved underslung rear springs give maximum riding comfort. No jolting or jarring on the road—just absolute ease and smoothness at all times.

Tires are 33 inch x 4 inch all around. Never before has a car at this price come equipped with such large tires.

It seats five adults comfortably, without crowding. It is a big, spacious five-passenger touring car.

It has the famous Overland 30 h. p. motor of remarkable strength, speed, durability and economy, developing more power than you will ever require.

With left-hand drive, center control, 33" x 4" tires, demountable rims (with one extra) electric head, side, dash and tail lights, electric horn, top, top cover, robe rail, speedometer and ventilating, rain-vision type windshield, this car at this price is destined to be known as the greatest motor car achievement of the season.

Orders are now being taken for immediate delivery.

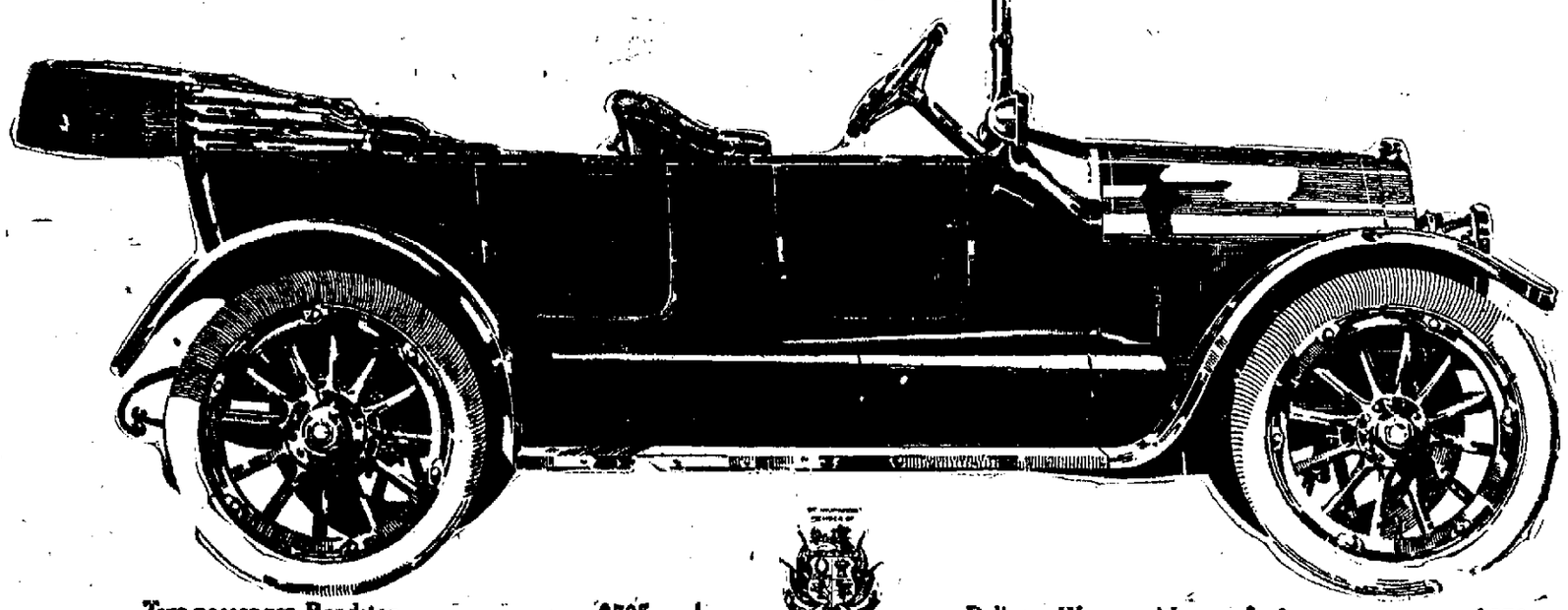
Following are a few of the many high grade features—features that are usually found on cars costing considerably more money.

- 30 H. P. motor
- Stream-line body
- Ample room for five passengers
- Electrically started
- Electrically lighted
- Electric horn
- High-tension magneto
- All electric switches on instrument board of cowl dash
- Ventilating, rain-vision type windshield
- High-grade upholstery
- Thermo-syphon cooling
- Five bearing crankshaft
- Rear axle; floating type
- Rear springs; extra long, underslung, 3-4 elliptic
- 106 inch wheelbase
- 33 inch x 4 inch tires
- Demountable rims
- One extra rim
- Left-hand drive
- Center Control
- Body color: Brewster green with ivory white striping
- Complete equipment, including speedometer, robe rail, tools, etc.

FORT WAYNE OVERLAND AUTO CO.

PHONE 505. 124-128 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.

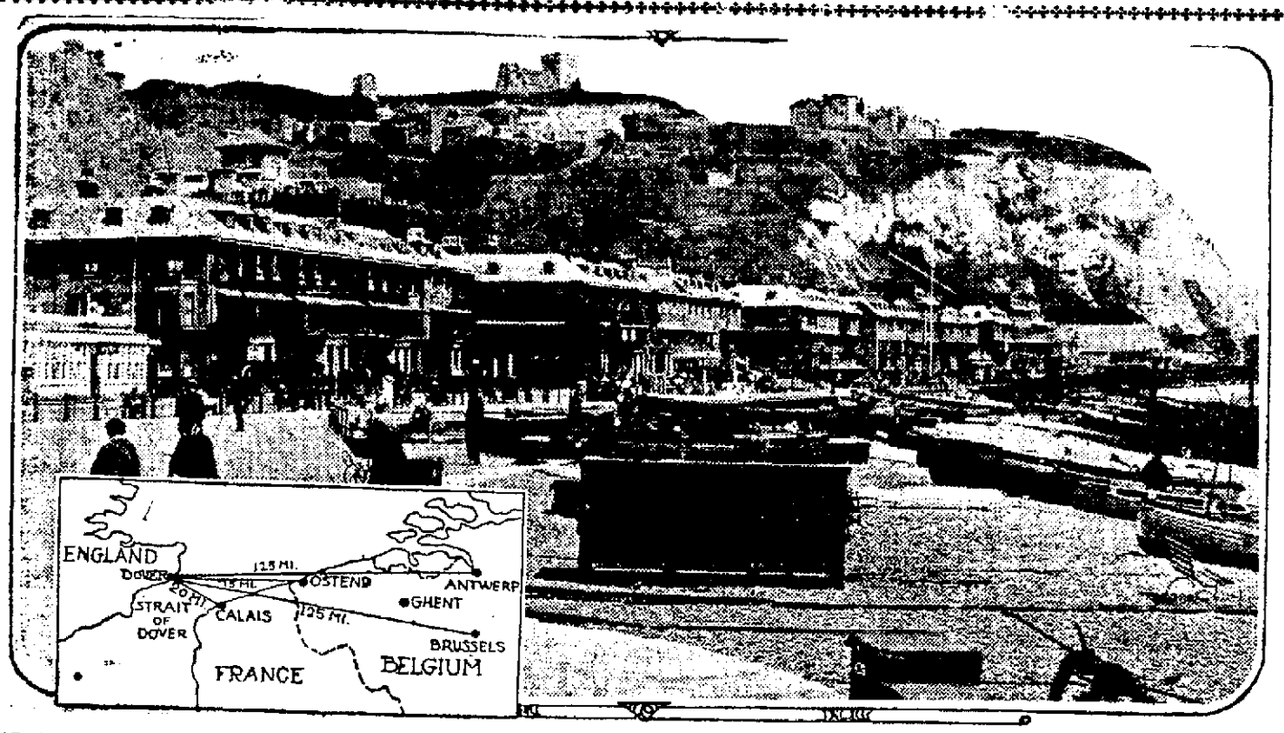
The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Two-passenger Roadster, - - $795
Delivery Wagon with closed body, $895
Delivery Wagon with open body, - - $850
The larger four-cylinder Overland Touring Car, $1075
35 H. P. four-passenger Coupe, $1600

All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

Famous Dover Keeps Eye Out for Zeppelins—Has Marvelous Gun to Bring Down "German Sausages."



SEAPORT AT DOVER, THE FAMOUS AND HISTORIC OLD TOWN WHICH IS THE GATEWAY TO ENGLAND FROM THE CONTINENT.

(By H. P. Burton.)

Dover, Eng., Oct. 17. Special Correspondence.)—The ribbon of salt water that shines between Dover cliffs and Belgian sands—between the high headlands of England and the low shores of Belgium—is only a few miles by steamer. And the uhlans of the Germans, the drum majors of resounding terror, are reported to be skirmishing upon the very shores of Belgium! A gymnastic leap by Zeppelin, or a swift cleavage of dividing waters by submarine—and Dover may be captured!

* * *

The chalky cliffs of Dover bristle today with giant guns as the flanks of porcupines bristle with living weapons. Big eighty-ton monsters, painted white, poke their noses from the snowy steeps; smaller guns, farther down, and painted green, are half-buried in grassy slopes; and scores of long, slim-nosed fellows train their mouths skywards from every point of vantage on surrounding summits. The monsters are for any superdreadnaught that should venture too near the throshold of England; the green guns farther down have business with a too daring torpedo boat or a too valiant submarine; the guns atop the hill are for—Zeppelins!

It is the thought of Zeppelins, above all, that has Dover in its panic-producing grip. I knew it the minute I struck the town. You could feel it in the air. You could watch every one peer slyly upwards and outwards from time to time and when I reached the shore, there, at the edge of the sea, were two English aeroplanes patrolling for German "birds."

Dover does not go to sleep o' nights these times. When darkness falls and the light of Cape Gruz Nez, on the coast of France, begins its flashing, Dover starts her work of watching in earnest—for is it not in the night that Zeppelins drop bombs?

The evening I was in Dover no fewer than twenty-four searchlights were sweeping the skies. There were three on the turrets of old Dover castle this fortress that has been British, Roman, Saxon and Norman in turn and Dover has heard that the kaiser says he will eat his Christmas dinner in the hall where William the Conqueror came to demand the keys that Harold had sworn to give!

Another searchlight blazed from the ruins of the Pharos, that, in another warlike era, served as a beacon for the Roman galleys on their way from Gaul.

The searchlights were everywhere except where the war department has secreted its most formidable guns.

And Dover really does get its little scare every once in a while. I joined a crowd of territorials, raw recruits of the local Buffs, Kentish drovers and a lot of miscellaneous townsfolk standing in front of the bakery in the market square (where, by the way, David Copperfield begged the famous loaf of bread) watching the searchlights at the end of the pier, when an icy shudder suddenly ran up and down the spine of every man of us.

"They're here at last! Duck your heads, boys!" some one shouted, and we all did feel like ducking for a moment!

And who wouldn't have been scared? Our nerves were on edge, anyway. About a couple of miles off half a dozen black objects were piercing the rays of a great finger of light. Whatever the things were, they were coming head-on from the direction of Ostend, over the town at an altitude of about 800 feet. We didn't run and hide; the experiences of the citizens of Antwerp had taught up that it was useless to try and dodge aerial bombs. The only thing to do was to trust to luck. No, we didn't skeedaddle; instead, we all ran helter-skelter to the waterfront the better to see the excitement—to see the guns bring the invaders down.

At last the night of nights had arrived!

A few moments of suspense as they drew nearer and then—

The "aeroplanes" were sea gulls! By getting in front of the powerful rays of the searchlights their size had been greatly increased and—our imagination had done the rest!

* * *

Up on Northfall Meadow, near the spot where a big monoplane in stone has been set flush with the springy turf to mark the landing place of Louis Bleriot after the first flight ever made across the channel, and over which, three days after England and Germany went to war, thirty-seven machines of the royal flying corps, on their way to France, flew in the course of three hours, I was permitted by a couple of good-natured armed sentries to get as near as a shallow moat and a menacing mass of barbed wire entanglement would allow to the gun—the gun.

To my untutored eyes it did not mean much. For all the world it seemed to resemble a linotype machine with a long, skinny, shiny barrel sticking out from the top of it.

"But it is the most marvelous gun in the world, my lad," said the sentry. "And if one of these 'German sausages' flies this way—watch it drop! Why, we're just pining for Zeppelins!"

If You Neglect Your Scalp Your Hair Will Fall

Cuticura Soap Shampoos

Preceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment applied by the end of finger to the scalp skin will soften and remove patches of dandruff, allay itching or irritation and quickly promote hair-growing conditions. Special directions accompany each cake.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 3F, Boston.

DR. RUSH 49-50-51 Pixley Bldg. Tel. 589. The Specialist Practicing the Wonderful New Treatment scientifically, skillfully and honestly, who is noted for CURES of Diseases. If you are deformed, undeveloped or told to have an operation, Dr. Rush will tell FREE what he can do for you. Especially if others have failed. 17 Years in Fort Wayne.

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4th FLOOR SHOAFF BUILDING. TAKE ELEVATOR.
Graduate of Kirksville, Mo.
Diseases and Deformities Treated.
EXAMINATION FREE.
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PAYS 4% ON DEPOSITS OF $100 AND UPWARDS
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At Legal Rate 2 Per Cent Per Month
Long Time and Easy Payments. See us before you borrow.
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718 Calhoun St., Room 5, 2nd Floor, Seidel Blk., Phone 1773

OSSIAN NEWS.

Ossian, Ind., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Nellie Craig-Smith, of Manchester, Iowa, came Thursday and is a guest of her brother-in-law, David Craig, and other Ossian relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. William Miller and Mrs. Davis, of Greenville, Ohio, motored to Ossian Thursday evening and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Krewson, Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Roe and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Salisbury will go the first of next week to Geneva, Ohio, for a week's visit with their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Fern Blair.

Mrs. Fred Vananda visited in Fort Wayne Thursday.

L. F. Challiant came home Thursday evening from Oak Hill, Ohio, for a weekend visit with his family. Mr. Challiant is rural district superintendent of schools at that place.

Miss Zana White, of Fort Wayne, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Dale Elzey.

Mrs. Ernest Vananda entertained most delightfully the S. P. C. Square club on Thursday evening and served an elegant two course supper. The club members decided to hold a Hallowe'en masquerade party on Friday evening, Oct. 30th, at the home of Mrs. Belvia Way. Those present were Mesdames Maud Swihart, Carrie Melching, Belva Way, Glen Weirich, Bessie Vananda, Mame Poffenberger, Lavern Timbrook, and as a guest, Mrs. Gee Lord.

Orin Roe broke his right leg at the ankle, snapping both bones, Thursday morning. He was riding a horse for H. J. Hunter, trying it out, and the animal reared, throwing Roe to the ground. Mr. Roe was carried to Dr. Dyarl's office where he received medical care and was then taken to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Freiberger are entertaining a little daughter, who arrived this week.

Misses Helen Roe and Nina Bowman left Friday evening to spend the week-end with Miss Lela Bowman, of Zanesville.

Miss Eleanor King is visiting this week with Miss Clair Hatfield, of Winona Lake, and will also visit with Mrs. W. E. Hunter, of Columbia City, before returning home.

The Philathea Girls were entertained by Mrs. A. F. Roe on Friday evening, at which time they elected officers for the ensuing year.

Misses Mary Harter, Lizzie Johnston, Dorcas Glass, Anna Glass and Mrs. Margaret McClelland went to Bluffton today and took with them well filled baskets, to spend the day as guests of Miss Etta Weisell.

Adam Hamilton, of Zanesville, has sold the barber shop which he bought some months ago from Jim Johnson, to O. T. Bowman, of Kingsland. Mr. Bowman has employed W. T. Bailey, who owned the shop previous to Johnson. Mr. Hamilton is returning to Zanesville, where he has purchased a shop and where he owns a fine modern home.

David Hoopengardner has gone to New Galilee, Pa., for a few weeks' visit in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ena Hoopengardner.

Mrs. Fred Gibson visited in Fort Wayne Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hoopengardner, Mrs. J. W. Crummitt and Mrs. Huss motored to Fort Wayne Thursday and went to the St. Joseph hospital to see George Stover, who was recently operated on for appendicitis.

Mrs. L. W. Kemper and children will leave today for their home in South Milford after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Green.

Abram Hoopengardner left this week for McConnelsburg, Pa., to visit with his cousin, John Fox, and with other friends of school days in that locality. He will also visit relatives in Beaver Falls and New Galilee, Pa., before returning home.

Ends Dry, Hoarse or Painful Coughs Quickly

A Simple, Home-Made Remedy. Inexpensive but Unequaled

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant tasting, home-made cough syrup has caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It gives almost instant relief and will usually overcome the average cough in 24 hours.

Get 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) from any drug store, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough remedy at a cost of only 54 cents or less. You couldn't buy as much ready-made cough medicine for $2.50. Easily prepared and never spoils. Full directions with Pinex.

The promptness, certainty and ease with which this Pinex Syrup overcomes a bad cough, chest or throat cold is truly remarkable. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes a painful cough in a hurry. With a persistent loose cough it stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the annoying hacking.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol and is famous the world over for its splendid effect in bronchitis, whooping cough, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

To avoid disappointment in making this, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ANDREWS NEWS.

Andrews, Ind., Oct. 17.—J. M. Morrison, of Roanoke, Kansas, came the last of the week to join Mrs. Morrison and visit with friends here, after which Mrs. Morrison and daughter, Miss Ruth Small, will accompany him home.

H. H. and A. D. Wasmuth made a business trip to North Manchester Wednesday.

Abner Sharp, of Illinois, has been visiting his nephew, W. E. Sharp, and niece, Mrs. Nora Sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Sidwell, of Elwood, have been guests of their daughter, Mrs W. Cogswell, since Saturday.

Ray Woodbeck, of Peru, spent Sunday with friends in Andrews.

Lawrence Grimes, of Milford, Ind., is visiting at the Harry Grimes home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bixby returned Monday from Independence, Ohio, where they have been to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bixby's mother.

Mrs. Mary Taylor and daughter, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who were visiting at the W. O. and D. A. Taylor homes last week, returned to their homes last Monday. W. O. Taylor taking them to Fort Wayne in his new Overland.

Samuel Purviance, of Lagro, and Miss Kathryne Fox, of Andrews called on the latter's sister, Mrs. W. D. Cole, of Huntington, Wednesday evening.

James Small, sister Ruth, and mother, Mrs. J. M. Morrison, went to Farmland Wednesday for a few days' visit with Mr. Small's uncle, Curtis Small.

Mrs. A. D. Wasmuth and son, and her father, Calvin Thomas, returned Monday from a month's visit with friends at Berlin, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Henry Mote, of Wabash, visited Mrs. Martha Mote Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith and daughter, of Roanoke, visited Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kaufman.

F. E. Fults and family attended the Bechtold reunion near North Manchester Saturday.

Karl E. Runyan, a prominent young man of Andrews, yesterday filed suit in the Huntington circuit court for a divorce from his wife, Kittie Runyan.

Mrs. B. S. Parks suffered a light stroke of paralysis Tuesday morning, which affected her right side and speech.

Miss Lucile Sharp went to Lafayett, Thursday to spend a couple of weeks with her uncle, R. G. Sharp and family.

Alvin Heiney arrived here Saturday evening from Monrovia to visit his mother, Mrs. Rachel Heiney, over Sunday.

Mrs. Foy Grimes, of Huntington, spent Wednesday and Thursday at the Harry Grimes home.

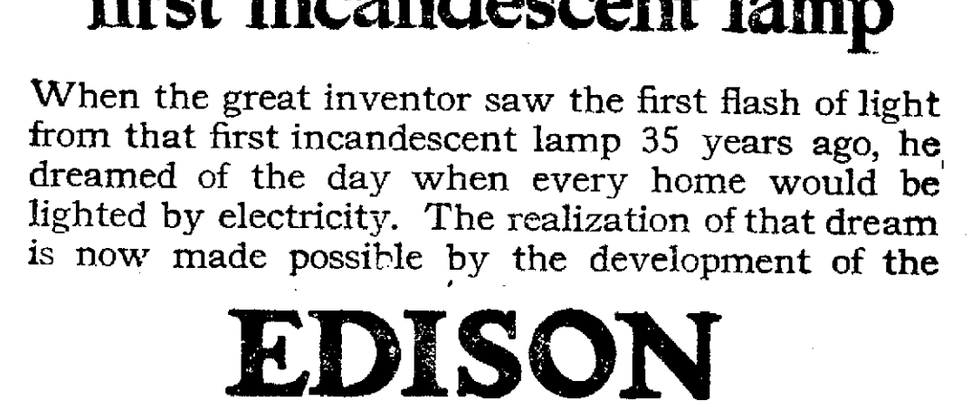
Will LaRue, of Goshen, arrived here Friday for a visit with friends.

Miss Mellie Shimkel left Saturday for Ohio, where she will visit for several weeks.

Calvin Smith, of Lagro, transacted business in Andrews Saturday.

American goods are found extensively in tropical Africa, even 200 miles from the coast.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



The difference 35 years have made

October 21st is the 35th anniversary of Edison's first incandescent lamp

When the great inventor saw the first flash of light from that first incandescent lamp 35 years ago, he dreamed of the day when every home would be lighted by electricity. The realization of that dream is now made possible by the development of the

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

These economical lamps give from 3 to 6 times as much light as old-style carbon lamps, without using any more electricity.

If you want to get the full benefit of this saving you should put EDISON MAZDA Lamps in every room of your house.

There is an EDISON MAZDA for every lighting purpose—from the tiny battery lamps and small automobile lamps to the giant 1000 watt size, nearly 2000 candle-power, for stores, theatres, factories, etc.

Let us show you how they save, and advise you which to use for YOUR purpose.

Ed. 38

Light and Power Dept.
Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company
Telephones 298-299

You want this fixture if your cellar is drained into any of the city sewers.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar and is the only trap made that will properly trap a cellar or basement.

BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS! See that you get the genuine MARTIN Cellar Trap. It has a RUBBER BALL in it.

For Sale by All First Class Plumbers. Manufactured by

EMMETT MARTIN.

ASK. 710 BUCHANAN ST.

(Your complexion needs

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S

PERFECT COLD CREAM

Used by the elite of New York Society for twenty-three years and still their favorite. Imparts health and beauty to the skin, smoothes away the marks of Time, brings Nature's bloom to sallow cheeks, discourages unwelcome lines and wrinkles. Improve your looks by its daily use.

In tubes 10c., 25c., 50c. In jars 35c., 50c., 85c., $1.50.

When you insist upon D & R you get the best cold cream in the store.

Try Sentinel Want Ads. Try Sentinel Want Ads.

If You Love Music There Should Be a Victrola in Your Home

FOX BROS. & CO.
923-5-7-9-931 -CALHOUN STREET-
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Sentinel "Want Ads" Do Not Discriminate

They help everybody, whether you want work or help, whether you want a room or have one to rent, whether you want to buy or sell. A Sentinel Want Ad will bring the required results quickly and the cost will be small

The Sentinel

PHONE YOUR AD NOW SAVE MONEY. PHONE 173

THE MARKETS

LOCAL MARKETS.

RETAIL STREET MARKET.

Eggs—Strictly fresh (candled), 28@30c doz.
Butter—Elgin Creamery, 30c lb.; country butter, 25c lb.
Poultry—Chickens, 11c lb; ducks, 14c lb.
Turks—Dressed, 19@20c lb.
Chickens—Dressed, 20c lb.
Lard—15c lb.
Pumpkins—5@15c apiece.
Pears—75@85c bu.
Apples—60@$1.00 bu.
Potatoes—80@90c bu.
Celery—5@10c bunch.
Tomatoes—50@65c bu.
Cucumbers—20@25c doz.

Wholesale Barr Street Market.

Wheat—$1.03 bu.
Corn—70c bu.
Oats—40c bu.
Cloverseed—$7.50 bu.
Rye—60@70c bu.
Barley—60c bu.
Eggs—27c doz.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

C. Tresselt & Co.

Wheat—$1.04 bu.
Corn—70c bu.
Oats—43c bu.
Rye—55c bu.
Barley—60c bu.
Flour—Winter wheat, straight (Hungarian), $5.20@5.80 per bbl; winter wheat, patent (Silver Dollar), $5.80@6.40 bbl; spring wheat patent (our own), $5.80@6.40.
Little Turtle Flour—$4.90@5.40 bbl.
Rye—Pure rye flour, $5.00@5.60 bbl.
Graham Flour—$5.20@6.40 bbl.
Pumpernickel Flour—$2.00@2.20 per cwt.
Bran—$28.00@32.00 per ton.
Shorts—$28.00@32.00 per ton.
Middlings—$30.00@34.00 per ton.
Chopfeed—$38.00@40.00 per ton.
Cornmeal—Bolted, $2.00@2.20 per cwt; (coarse), $1.80@2.10 per cwt.
Cracked Corn—$1.90@2.10 per cwt.
Screenings—$24.00@26.00 per ton.
Small Wheat—$1.80 per cwt.

MAYFLOWER MILLS.

Selling Prices.

Wheat—$1.07 bu.
Oats—42c bu.
Barley—60c bu.
Corn—80c bu.
Flour—Winter wheat (straight), $5.00@5.20 bbl; Newvena flour, $5.60@7.00 bbl; Silver Tast flour, $5.60@6.00 bbl; rye flour, $4.20@4.60 bbl.
Rye—80c bu.
Chopfeed—$35.00@36.00 ton.
Middlings $28.00@29.00 ton.
Bran—$26.00@27.00 ton.

GLOBE MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Corrected by Paul H. V. Trier).

Wheat—$1.00 bu; corn, 70c bu; oats, 40c bu; rye, 65c bu; barley, 60c bu; Jumbo poultry feed, $38.00@40.00 ton; salt, per bbl, $1.35.

Selling Prices—Bleached straight winter wheat flour, Holiday, $5.40@5.80; Gold Lace, $5.00@5.40; Graham flour, $4.60@5.00; pumpernickel flour, $3.60@4.10; bran, $32.00@36.00 ton; cornmeal (bolted), $2.00@2.50 cwt; cornmeal (coarse), $1.70@2.00 cwt; cracked corn, $1.70@2.00 cwt.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Ackerman-Wiener Co.

(Corrected by G. M. Wiener).

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery (tub), 30½c lb; fancy, 28½c lb; Elgin prints, lb; country butter, 28@30c lb; packing butter, 18c lb.
Eggs—Strictly fresh candled, 28c doz, doz.
Poultry—Live chickens, 13c lb; broiling chickens, 13c lb.
New Cabbage—$1.50 per cwt.
Fancy Lemons—$3.50 box.
Apples—$2.25@2.75 bbl.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$2.25 per bbl.
Potatoes—$1.10 bag.
Cranberries—$5.00 bbl.

Beyer Brothers' Quotations.

(Corrected Daily by George Crouse. Subject to change without notice. Jobbers' prices to producers).

Eggs—Extra firsts, 24c doz; firsts, candled, 22c doz; current receipts, 22c doz.
Butter—Fancy Winona creamery, 60-lb tub, 31½c; 30-lb tub, 32c; 1-lb carton, 33c lb.
Potatoes—40@60c bu.
Apples—Fancy No. 1, $2.50 per bbl; medium No. 2, 30@40c bu.
Celery—22½c bunch.
Onions—No. 1 yellow, 55c; No. 2 yellow, 20c; No. 1 red, 35c; No. 2 red, 20c.
Lemons—$4.00 box.
Cranberries—$5.00@5.50 bbl.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs—160 to 250 lbs, $7.75 per cwt.
Cattle—Good steers, $6.00@7.50; good heifers, $5.50@6.50; cows, $4.00@5.50; bulls, $5.00@6.00; veal calves, $7.50@8.50.
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $5.00@6.50.

HIDES, WOOL, ROOTS, ETC.

(Weil Bros. & Co).

Hides—Green, 13c lb; cured, light and heavy, 16c lb; green calfskin, 16c lb; cured calfskin, 19c lb.
Old Rubber Boots and Shoes—6@6½c lb.
Copper—8@9c lb.
Zinc and Lead—3@3½c lb.
Scrap iron—25@30c cwt.
Horsehides—$4.75@5.50.
Rags—$1.10@1.25 cwt.
Wild Ginsen Root—$7.00@8.00.
Golden Seal Root (dry)—$3.00@3.25.
Wool—No. 1 (unwashed), 22@24c.

Philips & Sprague
MEMBER
Chicago Board of Trade
NORTH AMERICAN BLDG.

SHORT OF MONEY?
COME TO US!

We will loan you money on your household goods, pianos, teams, wagons, live stock, etc., quickly and privately and leave everything in your possession.

$35, Total Cost, $4.80
For 3 months.)

Other amounts from $5.00 to $150.00 at proportionate legal rates. Call, write or telephone.

Fort Wayne Loan Company
(Est. 1896.)
Room 2, 706 Calhoun St
Home Phone 933.

JUST SAY "I saw it in The Sentinel" when answering these advertisements.

CITY SCALES.

Hay—Receipts, 13 loads; $14.00@15.00.
Oats—Receipts, 8 loads; 42@44c bu.
Corn—Receipts, 8 loads; 70@72c bu; new corn, 5 loads; 50@55c bu.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 17. Bullish reports about the Australian crop helped make the wheat market today continue to advance. After opening unchanged to ⅛c higher, the market steadied not far from the top level reached.

The close was nervous at ⅞c to 1⅝c net advance.

Corn, hardened with wheat. The start, which was the same as last night to ⅛c up, was followed by some additional gains.

The close was unsettled, ⅜c to ⅞@1c above last night.

Seamtiness of country offerings tended to strengthen oats.

Provisions had only indifferent support.

Range of Prices for the Day.
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
Dec	1.13⅜	1.14½	1.13⅜	1.14⅛
May	1.19¼	1.20¾	1.19	1.20⅜
Corn—				
Dec	.67	.68¼	.67	.67⅞
May	.69½	.70½	.69½	.70¾
Oats—				
Dec	.48⅝	.49⅛	.48¼	.49¼
May	.51⅝	.52¾	.51⅜	.52¾
Pork—				
Jan	18.60	18.67	18.60	18.67
Lard—				
Nov	10.32	10.32	10.25	10.30
Jan	10.00	10.02	9.92	9.97
Ribs—				
Oct				11.00
Jan	9.70	9.75	9.67	9.72

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.11½@1.12½; No. 2 hard, $1.11½@1.12½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 73½@74c; No. 3 yellow, 73½@73½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45¾@47½c; standard, 47½@48c. Rye No. 2, 91c; barley, 57@74c; timothy, $4.00@5.25; clover, $11.00@14.00; pork, $17.50; lard, $10.55; ribs, $10.75@11.50.

Toledo Seed Market.

Toledo, O., Oct. 17.—Close: Cloverseed—Prime cash, $9.05; October, $9.05; December, $9.20; January, $9.27½; February, $9.32½; March, $9.37½.

Alsike—Prime cash, $8.60; December, $8.75; March, $8.95.

Timothy—Prime cash and October, $2.57½; December, $2.65; March, $2.72½.

Toledo Closing Prices.

Toledo, O., Oct. 17.—Wheat—Cash, $1.13½; December, $1.17½; May, $1.21¼.

Corn—Cash, 75¼@76¼c; December, 69¾c; May, 72¾c.

Oats—Cash, 48½@49¼c; December, 52c; May, 55c.

Rye—Cash, 91c.

New York Grain and Provisions.

New York, Oct. 17.—Sugar—Raw sugar, quiet; molasses, 3.74c; centrifugal, 4.39c; refined, quiet.

Flour—Market was steady.

Wheat—Futures were without transactions.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market slow; bulk, $7.30@7.70; light, $7.30@7.95; mixed, $7.15@8.00; heavy, $6.95@7.95; rough, $6.95@7.15; pigs, $4.50@7.25.

Cattle Receipts, 800 head; market was steady; beeves, $6.50@10.90; steers, $6.10@9.10; stockers and feeders, $5.15@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.10@9.00; calves, $7.50@11.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market was steady; sheep, $4.75@6.00; yearlings, $5.50@6.40; lambs, $6.00@7.55.

East Buffalo Market.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,520 head; official shipments to New York yesterday were 2,090 head; hogs closing steady; heavy, $8.20@8.25; Yorkers and mixed, $8.15; pigs, $7.25@7.50; roughs, $7.00@7.10; stags, $6.50@7.00.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,250 head; market dull.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; market was steady; top, $8.00.

Indianapolis Market.

Indianapolis, Oct. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; cattle, 200 head; calves, 200 head; sheep, 200 head.

Hogs—Best heavy, $8.60@8.10; medium and mixed, $7.75@8.00; good to choice lights, 150 to 180 lbs., $7.75@8.00; common to good lights, $7.35@8.00; bulk sales, $8.00@8.05.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Oct. 17.—The statement of the average condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that the cash reserve increased $6,857,200, leaving a deficit of $934,150 below legal requirements.

PRODUCE AND POULTRY.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Butter market unchanged.

Eggs—Market higher; receipts, 1,511 cases; at mark, cases included, 17@22½c; ordinary firsts, 20@21½c; firsts, 22½@23c.

Potatoes—Market higher; receipts, 30 cars; Michican and Wisconsin, 45@53c; Minnesota and Dakota, 45@53c.

Poultry—Alive unsettled; springs, 12½c; fowls, 12½@13c.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Oct. 17.—Mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent.; sterling exchange, easy; 60-day bills, 4.84.25; for cables, 4.86.25; for demand, 4.87.35; bar silver, 50¾c.

* * *

New York, Oct. 17.—Exchanges, $223,977,888; balances, $11,695,113. Exchanges for the week, $978,362,472; balances for the week, $57,598,258.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

Money and services to invest by young man of successful selling, advertising, and business record who desires to locate in Fort Wayne. Write Box 5, Sentinel. 12-6t

X Telephone "MARTIN'S PLUMBING SHOP" for a Plumber. Twenty-five years at the business. Phone 6370. Hanna and Buchanan streets. X

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF JACOB NOBIL AND SAMUEL FREIDMAN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned Jacob Nobil and Samuel Freidman, carrying on business as jewelers, musical instruments, sporting goods and hardware at 1112 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind., under the style and firm name of Nobil & Freidman, was on the 6th day of October, 1914, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business in the future will be carried on by the Jacobs company alone, who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities and receive all moneys payable to the said late firm.

NOBIL & FREIDMAN.
By S. FREIDMAN.

GLEN A. SMILEY, Attorney.
10-10-sats-4t

JUST SAY "I saw it in The Sentinel" when answering these advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Nursery agents; special inducements for quick action; pay weekly. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Men, our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade in few weeks, mailed free. Write Moler college, Indianapolis, Ind. 10-10-6t

ARMY OF UNITED STATES—Men wanted; able bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write the English language. For information apply to the recruiting officer, 631 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. thur-fri-sat to Jan 1 1915

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A lady piano player for vaudeville show. Phone Stoddard & Wallace, Avilla, Ind.

WANTED—A cook. Address or call A. E. Haushalter, Paulding, Ohio, 115 Perry. 16-3t

WANTED — Ladies immediately, filling and labeling boxes; home work, evenings, steady; no experience; $12 weekly; no canvassing; excellent opportunity; enclose stamp. Erina Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

GIRLS.

THE S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESSCUTTING, DRESSMAKING, DESIGNING, LADIES' TAILORING, FRENCH MILLINERY, BEADING, EMROIDERING, HAND PAINTING OF GARMENTS and FURRIERS' ART—It is not difficult to learn. Every lady interested in dressmaking, either for business or for home use, should learn. Our students are taught the value of thoroughness in high-class Dressmaking, Designing, Ladies' Tailoring and Millinery from FOUNDATION to FINISH. Primary and advanced course in all branches. Our graduates command the highest salaries because they have become proficient in the VERY BEST system in the world. Instructions are individual. Day and night school. We court investigation. Call, phone or write for further information. S. T. Taylor School of Dressmaking and Millinery, Schmitz block, corner Calhoun and Washington streets. Phone 1851. 9-15-1m

EITHER SEX.

WANTED—Agents; sell guaranteed hosiery; 70 per cent. profit; make $10 daily; orders repeat regularly; best agent's seller in existence. International mills, West Philadelphia, Pa. 10-17-6t

WANTED—Reliable men and women everywhere, earn $12.50 per 100 passing out free packages perfumed soap powder, starch, etc.; no money needed. Ward's Grocery Dept., 216 Institute Pl., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

FIRE, LIFE INSURANCE, Real Estate. D. C. FISHER, 307 Physicians' Defense Bldg. 7-10-3m

WANTED—POSITIONS.

WANTED—Employment as janitor, handy man or in some sub-clerical line; man 70 years old, civil war veteran; good references; military record; character excellent. Address 1709 Walnut avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind. Wm. C. Williams. 17-6t

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Toy dynamo, state volts, amperes and price. Box 6, Sentinel.

WANTED—Two good boarders in a modern home. Call 416 St. Martin. 16-2t

WANTED — Winter rambo, hand-picked apples. Address box 13, care Sentinel. 10-17-tf

WANTED—Plain and fancy sewing. 910 St. Mary's avenue. Phone 2305 green. 10-17-tf

WANTED—By young couple, rooms for light housekeeping, in east end; furnished or unfurnished; rent must be reasonable. E. E. W., care Sentinel.

DANBURY HAT CO., 914 Calhoun Street, upstairs. All kinds of ladies and gent's hats reblocked in latest style. 10-3-2m

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Don't sell them until you see us. Phone 2231, 1213 Calhoun street. L. Tumblinson. 12-27-tf

I MAKE LOANS on Jewelry and diamonds. All business strictly confidential. Inquire Chas. J. Naughton, 1221 Calhoun street. Phone 336. 2-28-tf

PETTIT'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO. Fireproof private rooms. Equipment and service for storage unexcelled in any of the cities. 414 E. Columbia St. 6-22-tf

AGUILIAR GRANTS ALL U.S. DEMANDS

Disclaims Responsibility for Hostile Demonstration at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 17.—John R. Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, before leaving here this morning for Mexico City reported to the state department at Washington that Gen. Aguilar had promised to grant all the demands of the United States in connection with the evacuation of Vera Cruz.

Mr. Silliman visited Gen. Aguilar's camp beyond the American lines last night and conferred with the general until a late hour regarding the promised evacuation by the United States and President Wilson's desires. Recently Gen. Aguilar issued a proclamation making certain guarantees, but at Mr. Silliman's suggestion he promised to issue another in which he will be more specific.

The proclamation will give assurance that no one who has been employed by the Americans shall be persecuted for that although it is an offense for which the law provides severe punishment.

It was suggested that the acts of Gen. Aguilar after all were subject to the decision of his superiors in the Mexican capital, but Mr. Silliman in reply said that the responsibility was wholly Aguilar's. The president's representative said he believed that the general's promises to accede to the demand made would satisfy Mr. Wilson.

During the conference Gen. Aguilar disclaimed responsibility for the hostile demonstration made in front of the American lines on Thursday night. Mr. Silliman was accompanied to Mexico City by his wife.

Boys and Girls, Scherer says see page 16. 17-2t

JUST SAY "I saw it in The Sentinel" when answering these advertisements.

FOR RENT.

HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Good seven-room house, $17. Inquire Dr. J. J. Morris, 1941 Calhoun street.

FOR RENT—House, modern; 8 rooms. Wildwood. Phone 1562 green. 14-wed-fri-sat

FOR RENT—Six-room house, modern except furnace, at 721 Hugh street. Inquire 1120 Fulton street.

FOR RENT—Half of double house, 728 Columbia avenue, modern; hot water heat, garage. Phone 2737 blue.

FOR RENT—Comfortable 8-room house on St. Mary's avenue, half block from car line. Inquire 1223 Huffman. 15-5t

FOR RENT—Modern 7-room house, $22 per month, at 1417 Wells street. Frank J. Federspiel, 822 Clinton street.

FOR RENT—Dwelling 2708 South Wayne avenue, seven rooms. Apply O. S. Hanna, 132 East Main street. 10-5-tf

FOR RENT—New six-room modern house; soft water bath, about Nov. 1, 1403 East Lewis. Phone 3024 black. 17-3t

FOR RENT—Modern 9-room residence, West Berry street. Lower flat, 5 rooms and bath, Hendrick street, $18 per month. Seven-room house, Elm street, $14 per month. Phone 1389 or 1902. 12-15-tf

FOR RENT—7-room house, lights, gas and water, 826 St. Mary's avenue; $14.00. 8-room house, lights, gas and water, 3236 Fairfield avenue; $20.00.
W. E. DOUD,
6-6-tf Second Floor Shoaff Bldg.

FOR RENT—202 East DeWald street, modern. 2403 South Hanna street, partly modern. 1232 W. Jefferson street. 434 W. Creighton avenue, modern. 815 W. Jefferson street, 5 rooms. 2125 S. Harrison St., 6 rooms, modern. 2911 Shawnee drive, 6 rooms; strictly modern. 305 East Columbia St., store room.
SCHRADER & WILSON, Main and Court, first floor. 6-23-tf

FLAT.

FOR RENT—Modern five-room flat at 320 W. Jefferson street; rent $15.00 per month. Inquire Weil Bros. & Co.

FOR RENT—Modern 4-room upper flat, heat furnished; use of phone; $18 per month. 2705 South Calhoun, corner Pontiac. 12-13-tf

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room. Telephone 6252 green. 17-3t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, 2814 S. Calhoun street. 17-2t

FOR RENT—Room with board in private family. 7170, red. 12-14-tf

FOR RENT—Modern furnished rooms, 312 East Berry street.

FOR RENT—Rooms opposite court house, 718 Calhoun street. 17-6t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, reasonable. 453 Holman street. 17-2t

FOR RENT—Three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; no children. 812 Cottage avenue.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for light housekeeping; gas, light and heat furnished. 123 Harr. 16-3t

FOR RENT—Two strictly modern furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Phone 2837. 10-12-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, $2.50 to $4.50 per week. 909 Barr street. 10-3-tf

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished modern rooms, gentlemen or couple without children. 215 East Jefferson. 16-3t

FOR RENT—Modern front room with alcove, suitable for two. 1020 St. Joe blvd. Phone 2631 red. 16-3t

FOR RENT—Steam heated room, third floor Michaels building, corner Calhoun and Jefferson. Vail Cooperage Co. 10-17-tf

FOR RENT—To gentleman or employed woman, nicely furnished steam heated room on West Berry street; no other roomers. Phone 3467 black. 10-17-tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, modern, with private family. 1631 Columbia avenue. Phone 2493 black.

FOR RENT—Large nicely furnished front room, modern conveniences, all comforts of home, including telephone; pleasant location, opposite park; good board near by; rent very reasonable to man of good habits. 906 East Jefferson street. 10-17-tf

STORE AND OFFICE ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Storeroom 1217 S. Calhoun street, suitable for any business, with 8-room flat above, suitable for rooming house. Inquire Weil Bros & Co.

STOREROOMS.

FOR RENT—Small store rooms, reasonable rent. 516-18 Calhoun street. Phone 1387. 7-21-tf

FOR RENT—New, modern, fireproof storeroom, corner Berry and Webster streets. F. G. Gauntt. 20-eod-15t

FOR RENT—Storeroom corner Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire of Herman Michaels, Hamilton bank. 8-28-tf

FOR RENT—Small store rooms, reasonable rent. 516-18 Calhoun street. Phone 1387. 7-21-tf

PUBLIC SALE

Monday, October 19th: 4 head horses, 9 head cattle, 15 head hogs and all the farm implements. Absolom township, half mile east of Center school house. TOM BIESIADA. 16-2t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Little bulldog, white face, one black eye; reward. 347 East Lewis street. 12-10-tf

LOST—Friday afternoon, gold and black enamel breast pin. Return to 2000 Spy Run avenue; reward. 17-2t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Scotch terrier, black, shaggy, with gray hair; answers to name of "Nigger." Liberal reward for information. John Sargent, 418 West Pontiac street.

ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY MOUSE.

JUST SAY "I saw it in The Sentinel" when answering these advertisements.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Fine properties on easy payments. Call G. Haller, 1912 Calhoun street. 17-eod-6t

FOR SALE—Nearly new eight-room house, corner lot, size 210 by 150, on East Pontiac street, with reception hall, bath, electric lights, fruit, garden, chicken yard, dandy barn, suitable for automobile and horse; everything in first-class condition. Just think, this will make six nice big lots, with shade trees around corner; sacrifice price, $4,500; will consider a good lot as part. For full particulars address box 60, care Sentinel. 17-2t

HOMES.

FOR SALE—Strictly modern 8-room house; hardwood finish, very cheap. Call at 1221 Nuttman avenue. 15-3t

FOR SALE OR TRADE—By owner, new 8-room all modern house near Broadway. 1213 Dayton avenue. Phone 6177 black. 1111 Park avenue. 17-2t

FOR SALE OR RENT—Six-room house with bath, Bloomingdale, close in. Inquire C. M. Preble, room 9, Swinney block. Telephone 3168. 9-22-tf

FOR SALE—Five-room house, electric lights, near St. Andrew's church; two lots, $2,800; might consider trade.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Seven-room modern house, soft water bath, California avenue; $3,450, part cash.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house, oak finish, bath and electric lights, Hanna St.; $3,600, part cash.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Southwest corner lot, with 6-room house, lights, soft water bath and furnace; oak finish. Inquire for price and location.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house, lights and water, Scott avenue; lot 55x150; $2,250, $200 cash, balance monthly.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—8-room modern house on
FOR SALE—In west end, double house at a bargain; will pay 10 per cent. or better on investment. Will take a south side lot in part pay. Address Trade, care Sentinel. 3-18-tf

FOR SALE—A strictly modern 8-room house on South Hanna street; house just completed for owner's own use, and must be seen to be appreciated at price I ask. This house has everything from combination fixtures to laundry in cellar; just two squares from car line. Address M. R. M., box 12, Sentinel office. 10-3-tf

LOTS.

FOR SALE—Excellent building lot on Hoagland avenue, east frontage, $1,250.
W. E. DOUD,
Second floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, two wooded lots located on Thompson avenue, between Park avenue and Lambert drive; six lots on the corner of Park and Thompson avenue. Inquire Flick Floral Co. greenhouse, 2722 Thompson avenue. 10-6-tf

AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES.

FOR SALE—Light delivery auto truck at 1136 Packard avenue.

AUTO, fire and liability insurance. I. H. Shorey, 628 Calhoun. Phone 376. 10-3-1m

FOR SALE OR TRADE—White steamer, in excellent running condition. 328 East Lewis street. 15-6t

STOVES AND RANGES.

FOR SALE—One Kalamazoo six-hole range No. 8 good baker. 2424 Miner street. 17-3t

FOR SALE—Used stoves, 5 Favorite base burners, 4 Garland base burners, 2 Lincoln base burners, 1 Red Cross base burner, 4 Stewart base burners, 1 Royal Ruby base burner, 2 Acorn base burners, 3 Kalamazoo base burners, 3 Peninsular base burners, 2 Sparkling Universal base burners, as well as soft coal heating and cooking stoves. L. J. Libling & Co., 205 E. Main. 9-1-tf

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—Pony, buggy and harness. Inquire 1309 High. 15-3t

FOR SALE—Pacer, Diamond Dick, at 1005 Crescent.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—40 acres 2½ miles south of new Pennsylvania yards, one mile from Decatur interurban. Apply at Globe Mills, East Columbia street. 14-6t

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—Household furniture at 427 Baker street. Inquire within. Call after 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—Big lot of household goods; will be sold cheap for cash or payments. Inquire at Fort Wayne Loan Co., room 2, 706 Calhoun street. Phone 933. 12-6t

FOR SALE—1 Upright oak case piano, rockers, stoves, chairs, library tables, cupboards, dressers and other articles too numerous to mention. 718 Calhoun street, second floor, room 5. Phone 1773. 10-10-tf

RUBBER STAMPS.

WAYNE STAMP CO., 16 Arcade Bldg. Seals, stencils, trade checks. 9-29-1yr

FOR SALE—BICYCLES.

FOR SALE—Bicycles, from $5 to $40; large discount for cash; big reduction in bicycle tires; expert repairing; baby cabs re-tired. E. J. Wilkinson, 617 Clinton street. 4-20-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Two registered English setter bird dogs. 1809 High. 15-3t.

FOR SALE—Angora and black Spanish rabbits cheap. 537 Masterson avenue.

FOR SALE—Old newspapers, by a bundle, at Sentinel office. 8-7-tf

FOR SALE—Floor cases, desks, safes, scales, trucks, coffee mills, etc. New Goods. G. E. BURSLEY & CO. 6-24-tf

FOR SALE—Two beautiful sample sets of furs; these are high-grade furs in every respect; will sell cheap. Call evenings or Sunday, 1020 Jackson. 15-3t

THE WEATHER

LOCAL OFFICE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 17, 1914.

Local data for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today.

Temperature at the End of Each Hour.

2:00 P.M.	67	2:00 A.M.	46
3:00 P.M.	64	3:00 A.M.	46
4:00 P.M.	60	4:00 A.M.	45
5:00 P.M.	59	5:00 A.M.	44
6:00 P.M.	57	6:00 A.M.	44
7:00 P.M.	55	7:00 A.M.	45
8:00 P.M.	52	8:00 A.M.	47
9:00 P.M.	51	9:00 A.M.	50
10:00 P.M.	51	10:00 A.M.	52
11:00 P.M.	49	11:00 A.M.	56
12:00 Midnight	49	12:00 Noon	58
1:00 A.M.	48	1:00 P.M.	56
		2:00 P.M.	56

Highest temperature yesterday, 62 degrees.

Lowest this morning, 44 degrees.

Highest since the first of the month, 81 on the 7th.

Lowest since the first of the month, 43 on the 2nd.

Precipitation for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, none.

Precipitation since the first of the month, 2.68 inches.

Maumee river stage at 7 a. m. today, 2.7 feet.

Relative Humidity—
7:00 p. m. yesterday, 74 per cent.
7:00 a. m. today, 89 per cent.

Barometer, Reduced to Sea Level—
7:00 p. m. yesterday, 29.77 inches.
7:00 a. m. today, 29.19 inches.

Highest wind velocity, 16 miles per hour from the southwest at 4 p. m.

Sun sets today 4:58 p. m. Rises tomorrow 5:56 a. m.
W. S. PALMER,
Local Forecaster.

OFFICIAL FORECASTS.

For Fort Wayne and vicinity: Cloudy tonight with probably rain; Sunday fair.

For Indiana and Lower Michigan: Local rains tonight; Sunday probably fair.

For Ohio: Unsettled tonight and Sunday, with probably rain.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm which has been giving cloudy and rainy weather in this section has moved eastward but little during the last twenty-four hours and cloudy and unsettled weather continues from the lake region and Ohio valley eastward to the Atlantic, over which districts rains have been general since yesterday morning. In some sections the rainfall has been heavy, New York, Boston and Atlantic City reporting more than an inch of rain, while at St. Louis nearly four inches have fallen during the last forty-eight hours. From the Mississippi westward to the Rockies fair weather has been general, but a storm which is moving in from British Columbia has given rain over the Pacific coast states as far south as San Francisco.

Moderate temperatures continue over the central and eastern states, and no damaging frosts are reported this morning from the plains states.

Cloudy weather will continue in this section tonight, with probably rain. The storm will continue to move slowly eastward and fair weather is indicated for this section for Sunday. No frosts are probable for the next three or four nights.

W. S. PALMER, Local Forecaster.

JUST SAY "I saw it in The Sentinel" when answering these advertisements.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

Do you realize that you can buy more bargains in Fort Wayne today, provided you will call at Farm, City Property and Insurance Headquarters, than ever before?

Anyone buying today can certainly make a large profit a little later when loans are easily secured.

We are headquarters for trades, as well as farms, and one of our specialties is Fort Wayne business property.

Monroe W. Fitch & Sons, The Earth & Insurance Men
Phones 1360 and 1361

THINK BACK

If you had started to buy a home five years ago wouldn't you be happier NOW?

City and Suburban Building Co.
Designers and Builders of Modern Homes.
Second Floor Shoaff Building.

Dividend Paying Homes

The money invested in a West Shawnee home pays higher cash dividends than is customary in a reliable investment, besides bringing such returns as comfort and contentment. Ask us to explain.

The Wildwood Builders Co.
Phone 2147. 705-9 Shoaff Building.

Weber SQUARE DEALS

Ilunstis avenue, 6 rooms, modern except heat ..... Price $3,500

Jones street, 7 rooms, gas, lights, and water; corner lot with room for another house in rear; will sacrifice at Price $2,500

West Fifth street, 7 rooms, close in; must sell ..... Price, $1,300

Greenwood avenue, 6 rooms, lights, both waters, paved street. Price..... $2,600

Carl J. Weber
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
Office Open Saturday Evenings.
723 Court St. PHONES 1369-1902

United Realty Co.
FRANCIS A. LOMONT, Mgr.

We offer the following farms for sale or trade for smaller farms or city property:

142 Acres, near Battle Creek, Mich; 12-room house; two barns, etc. Price, $10,000.
66 Acres, north of Youngstown, O.; good soil; fine buildings. Price, $5,000.
140 Acres in Trumbull county, Ohio, close to town; good stock farm; lots of buildings. Price, per acre, $65.
112 Acres, west of Fort Wayne; bank barn; good house. Price, $90.
40 Acres, eight miles out; good buildings and soil. Price, $125.
66 Acres, six miles out; well improved, near interurban. Price, $125.
65 Acres, five miles out. Price, $100.
45 Acres, 10 miles out. Price, $75.
100 Acres, on interurban, close in. See us for special price.

See our large list of farms and truck patches.
707 COURT STREET. PHONE 2120.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE

Good five-room cottage with two 40-foot lots; large barn, S. Warsaw street; $1,550.

Good 5-room strictly modern house; oak finish, fine garage; West Jefferson street.

Strictly modern 8-room house, oak finish, open stairway, opposite Reservoir park, $4,200.

5½ acres, with good buildings, on New Haven interurban line, cheap.

1½ acres, with good buildings, Parnell avenue, $2,400.

K. VORNDRAN
GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE.
Rooms 3-4 (2nd Floor) Pixley-Long Blk.
Open Saturday Evenings.
Office, 460—PHONES—Residence, 6070.

"THE MARK OF PERFECTION."

FEDERAL

Six room, modern, semi-bungalow on Garden street; fine location for Electric works employes.

Price, $3,150. Terms reasonable.

FEDERAL SECURITIES & INVESTMENT CO.
COR. CALHOUN AND HOLMAN STS.
PHONE 910

Walsh & Co.

Modern 6-room house on Rivermet Ave.

New modern 6-room house and lot 66½x150 on Parnell Ave., for $2,000.

Modern 7-room house on Oakland St., for $2,800.

Good 6-room house on Greely St., for $1,800.

Fine 5-room house on Glasgow Ave., for $1,700.

General Insurance and Real Estate.
825 Calhoun St. Phone 2476.

B. F. Rousseau

Here's some fine bargains. Four acres, and seven acres, and ten acres with fine buildings, and five acres, ten acres, and fifteen acres, without buildings, at the interurban, convenient to Fort Wayne. See me for price and inspection. Good, dandy new house with 17 large lots; it's a mighty good investment proposition. I have a dandy close-in small farm proposition to exchange for city property.

WOLF & DESSAUER

The Drapery Section is a Treasure Mine of Stocks and Ideas for Home Beautifying

It is a study with our experts—an enthusiasm—an applied science! Their ideas are at your service, and they have a wealth of suggestions for home adornment that will be invaluable to folks planning their home for winter.

The most complete and the most attractive stocks to be found in any store. And for tonight these very special offerings in

Voile, Scrim and Marquisette Curtains

—In white, ivory and biege; hemstitched or finished insertion and edge:—

Regular $1.00 value, tonight, per pair at 85c
Regular $1.25 values, tonight, per pair at $1.00
Regular $1.50 values, tonight, per pair at $1.26
Regular $2.00 value, tonight, per pair at $1.70
Regular $2.50 values, tonight, per pair at $2.12
Regular $3.00 values, tonight, per pair at $2.55
Regular $4.00 values, tonight, pair pair at $3.40
Regular $5.00 values, tonight, per pair at $4.25

—Third Floor.

THOMAS FILES WARM PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1.)

sel, had drawn up a report to the state department of the incident, which he had entrusted to Mr. Patterson for mailing.

Senator Thomas' statement caused Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, to interrupt the proceedings of the senate with a warning to belligerent nations to respect the rights of the United States as a neutral nation. He asserted that belligerent and neutral nations had certain well-defined rights under international law.

HE SAYS REID RULED BOARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

itor Folk, "that the board of directors of a railroad has a right to do what it pleases with the company's money, without respect to the general public?"

"I do not quite understand the question," said Mr. Boggs. "The board of directors of this property, for instance, does what it deems to be proper in any circumstances. As to the transaction of $7,500,000, at the time the Frisco stock was sold to Mr. Yoakum, it was necessary that those bonds should be redeemed, before the stock could be passed to the new ownership."

Mr. Boggs said as a director he approved of that transaction and of the loan of $17,500,000 made through the First National bank of New York because he believed it would affect a saving to the Rock Island railway.

"As a director of the Rock Island railway did you cast your votes according to instructions?" asked Mr. Folk.

"No, I never did. I acted upon my best judgment."

Waiting to Testify.

Witnesses on hand to testify when the hearing began today included L. M. Schumacher, George F. Boggs, George G. McMultry, D. G. Reid, J. N. Wallace and B. F. Yoakum, of New York. With the completion today of their testimony it was expected that the hearing would be adjourned for ten days. Testimony already given has developed what appears to be a loss of $7,500,000 in one bond trasaction, losses involving many millions in acquiring the Frisco lines and the Chicago & Alton road and a loss of $756,000 on the stock and bonds of the Deering Coal company.

WELLS AND BOBB UNDER BIG BOND

Young Men Charged With Criminal Assault to Have a Hearing Tuesday.

Disappointment darkened the brows of the packed gallery of buzzards in the city court Saturday morning when the cases of Walter Wells and William Bobb, charged with criminal assault, were continued until next Tuesday. They were cheated of a sight of the 16-year-old girls who were the victims of the alleged crime, and of hearing what promised to be a nice mess of salacious testimony. Wells and Bobb were put under bond of $500 each for their appearance, and in default were locked up. Margaret Tongsing, 1305 East Pontiac street, and Susie Fisher, 2119 Anthony boulevard, are the girls in the affair. A statement by Susie Fisher recites that the evening of Sept. 25 they were talking with Bobb and another youth on the street, when Wells came along in his automobile and asked Bobb and the girls to take a ride. She says the men teased them to go along and that they finally consented, supposing they were to be taken for a ride about the city. They were taken into the country, says the girls, and yielded only after they had been put under duress of threat to be left to walk home. Police Matron Fannie M. Winch is convinced that the girls were innocent of any lapse from virtue until they took the auto ride with Wells and Bobb.

Auto Thieves Shown Leniency.

Bert Simcoe and Bert Kyle, who stole William K. Noble's Marmon roadster, were shown leniency in the city court after they had entered pleas of guilty to charges of having unlawful possession of a vehicle. Each was fined $25 and costs and given thirty days in jail. Judge Kerr refused to suspend the jail sentence, though a strong effort was made by counsel to have him do so. Neither prisoner took the stand. Detective Sergeant Peter Junk, of the police department, who with Sheriff A. C. Gladieux worked on the case and made the arrests, related the substance of confessions by the two men. The plan to steal the Noble car had been in contemplation for a matter of eight months, and preparations were completed during the summer to take the machine during the absence of Mr. Noble from the city. Tuesday night they put their plan into effect. Kyle and Simcoe have made arrangements to make restitution to Mr. Noble for the damage to his car.

Other City Court Cases.

Mike Jeter, who got half a souse and was flourishing a revolver and threatening the life of a woman at 120 East Columbia street, Friday afternoon, pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and was fined $10 and costs. The weapon was ordered destroyed.

Charles Buckley, Charles Miller and William Grant, drunks, were turned loose.

Joseph Jamey and William Salzer, charged with neglect of their children, were continued for thirty days.

Harry Oetting, charged with loitering, was continued until Oct. 21. An inquest on his sanity is to be held.

ALLEGED CHECK WORKER TAKEN.

Detective Sergeant Walter Immel went to Toledo Friday evening to bring back George Jansen, who is accused of having passed a worthless check on Arnold Curdes in this city. When Jansen fled the city he owed a bill at the Anthony hotel. He was arrested in Toledo Friday at the request of the Fort Wayne police.

MARIE IS HAVING MORE TOUGH LUCK

New York, Oct. 17.—Marie Henkel, who left her home in Chicago last Thursday to go to Austria to nurse her wounded sweetheart, Count Willie Feodor Hinez von Zagred, met with the first disappointment of her trip here today when she had to postpone sailing until next Tuesday.

Miss Henkel had expected to take passage on the steamer Duca Di Genova today but encountered delay in obtaining a passport.

Her brother Frederick, who left Chicago yesterday with reinforcements to her slender financial resources, joined her today. He announced his intention of going to Austria with her. They now expect to sail next Tuesday on the Italian liner San Guillano.

PROF. MICHELON SUSTAINS WOUND

Prof. Claude Michelon, former resident of Fort Wayne and now engaged in war as a member of the Fourteenth corps of the One Hundred and Eighth regiment of the French army, writes to a friend in Fort Wayne under date of Sept. 14:

"Your old friend has already fought in three fierce battles and came out O. K. except for a bullet in the left shoulder. Was disabled for a few days but I am on the way for another fight.

"You can imagine all you want but you are unable to find a picture strong enough to illustrate a modern battle field or the effects of modern warfare. What a sight and what feelings! I walked for thirty-two days on dead ones as on a pike full of gravel. We will conquer them or die to the last one.

"With hope,
"C. MICHELON."

THE DEATHS

NEUROTH.

Eliza Neuroth, widow of the late Louis Neuroth, who died two years ago, passed away at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning at the residence, 1204 Stophlet street. Death was due to complications and came at the age of 66 years. She had been sick for the past year and a half.

The deceased was born in Switzerland and came to this country with her parents when she was three years old. She had lived the greater portion of her life in this city. Surviving she leaves one son, Charles, and two grandchildren and one brother, William Vogley, of this city.

Funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence, Rev. Phillip Wambsganss officiating.

COWRY.

Teshana Cowry, aged sixty-five years, a widow, died Friday evening at the St. Joseph hospital where she had been a patient for the last two years. Death was due to septicaemia and with the hopes of saving her life and checking the affliction a limb was amputated over a year ago. The deceased was the grandmother of George Bashara, a Bloomingdale fruit merchant.

Funeral services Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the Klaehn & Melching undertaking parlors and at 9 o'clock at the Cathedral. Interment at the Catholic cemetery.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

Zeiger.—Funeral services for John Zeiger will take place Monday morning at 7:45 o'clock at the chapel at the St. Joseph hospital.

O'Conner.—Funeral services for Michael O'Conner will take place Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the residence, 2207 Lafayette street, and at 9 o'clock at the St. Patrick's Catholic church. Interment at Lindenwood.

BULLETINS ON TODAY'S GAMES

Second Period—Purdue, 7; Wisconsin, 3.
Third Period—Navy, 6; Pennsylvania, 6.
First Half—Princeton, 9; Lafayette, 0.
Third Period—Yale, 21; Notre Dame, 0.

LAST DAY TO POST ELECTION NOTICE

Sheriff Has Five Men Out in County to Finish the Work.

By midnight, Saturday, October 17, every notice for the general elections of Tuesday, November 3, must have been posted and Sheriff A. C. Gladieux has five of his men out in a final rush to complete the work. Two or three breakdowns of the sheriff's automobile has caused delay of the work, but it will be finished within the time specified by the election laws. One notice must be posted in each voting precinct in the county and one must be delivered to each of the township trustees.

County Auditor Brown and his deputies will soon be prepared to deliver the supplies for the voting places to the inspectors.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

In the superior court Judge Yaple has granted a divorce to Emma Smurr from Bert Smurr.

The suit of John Ziemendorf vs. the Centlivre Brewing company, et al., has been sent on a change of venue from the Allen circuit court to the Wells circuit court. The action has been long on the docket.

In the superior court the suit of Harry Hatchman vs. the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction company has been set down for trial February 17 and the suit of Helen R. Widner vs. Ella J. McKeown has been set down for trial February 10.

The Ohio & Western Lime company has brought suit in the superior court against Jacob Rosswurm to collect $75 on account.

Hattie Mills has been granted a divorce in the superior court from Samuel Mills and given the custody of four children, for whose support the defendant is ordered to pay $16 a month.

The suit of Brandt vs. Brandt and the case of the State vs. Burger have been continued in the circuit court.

Judge Eggeman has designated Hon. David E. Smith, of Decatur, to sit as special judge in the suit of Gustavus Bayless vs. Veva Brownsberger, change of venue from the presiding judge of the Allen circuit court having been taken.

On application of the defendant for change of venue the suit of George A. Barnes vs. the Wabash Railroad company has been sent to Wells county.

ELECTIONS NOT SAME DAY.

A published statement that the local option election in Washington township will be held on November 3, the day of the general elections, is erroneous. The option election will be held the day following—Wednesday, November 4.

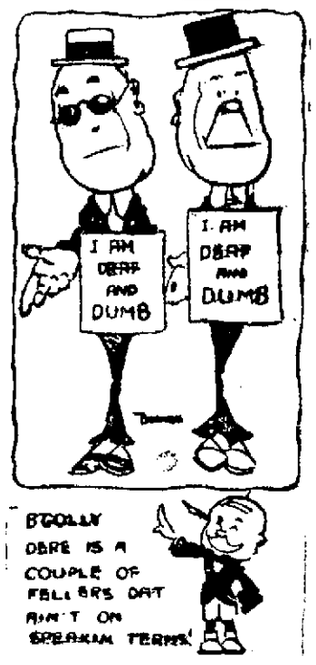
LICENSED TO WED.

William F. Bloemker, clerk, 23, and Bertha C. Rodenberg, 23.

William Remenschneider, farmer, 25, and Ida Meyer, 24.

George Gardner, boilermaker's helper, 24, and Grace Blythe, 20.

Levi Clarence Malott, lumberman, 20, and Fern Bowman, 27.



According to the figures of the gas and electric companies of Newark, N. J., the number of persons moving from one place to another is three times greater this fall than it has ever been before. In three days changes were made for 2,668 families.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

Mrs. Monroe W. Fitch is spending ten days with Earl B. Newton and family, of Detroit. Mr. Newton has 60 acres fronting on one of the 28 lakes in the "Bloomfield Hills" near Detroit and near the Country club.

One six, one seven-room modern homes; corner Harrison and Williams, vacant; cheap; leaving city. Rastetter. Phone 366.

WORK MONDAY ON LAKESIDE PUMPS

Indiana Engineering Company Gets Contract for Big Job.

The Indiana Engineering and Construction company has been awarded the contract for building a sewer and installing sewage pumps in Lakeside and will begin operations Monday morning. It is required in the contract that the work be completed within ninety days. The board of works met Saturday morning and on the Indiana company's bid of $6,514.50 awarded the contract to that concern. The contract does not include the purchase of the three lots required for a site for the pumphouse nor for stringing power wires to the plant. The lots will cost $700 and the poles, wiring and accesories about $300 more. The Indiana bid includes the construction of a sewer to unite the two drainage systems of Lakeside and Forest park, the pumphouse, pumps and electrical power equipment. The pumps are to have a capacity of 5,000 gallons er minute. The purpose is to lift sewage into the Maumee river during times of high water when it is necessary to close the gates of the Morton and Tecumseh street sewers to prevent water from backing into the drains and flooding cellars.

The only bidder for the work besides the Indiana company was the Herman W. Tapp Construction company, whose figures were $7,625 and included the cost of purchasing the pumphouse site.

WAITING FOR COUNCILMAN.

Members of the city council and officials and attaches about the city hall are waiting impatiently for the next council meeting, when Councilman Peter Deitschel, of the Ninth ward, will appear with boxes of good cigars and receive congratulations upon the arrival at his home of a pretty girl baby.

THE BIRTH RECORD.

To Mr. and Mrs. James A. Price, 3120 Beaver avenue—a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Deitschel, 940 High street—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Schwartz, jr., 923 West Main street—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wieman, 422 Third street—a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Freiburger, of Ossian, Ind., (at maternity hospital)—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Simon Ackerman, 718 West Wayne street—a boy.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Krieger brothers, 2-story frame residence, 1807 Crescent avenue, $3,200.

City and Suburban Building company, 2-story frame residence, 316 West Taber street, $6,000.

ORDER NEW POLICE REGISTER.

The board of safety has ordered a new register for the police signal and telephone system. The one in use is worn out and has given much trouble for several months. The Gamewell company will furnish the new register at a price of $375 and allow the city $50 for the one to be replaced.

TO FRAME NEW TRAFFIC LAW.

The board of safety will have Mayor Hosey, City Attorney Colerick and Chief of Police Lenz in consultation next Friday night to prepare a draft of the new traffic ordinance proposed by Chief Lenz. The design of the new measure will be to prevent congestion on downtown streets and to keep truck traffic off of Calhoun street as much as is practicable.

DISCUSS STREET OPENING.

A conference of the board of works and city engineer with Councilman A. H. Keller, of the Eighth ward, began at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon to consider the proposed opening of Summit street from its eastern terminus to Maumee avenue. The ground will be looked over, the cost of the extension estimated and the boundaries of the assessment district determined.

Society

(Continued from Page 6.)

Malott—Bowman.

Miss Vern Bowman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bowman, of North Harrison street, and Mr. Levi C. Malott, of Sweetser, Ind., were married at Trinity M. E. parsonage at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the pastor, Rev. T. M. Hill. The bride and groom left at once on an automobile trip through Michigan.

* * *

Gave Surprise Party.

The stormy weather of Thursday night did not keep a company of friends from surprising Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ege in their new home on rural route No. 11 which they call The Elms. The guests took with them a number of pretty and useful gifts and a contest of preparing favorite dishes and giving their recipes made a lot of fun. Mr. and Mrs. Ege were recently married and they appreciated the recipe book. Those who took part were Messrs. and Mesdames Mauk, Ritcha, Farr, Braithwaite and children, Mrs. J. A. Misner and son, Roy, David Hogg, Mr. Chilton and Misses Mary and Grace Philley, Mrs. Florence Schiefer and son, Richard.

* * *

Arthur F. Josse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Josse, of West Washington boulevard, has gone to Indianapolis to complete his senior year at Indiana Dental college.

* * *

A Country Party.

A company of friends took a motor trip on Friday evening to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Linker, north of the city. Music and dancing made the time pass pleasantly and an elegant supper topped off the good time enjoyed by Misses Elsie Buekner, Nora Linker, Muriel Boon, Thelma Dinger, Marie Meyer, Alice Grodrian and Messrs. Claude Beyer, Richard Kellar, Charles Steckmann, Edward Gebherd, Guy Pilliard and Charles Lanth.

The senior class of the Fort Wayne high school gave a party on Friday evening in Unity hall and had a merry time playing games, dancing, hearing violin music by Paul Parks and in disposing of light refreshments. George Riker added to the merriment by giving an exhibition of fancy dancing. Miss Underhill, Miss Brown and Messrs. Coats, Thomas and Neff, all members of the faculty, acted as chaperons.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

WAYS GREASED FOR WAR REVENUE BILL

Adjournment of Congress Tuesday or Wednesday Now Probable.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The senate will pass the war revenue bill late today, conferees from the senate and house will meet Monday, the bill will be passed Tuesday and final adjournment of congress will come late Tuesday or Wednesday, according to plans laid before President Wilson today by Chairman Simmons, of the senate finance committee.

Republican senators said today that proposals had been made to them to vote for the cotton bond amendment to the war revenue bill and thereby insure a presidential veto of the measure.

"Some republican senators will vote for the amendment, but much as we would like to kill the war tax bill we will not vote for this cotton amendment," declared Senator Smoot when asked about a report that republican senators generally might join in its support. "The suggestion has been made to us that it would be a means to kill the bill, but I for one am not going to vote for the cotton bond amendment."

Discussion of the cotton amendment was resumed when the senate convened, Senator Sheppard, of Texas, criticising a statement yesterday by Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, that senators who proposed the amendment were not sincere, but merely wanted a record vote and were talking for the benefit of their constituents.

One six, one seven-room modern homes; corner Harrison and Williams, vacant; cheap; leaving city. Rastetter. Phone 366.

The Following Properties Were Sold Through the K. Vorndran Agency This Week:

The property of Henry C. Gerke, on Woodland avenue, was purchased by Barney Bangert for $4,000.

The property of A. J. Auth, on Taylor street, was sold to Lydia Bruner for $2,300.

Try Sentinel Want Ads.

RETURN FROM CONVENTION.

Theodore F. Thieme and C. L. Biederwolf, secretary of the Fort Wayne Commercial club, returned Friday night from the meeting at Terre Haute, of the Indiana Federation of Commercial clubs. Secretary Biederwolf says that the delegates formulated plans for enlarging the scope of the organization and increasing the membership so that it can co-operate with the national federation.

Beveridge speaks at Rink tonight, 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

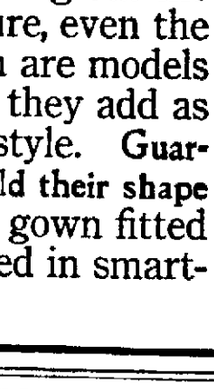
The butter production of Holland, which averages about 164,000,000 pounds a year, is so controlled by the government as practically to guarantee its purity.

I have high-class investments in local Bonds and local Stocks. C F. Pfeiffer, Shoaff Bldg.

Rurode's

Established 1860.

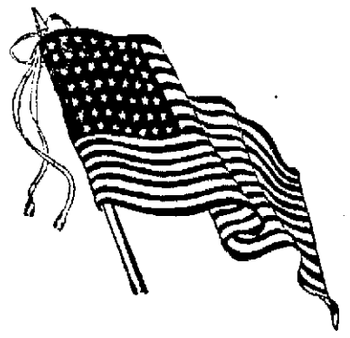
Smartness of Figure



Is like the added gift of the gods, quite distinct from the beauty of feature. Count up the smartest woman you know and decide, isn't the perfect figure, correct poise and well set up air that a good Corset secures, far more irresistible than mere prettiness of features? Why not have a style of your own? It may be cultivated. Start by changing the clothes you wear, and more important still, the Corset on which their style depends. Warner's Rust Proof models, here to bring out the best points in every figure, even the most extreme in fashion are models so flexible and yielding they add as much to comfort as to style. **Guaranteed to wear long and hold their shape as long as they wear.** The gown fitted over a Warner is doubled in smartness.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Tuesday Is Scherer's First Flag Day



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COMIC SECTION
The Fort Wayne Sentinel
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1914. PAGES 17—28.

SNAPSHOT BILL

BY RUSS WESTOVER

PSST! EVEN THE CORN HAS EARS

BASEBALL NEWS
MYSTERIOUS MITCHELL WINS DOUBLE HEADER
UNKNOWN BASE BALL PITCHER STRIKES OUT FORTY MEN IN TWO GAMES
SHOWS WONDERFUL CONTROL AND SPEED
OPPOSING TEAM FAILS TO SOLVE MYSTERIOUS MITCHELL'S DELIVERY
MYSTERIOUS MITCHELL LEAVING THE MOUND
UNKNOWN SOUTHPAW HAS BASEBALL WORLD GUESSING AS TO HIS IDENTITY
WHO IS HE?
REFUSES TO POSE FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS
NOBODY HAS YET BEEN ABLE TO GET A PICTURE OF HIS FACE
FEAR NOT GENTLE READERS SNAPSHOT BILL AND GUMSHOE PETE ARE ON THE JOB

YOU DRESS UP LIKE A GIRL, GIVE HIM THE HIGH SIGN FROM THE GRANDSTAND AND WHEN HE COMES UP, SNAP HIM. GET ME?
BASEBALL NEWS MYSTERIOUS MITCHELL
SURE, AND THEN WE'LL SELL HIS PICTURE TO THE PAPERS

THIS ISN'T A BAD LITTLE STUNT OF OURS, HUH, BILL?
YOU KNOW IT, PETE
BASEBALL GAME TODAY

I GUESS THAT'S HIS WIFE
JUST AS I THOUGHT BILL, HE FALLS LIKE A COMET

I JUST WANTED TO MEET A GREAT PITCHER
THANK YOU LADY, MAY I SEE YOU AFTER THE GAME?
NOW'S YOUR TIME, BILL, WHIP OUT THE OLD BOX

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR HEAD
HOLD THAT POSE A MINUTE MR. MITCHELL

ZAM!
I GOT IT!
QUICK BILL, SLIP ME THE CAMERA
CLICK!

THE POOR GIRL
LET ME GET THAT BOX SAFE IN MY HANDS AND WE'VE TURNED THE TRICK

I'LL GET THIS PRINTED RIGHT AWAY
IT'S SNAPSHOT BILL
WHAT HIT ME?

IT'S THE BEST I COULD DO, SIR
PICTURES DEVELOPED AND PRINTED
—!!—!!—?!ooo!

WHY YOU POOR BOOB WHO EVER TOLD YOU YOU COULD TAKE PICTURES? WHY YOU COULDN'T TAKE THAT DRESS OFF
GOSH! HOW'D THIS EGG GET IN THE PICTURE?

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THIS IS WHAT BILL GOT

RUSS WESTOVER

MAP SHOWING MAIN TOWNS ON AND NEAR BORDER IN GERMANY AND FRANCE

The accompanying map is one of a series prepared by J. W. Livingston, map expert of

THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

This map, showing the territory and towns on both sides of the border between France and Germany, may be used to follow the movement of the contending armies, whether toward Berlin or toward Paris.

LONGITUDINAL DIVISIONS REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY FIFTY MILES EACH. DECREASING FIFTY MILE SCALE ALSO SHOWN IN SIDE MARGINS. (Except as noted)

ARROWS INDICATE DISTANCES TO BERLIN.

INDICATES FORTIFICATIONS.

REMARKABLE BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ZEPPELIN (TAKEN FROM A ZEPPELIN)

BELGIUM

GERMAN

FRENCH

AS A FAMOUS ARTIST CONCEIVES IT TO BE

WAR IN ART

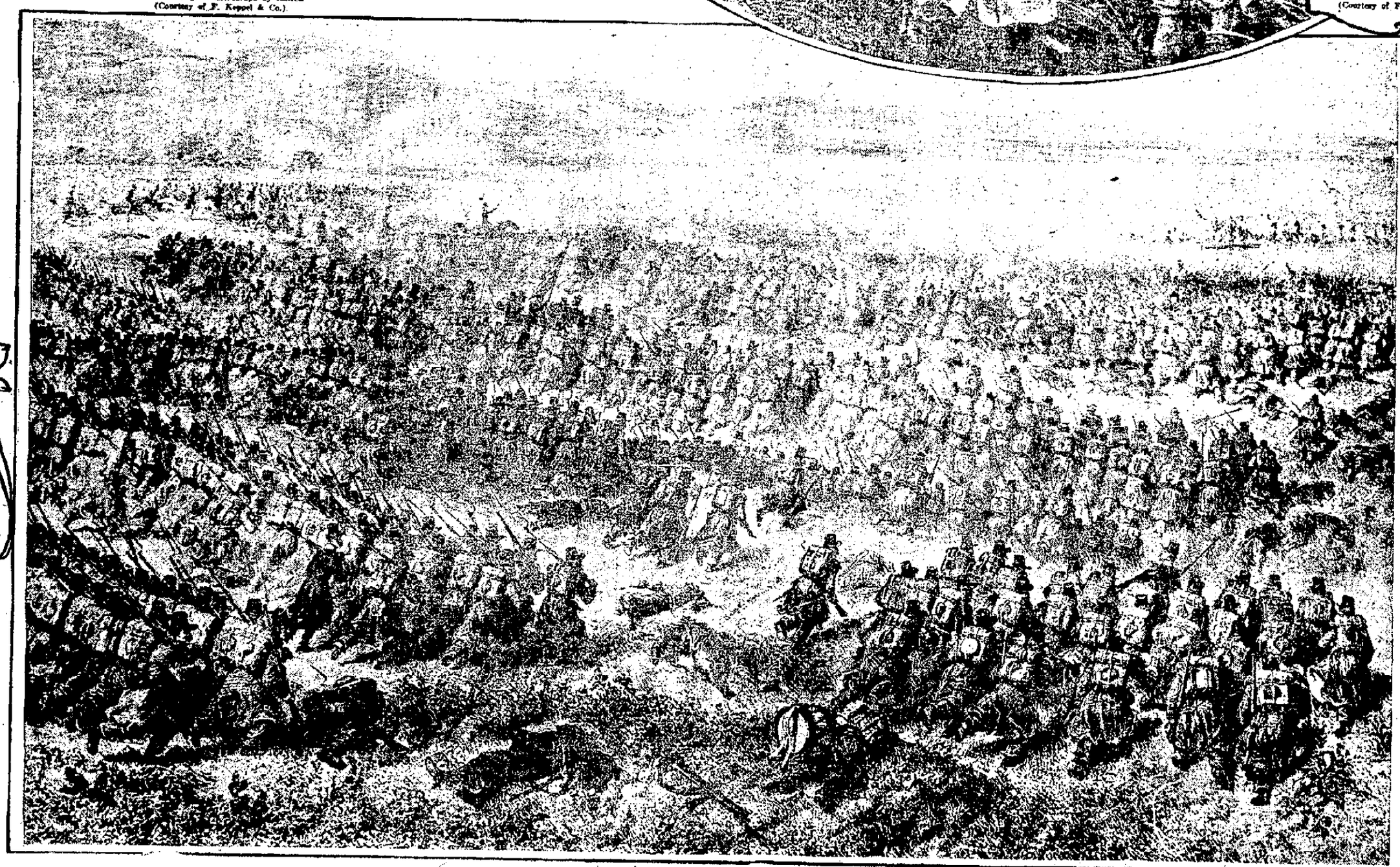
GRIMNESS AND HUMOR OF COMBAT

FROM ORIGINAL LITHOGRAPHS BY DENIS AUGUSTE MARIE RAFFET

Sergeant (As if on Parade):—"Close Up the Ranks!"
From an Original Lithograph by Raffet.
(Courtesy of F. Keppel & Co.)

Officer:—"The Enemy Does Not Suspect Us of Being Here. It Is Now Seven O'Clock. We Will Surprise Him at Four O'Clock To-Morrow Morning."
From an Original Lithograph by Raffet.
(Courtesy of F. Keppel & Co.)

Sergeant:—"It Is Forbidden to Smoke, but You May Sit Down."
From an Original Lithograph by Raffet.
(Courtesy of F. Keppel & Co.)



"Battle of Oued-Alleg."
From an Original Lithograph by Raffet.
(Courtesy of F. Keppel & Co.)

THE 'WHY' OF THE CONFLICT

RUSSIA, THE MYSTERIOUS

INSIDE FACTS PRESENTED

By Leon Goldmerstein

RUSSIA is the least understood of all the factors of the present war. It was Russia's action—her mobilization in reply to Austria's declaration of war against Servia—which shattered the Triple Alliance and set England, France, Belgium, Montenegro, Japan and possibly Italy against the present Dual Alliance.

Why did Russia mobilize? Did she anticipate a victory against the trained and highly efficient regiments of Germany? It was only ten years ago that Russia was ignominiously beaten by the little Japanese.

Would not revolution from within hamper her army? Would the many nations—Poles, Jews, Germans, Finns, Ruthenians, &c.—comprised in her wide dominions stand by her colors or would they work for their brothers in the enemy's camp? And could Russia emerge from this war a nation realizing and recognizing religious and political freedom, or would the reactionary principles of the last ten years of her administration gain new life by the defeat of the German Empire?

These were the vital questions that the world asked at the beginning of the war and which many still repeat.

The answer demands knowledge of political forces at work in the land of the Tsar during the last twenty-five or thirty years, a period during which was created the Russia beaten by the Japanese, the Russia which passed through the blast furnace of revolution to emerge mysteriously as a nation whose implacable revolutionaries are willing momentarily to join with their sworn enemy, the government, to war on Germany.

Previous to the Japanese war there existed in Russia what might be designated as the period of disintegration. Through a mistaken policy of the government Russia was forced into weakness, because the belief existed that a weak people could be more easily and better governed. The school programmes were designed so that her young men should be kept studying Greek and Latin grammars, leaving them no time for anything which might awaken them to ideas and ideals.

Police Stop an Earthquake.

The possession of ideas put a man in line to be regarded as a criminal. Indeed, for the people to have their own ideas was almost a crime. The police were supposed to know everything and be able to do anything, so why burden the people with education? For instance, after an earthquake in Russia a police official worded his report thus:—"I have the honor to report that from causes unknown an earthquake occurred in the district under my care at nine A. M. By measures taken by the police under my direction it was stopped two minutes later. Four men were arrested." The arrests were the direct proof that the local police had stopped the earthquake in two minutes.

The Russian administration underwent a deep and unappreciated change in the last years of the reign of Alexander III. and the earlier part of the present Emperor. The nobleman was being slowly displaced by the self-made man who rose from the lowest stratum of society. Now, while the man of noble birth and superior breeding was neither liberal nor reformer, yet he drew from his home training that sense of duty and contempt for petty crookedness which oftener than not characterizes the governing classes everywhere. This new Russian recognized no scruples, and having sprung from the classes most oppressed under the existing system, he brought principally the desire to push the oppression to limits until then unknown.

Two instances illustrate the difference between Russia's officialdom of the late eighties and the more modern official. Prince Dolgorouky was then Governor General of Moscow. Political disorders occurred in the university. Prince Dolgorouky was instructed to suppress them by ordering out the Cossacks to whip the students. He refused. But because of his prominence in court circles a high official was sent to persuade him to obey.

"You will have to obey, Prince, or they may send you to jail," advised the messenger.

"All right," replied the Prince; "the jail will be the noblest house in town if I am there." And it would have been if Prince Dolgorouky had been sent there.

Fifteen years later Pobedonostzeff, Procurator General of the Synod, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, was asked by a friend who wanted to know if it was true that he intended to have Mr. ——— appointed as Assistant Procurator General.

"———"

"Excellency," came the objection, "he is a rascal."

"I know," was the reply, "and who is not a rascal nowadays in government service?"

The rascals did their work well. The army was a branch that suffered most from the maladministration. Curiously enough, the very man who wished to help the army took precisely the step which more than anything else helped to insure defeat in the Japanese war.

Early in the present reign it became clear to the Minister of Finance that increasing army demands were a growing menace to the Russian financial system. So an arrangement, known as the System of Limited Budgets, was entered into, and this promised to protect the general finances without impairing the military efficiency. It consisted of setting aside out of the general budget a sum for the army's requirements and in permitting the War Office to spend it practically as it saw fit, except on condition that in cases of extreme urgency no more would be demanded.

The result of this system, not well understood even in Russia, has been quite surprising to its originators. Up to then every item of expense of the War Office had to pass both the stringent control of the Auditor General and the objection of the Treasury—two salutary influences that prevented the grossest misuse of funds. Now it was plain sailing. Everything was all right as long as the Limited Budget was not exceeded, and as it was limited the main tendency was to authorize expenses for performances in which somebody was interested.

The military administration swelled to excessive proportions, while the legitimate needs of the army were kept starved. No correct military maps, no reserves of ammunition or boots, no money for target practice. Then came the test in Manchuria.

THE ONLY WONDER IS THAT AN ARMY ADMINISTERED IN SO RECKLESS A MANNER COULD HOLD AGAINST THE JAPANESE FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS. THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER DID IT IN SPITE OF THE NEGLECT OF HIS SUPERIORS.

The change brought by the revolution struck far deeper than surface indications show. The Duma—the Imperial Parliament, created in 1905 has, to all practical purposes, only the right to give advice. Nobody is bound to accept its suggestions. The press is no more free than in the days of Plehwe, who used to say:—"A man who prints a newspaper is worse than a highwayman, no matter what the newspaper's views."

But the Duma and the press together proved a medium of pitiless publicity—something deadly to official crookedness everywhere under the sun. The Duma cannot accomplish much in the way of punishing the thieves after it discovers them, but it gives to the press the material with which to drive thieves out of public life.

The Duma has done a great service in developing the Russian defences, and this at least has partially eliminated the influence of the grand dukes. Formerly they were everywhere in the administration of the army and navy. Alexis headed the navy. Nicholas was president of the all powerful Counsel for National Defence, Sergius commanded the artillery, Peter the engineers and Alexander the commercial navy. All these grand dukes, taken individually, are clean fellows, desiring honestly to do good and truly believing that they are doing it.

Actually their influence could not have been worse. The majority of them, without a profound knowledge of their respective branches of government, without business education and possessing little understanding of the ordinary man, would hardly be able to run a wholesale grocery business, much less great departments of 1,100,000 men. Surrounded by the polished and flattering courts, they unconsciously allowed themselves to be used as tools for the grossest frauds. Then when these irregularities were discovered they had to be concealed in order not to place any member of the imperial family in an unpleasant position.

The Duma, by openly forcing attention on this state of affairs and asking the press to expose some of the worst of graft and maladministration by subordinates, caused the removal of the Grand Dukes from some of the departments and left the men who actually carry on the preparing of the army and navy more freedom for their work.

As a matter of fact the Japanese war found Russia but slightly advanced beyond its military state at the time it fought the Turks in 1877. Russian generals still relied on bayonet work and drilled their soldiers in close formation. They had no new machine guns and mounted artillery, and never indulged in target practice against an invisible enemy.

But during the last ten years there has been rather a rapid adoption of all the latest methods of warfare, in some instances too rapid to be of much use. A close collaboration of the Russian and French general staffs has helped much, and, most curiously, in artillery matters much useful information has come from the Krupps of Germany, who in 1913 stood ready to convert the Russian Putiloff works into a first class gun factory.

The Russian aeroplane corps is probably second only to the French, but it has a number of machines of its own type, the universal Sikorsky biplane, which carries seventeen men for an hour and a half and six men for five hours at a speed of some fifty miles an hour.

An army in the interior, however, is one thing, and getting across a country as big as Russia with ammunition and supplies is a very large proposition. But in this latter respect the Russian administration has shown that it knows its business. To transport, in somewhat under nine months, an army of 700,000 men, with supplies, ammunition, horses, artillery, an average distance of 3,000 miles over an unfinished single track railroad, together with supplies for the entire country over which the road runs, was a feat of which even American engineers, the wizards of railroad transportation, might well have been proud. Indeed, American engineers claim some credit for this performance. Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Railroads, learned the railroad business in the United States, and in transporting the army used what he proudly called American methods. The press has repeatedly stated that one of Germany's reasons for going to war now was to anticipate the completion of the Russian railway system to the frontiers of the Dual Alliance.

But, admitting now that Russia has a good fighting machine, one may ask, Why does Russia fight at all?

In Germany and Russia they would answer, "Pan-Slavism." In official Russian circles you might be told the reason was Russia's duty to the oppressed Slavonic nations. A plain Russian would tell you that it was hatred of the German administration, or religious feeling, and to some extent the hope that war would bring a change for the better in the internal politics of Russia. The correct answer contains something of each of these elements.

Pan-Slavism in one respect is like the Monroe Doctrine. It is a moderate working doctrine that may be given an exaggerated explanation. The way the Monroe Doctrine is understood in the United States by those who have the duty of applying it is very different from the way the editor of a South American newspaper might state it. In his opposition to Yankeedom, he might exclaim that it implies the spreading of the Stars and Stripes north and south of Panama, over both continents.

Pan-Slavism as painted, sincerely or otherwise, by many Germans and Austrians is a fixed policy with the purpose of establishing a Slavonic empire stretching from the Pacific to the Adriatic; a Russian ambassador dictating French policy and vetoing the decisions of the British Parliament.

As a matter of fact, Pan-Slavism is simply a desire, not embodied in any political system, to see the Slavonic nations under their own government, free to develop their national characteristics, and to profess, without hindrance, the religions they have adopted in the course of the many centuries of their political life. Russia had never interfered with the Slav question in Germany and Austria. But Russia, the greatest Slavonic kingdom, has claimed the right to protect those Slavonic nations too small to protect themselves, chiefly against Turkish misrule.

Guaranteed Servian Independence.

Russia by the solemn treaty of Berlin guaranteed Servia's independence and has reaffirmed its obligation many times since. For Russia to stand by and see Servia wiped off the map as an independent Slavonic nation would have been regarded not only as an act of cowardice but as extremely bad politics at home and abroad. Austria and Germany would have become more overbearing in their demands, and Russia's allies very likely would have begun to question the value of the promises of Russia if it failed with respect to a nation attached to it by the closest ties of nationality and religion. At home it would have alienated the provincial general class, sincerely attached to the cause of the Crown and on whose support of its internal policies the government largely relies. This class in its tendencies has always been strongly nationalistic, deeply attached to the Orthodox Church and that school of political philosophy which believes the protection of orthodox Slavs to be the main mission of Russia in its historic development. It would have been serious enough for Russia if she had left Servia to be overrun by Austrian troops, but Austria also injected an element deliberately calculated to force the Russian government to act. This was Austria's refusal to discuss diplomatically with Russia the Servian demands. As Russia was a party to the treaty which created Servia, this refusal of Austria to discuss the Servian questions with Russia—a refusal to which Vienna gave full publicity—is comparable to the situation which would arise if a European power invaded, say, Colombia, and to objections by the United States should reply that it did not care to discuss the matter with Washington. After such an answer how soon would it be before the United States sent dreadnoughts to the seat of the trouble? Americans are not cowards, nor are Russians.

'The people of Russia have hated Germany for years. After the war with Turkey in 1877 it was Germany in its quality of "honest broker" that deprived Russia of the fruits of its victory, that caused Albania to remain under the domination of Turkey, caused Bosnia and Herzegovina to fall into Austria's hands and that for years deprived Bulgaria of its full independence. It was Germany that under Bismarck and Caprivi made part of its policies what Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst called the "baiting of Russia." It was Germany that during the dark period between 1889 and 1895 did its best to break the Russian economic resources, and again Germany in 1894 prompted Russia to interfere in the Japan-China struggle, laying thus the foundation which under German nursing largely brought Russia to face Japan in 1901.

But the basic reason why the Russian people hate German politics is their profound conviction that the rigors of the reaction in Russian internal politics were due to German influences at court. There is certainly much truth in this. It is no secret that some of Russia's adventures in the Far East finally led to the war with Japan and that many harsh measures in internal politics were inspired by Germany, whose Emperor never let the opportunity pass to remind his cousin of Russia that nowadays Kings have the common duty of resisting the encroachments of the people. German influence opposed the liberty of the Russian press and the growth of its constitutional institutions. Ministers of state, whose names were commonly known used to go for their reactionary inspiration to the embassies of Germany and of its still more reactionary ally, Austria.

Just at this point let me state that an element understood least of all is the Russian and British alliance. German political writers and diplomatists have frequently tried to impress on England the folly of "making truce with Admazad, the bear that walks like a man," because it was much wiser to submit to the universal rule of the Teutonic race. Yet the Anglo-Russian alliance is more natural than that between Russia and France twenty years ago. Then Alexander III. of Russia, hating the very name of republic, was practically forced into an alliance with a nation which to him represented the embodiment of revolutionary ideas. It was the hailing of Germany that gave the most telling argument to Baron Morenheim and Giers, the creators of the Franco-Russian alliance.

The Anglo-Russian alliance was made inevitable when Russia proved to Great Britain that the former had no desire to invade India. This proof, given after the Japanese war, satisfied the most wary British politician. It became natural for the two great white nations in Asia to come together. Great Britain has too many world possessions not to look far ahead. The dream of philosophers has to be taken into consideration in London lest England find her empire unprepared when this dream becomes a reality. British possessions in Asia are the most desirable and the most difficult to hold.

Great Britain gave to her colonies in America, Australasia, and to a great extent in Africa, full liberties, and in her hour of stress she finds them tied to the mother country by the strongest bonds between nations—common love and gratitude. With India, composed of many nations and its people separated by differences in religion, caste and language, this same treatment is evidently impossible for a good many years to come. In the same field great questions have arisen recently, and more may be expected to arise. The spheres of influence in Asia Minor, in the Gulf of Arabia, in Persia, in Central Asia could not be handled with profit to Great Britain without co-operation with the other great white nation in Asia—Russia—and Russia was the only friend worth having as far as the terrible mystery of China was concerned.

Great Britain knew with whom it made the alliance. It knew that Russia took Turkestan in 1882 and in thirty years converted a sandy desert inhabited by thieves and robbers into one of the richest countries in the world, so that through cities whose only commerce before the Russia traffic was in slaves a stream of 200,000,000 pounds of cotton a year passes along railways constructed over ground which had been pronounced impossible for railway operation.

In the present Russian situation there is another element which the foreigner as well as many Russians fail to understand fully—the loyalty of the non-Russian people of the Empire to Russia.

The loyalty of Poland was first questioned, and the doubt concerning it probably delayed the Russian mobilization. Russia had no desire to move into Germany, leaving a population of 20,000,000 that might revolt at any moment, and make the position of the main operating army untenable. But during the revolution of 1905 most of Poland remained quiet. All the revolutionary acts were committed by the "P. S. P.," or Polish socialist party, which had little hold on the masses. The government for years had tried to come to some working arrangement with Poland. There was no lack of men of prominence in the Polish ranks, such as the Marquis Wielepolski, who favored an agreement by which might be secured the principal national rights of Poland: free use of the Polish language in schools and courts and the guarantee of the Roman Catholic religion, rather than the more ambitious scheme of reconstructing an independent Polish kingdom. Autonomy rather than independence has for ten years past become the working programme of Poland's leading men.

Belgium's fate went a long way toward proving that the day of isolated small kingdoms is passing, if it has not passed. In politics, as in business, the age of consolidation has come, while the government, once at war, leaves no opportunity to be victorious; but often war creates a situation which protects the government inside of the country. THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IS FAR MORE INTERESTED IN THE BEARING THIS WAR WILL HAVE ON THE SITUATION IN THE INTERIOR THAN ABROAD. She must be successful in internal politics. THE REST MATTERS FAR LESS.

Faithful to the Crown.

Now, to have a successful situation in the interior the war must create groups faithful to the Crown, rather than to the Empire. If Russia can be broken up into autonomous communities, holding charters of liberty from the Emperor, rather than general constitutional guarantees, these communities will see that the power from which their autonomies are derived shall remain great enough to keep its promises. The Russian was willing to create an autonomous Polish province at the very doors of German Poland, whose children are whipped by school teachers for daring to converse in their mother tongue, for an autonomous province would be a thorn in the side of the German Emperor. The Poles would remain quite on the side of their "Tsar of Poland" (one of the Russian Emperor's many titles) so long as there is no other way to assert their nationality. The Tsar knows that by these means he can secure loyalty, as shown by Finnish history for more than eighty years.

For a long time a powerful party in Petrograd has insisted that Polish autonomy would much better solve the Polish problem than garrisoning the citadel of Warsaw. Then there is the tremendously important fact which even Russia does not fully realize: Poland has more friends in the ruling circle than commonly suspected.

Here is the whole history of Polish loyalty. Poland foresaw that its only salvation lies with Russia, and the Russian government has had the sense to seize this opportunity for winning the loyalty of a gallant nation of the same racial origin. The Poles by their economic success and ability in promoting the education of the masses under the most trying Russian rule and misrule have proved the tremendous vitality of their race. Russia by her act of political justice gained many splendid fighters for her army, for Polish bravery has never been questioned even by their enemies. The Poles are an important addition to those on whom after this titanic struggle will fall the duty of rebuilding the structure of economic life—a problem far more important than the war itself.

The Finns and Russians in this war were simply given an opportunity to come to terms after a conflict that did no good to either side. The Finns for more than eighty years have been faithful to the throne; so much so that all the liberal and revolutionary movements in Russia were regarded with hostility by Finland, which though under the Tsar enjoyed a freedom denied even to Russia's own subjects.

In 1897 the Russian War Office claimed to have proofs that Finland in case of war would be actively on the side of the enemy, but the charge could not be affirmed. Unfortunately for Russia and Finland, the first steps toward the Russian administration were met with a spirit that might be tolerated in America, but which was extremely unwise to attempt where Russia was the dominating factor. For there have always been in Petrograd men who hated the behavior of the Finnish statesmen, and hated still more the Finnish press—all of which feeling helped fertilize rumors into reasons for charging the Finns with dreaming of nothing but revolt against Russia.

Yet what would Finland gain by a revolt?

Finland pays to Russia 16,000,000 marks as its share of the national defence, or about $1.20 each.

And the people in Russia proper spend about twice as much per capita, so this was not very oppressive for Finland.

Finland speaks its own language in the courts and the schools. It objects to the Russian language. The main issues between Russia and Finland might have been easily adjusted but for two influences. One was Russia's fear that any liberty granted to the Finns would have to be extended to the Russian people. The government did not dare to give an inch for fear the people would demand, and if refused take, a yard.

The other influence was the terrorism in Finland, extending not only to Russian officials but in a milder form to Finland's more conservative elements.

The Finns as a nation have declared traditional loyalty to Russia, of which Finland was so proud for four generations, and there can be scarcely any doubt that the little kingdom's leaders, always enjoying free access to the Peterhoff court, have assurances that the throne will not forget the Finns who rallied to the Russian flag. The Finns have information on which they can rely. For instance, General Roediger, as Russian Minister of War, remained a Senator of the Finnish principality while directing the affairs of the imperial army, the reconstruction of which he started after the Japanese war.

The case of the Russian Jew is much more complicated. The Jews form no element whose allegiance can affect the issues.

The Russian government by giving the Jews full civil rights might gain the support of the American press, which would be welcome, but not essential. The English and French press would welcome it, but must support Russia anyhow. The Jewish bankers the Rothschilds would be attracted to the support of Russian finances. The Rothschilds, by the way, years ago notified Russia that they would refrain from making Russian loans as long as Russia discriminated against her Jewish subjects. But Russia had not found it difficult to get European banks controlled by prominent Jews to take up Russian loans whenever the issues were favorable, and even Rothschild banks were identified with many large issues when Jewish persecution became particularly ugly, especially in 1905.

Jewish Rights To Be Extended.

But on good authority it can be stated that, though there is no intention on the part of Russia to give the Jews full equality, their rights will be partly extended and many vexatious limitations removed.

Why? Because of Polish and Finnish autonomy. This country little understands that Finland's laws concerning the Jews are far more mediaeval and rigorous than Russia's; and in Poland, besides the persecution by the government, a vigorous campaign has been conducted for more than two years by the clergy to force the Jews, by as complete a boycott as a hate crazed people could institute, to leave Poland. Both in Finland and in Poland, especially Poland, is a large purely Russian peasant population of the Greek orthodox faith whom Russia would not abandon to the complete control of the autonomous kingdom. But what is good for the goose is also good for the gander, and unless every nation in the Empire enjoys elementary civil rights it will prove most difficult to enforce the rights of the Russian population in Poland, as it has proved nearly impossible to do in Finland.

The shadow of war from across the Vistula called all the Russians and their governments to take stock in a situation which without proper handling threatened the very existence of the Empire. At this moment, through a fortunate collaboration of the elements which had appeared irreconcilable, a truce was declared, promises were given and accepted, until now the "country of many tongues" presents an apparently united front to the enemy.

Whatever the fates of war the outlook forecasts for Russians a better system of government based on an appeal to the people rather than to the landed gentry, the police and the army, and a recognition of the civil rights of nations other than pure Russian stock by the powers that be.

And if the future redeems the promise of to-day the war from a Russian view was worth fighting, even though Russia be beaten by the Germans, unlikely as this appears to be.

Map of the Political Situation in Russia

KEY TO MAP

The two all-Russian parties are not marked. They are the Constitutional Democratic Party, now supporting the government, and the Octobrist Party, representing the extreme anti-Austrian tendency.

B—Bund, Jewish party of opposition. D—Dashnaktsuitun, national Armenian party. E—Esthonian-Lithuanian party. H—Exertme Reactionary party, known as the Black Hundred. K—Peasant Union, an agrarian party with strongly revolutionary tendencies. M—Mariavit movement, a sort of modified Roman Catholicism. N—Polish Nationalist party. P—Polish Socialist party. S—Russian Socialist party. T—Temperance party.

ALL FOR THE LOVE OF HIS COUNTRY

KOSSOVO: THE BATTLING AVERAGE OF THE SERVIAN SOLDIER

King Peter Making His Triumphant Entry into the Old Servian Capital, Skoplje.

General Yankovitch's Third Army's March Through Uskub from Pristina on the Way to Albania.

Sophie Jovanovitch, Whose Father on His Deathbed Made Her Swear in Case of War Against the Oppressing Turks She Would Fight.

A Magnificent Specimen (Seventy Years of Age) of a Servian Comitadji Volunteer.

General Boja Yankovitch, Commander of Third Servian Army, Victor of Pristina, Commanded Arduous Campaign Through Albania.

Servians Advancing.

A Servian Reservist from the Hills.

By Richard G. Conover.

WHAT is likely to be set down to the fighting credit of the Servian soldier in the great war ledger recently opened in Europe? How has his battling account balanced in the past? For the measure of liberty, independence and nationality he enjoys has he paid in full price with bravery, fortitude and patriotic persistence? Can he deliver the "fighting goods" to the rigorous limit?

The answer to this must occasion surprise to many, for until recent years the Servian soldier has remained militarily obscure. Probably not one person in a thousand has a comprehensive knowledge of his past performance. In the minds of a great number he is vaguely fixed as a fighting man of the ready to revolt in a minute type. Sort of semi-marauding, guerilla preferring, officer saucing fellow, chafing under military discipline and longing to break away Ginour fashion and settle things after his individual method. Ready to froth, simmer or settle with the rise or fall of the Balkan barometer.

Superficial readers of Servian history may doubt that her soldier has demonstrated true battling form. They set down the wars in which the little country has engaged as just a bunch of little Balkan bickerings abetted by Russian and Austrian diplomatists. This opinion is based upon the many questionable happenings in Servia during the last fifty to seventy-five years, especially the revolting murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga in their palace on the night of June 10, 1903, and the ready acquiescence of the army in that atrocious crime. But this estimate of the Servian soldier would be unjust. No fighting man can be adequately judged within the area of the influence of the black-coated politician's machinations. It is in the zone of the cannon roar, the infantry volley, the bayonet charge, the forced march and the night attack that his mettle is proved. How has he stood when powder burned?

It is chronicled that, man to man in the armed crash, the Servian soldier is without superior in spirit, determination and endurance. He has been tested often and in many ways. Always has he "stood the gaff." Servia's population is half that of Belgium, with a territory twice as large as that of Belgium for the Servian to love and to defend. The plaudits of the world have been accorded Belgium for its recent valiant stand against the overwhelming German attack, and the plaudits were deserved, but the fact is that the 4,000,000 of Servia have been battling as bravely as the 7,400,000 of Belgium in defence of their liberties, and fully as often. And note this:—Centuries before the little bantam of the west of Europe was more than the fief of a duke Servia's soldier was fighting for his own nation. This is where the record of the Servian soldier draws first interest. He was the defender of an actual empire more than one thousand years ago. And it was an empire of consequence. In his palmiest lay the Serb in uniform did not hesitate to attack three kingdoms at once, and before his mighty arm the soldiers of Hungary, Bulgaria and of the Greek Empire bit the dust in combined rout.

The fighting glory of the Servian soldier, strange to say, is most treasured and chronicled best where it circles about his greatest defeat. Imagine a nation taking a new birth of freedom from a defeat that led to centuries of effacement and annihilation. Can you conceive of any other nation always harking back to a beating it got in order to prove what a mighty fighter it is? This is what the Servian soldier does when he reverently—and at the same time boastfully—tells you of the great battle of Kossovo, fought June 15, 1389, as a consequence of which his country became a province of Turkey for more than five hundred years.

There is an entire literature about this terrific battle of Kossovo—and this may surprise many who have been or will be surprised to learn of the prowess of the Servian soldier. A distinct literature the possession of a country the size and sort of Servia seems unlikely, yet it exists and has been an inspiration for patriotism many generations. The bards have loved to tell how the fighting man of Servia behaved on this woful day for Servian independence.

During the early part of the year 1389 an Ottoman army that had invaded Servia was routed in the fastnesses of the Black Mountains by a body of Albanians and Serbs. Sultan Amurath I. was celebrating his marriage in Asia Minor when the news reached him, and he vowed vengeance. He rushed back to Europe, collected a mighty army and hurried toward the foe. The clash came on the plain of Kossovo, a great level spot shut in by a chain of mountains. Lazar, the last of the Servian Tsars, commanded besides his own troops a force of Albanians and Bosniaks. One of the Serb bards has thus written of the Turk enemy the Servian soldier confronted:—

"Amurath had so many men that a horseman could not ride from one wing of his army to another in a fortnight. The plain of Kossovo was one mass of steel, horse stood against horse, man against man, the spears formed a thick forest, the banners obscured the sun; there was no space for a drop of water to fall between them."

Excusing much of this computation on the ground of usual poetic license, it is nevertheless generally recorded that the Turks were in great force. All day, despite the odds against him, Lazar's Servian soldier bore the brunt of the attack, and as evening approached it looked like a drawn battle. But Vouk Brankovic, the Benedict Arnold of Servia and execrated to this day, marched over to the enemy with the entire right wing, composed in the main of a composite body of troops. At a critical moment of the fatal day the loss of these 12,000 men brought victory to Amurath. Lazar's horse went down as he galloped about encouraging his men and he expired under the blows of a hundred Turkish soldiers. But as Amurath walked over the battle field to better view his triumph he was approached by a fanatically patriotic Serb named Milosh Obilic, who, making a false obeisance to the conqueror, plunged a dagger into the Sultan's heart. The slayer is still hailed a hero in song and story.

On October 26, 1912, or 523 years after Turkey had annihilated its nationality, a Servian army commanded by the Crown Prince Alexander entered Uskub, the country's ancient capital, and took possession amid frantic joy of the Servian soldiers. Regardless of what peace treaties might try to stipulate at the close of this last war between the Turk and Servia, the name of the capital was at once changed to Skoplje, its mediaeval title, and preparations made to add it to the Servian kingdom for all time.

This occupation of two years ago was not achieved without hard battling by the fighting man of Servia. His advance into Old Servia was fiercely contested by the Arnauts or Moslem Albanians planted there by the Turks. It culminated in the three day battle of Kumanovo. After the Turkish artillery had been silenced four desperate Servian assaults were made before two of the most important earthworks of the enemy were taken. Later, taking advantage of a brilliant moonlight, the Turks advanced in a counter attack so successful that the staff of the Crown Prince advised him to give the order to retire. He answered that he would give the situation ten minutes' grace. Before that time had elapsed the guns of an advancing corps were heard, and the battle was decided in Servia's favor. The third day of battle the Servian cavalry covered itself with glory in a fight against artillery, sweeping the gunners away from point after point of vantage and entering Kumanovo neck and neck with the infantry.

Again at the pitched battle of Monastir in this last Turk-Servian or general Balkan war the Servian soldier proved himself a tried man of valor. The Turks were strongly intrenched on twin hill peaks, 3,000 feet high. Through raging water courses, ice cold to his knees, the Servian fighting man advanced in the face of a deadly shrapnel. On up the heights he went, driving the enemy from position to position until he secured a dominating point. The right wing, by a detour, fell upon the Turk at another spot, hemming him in. The Servians advanced step by step slowly, until within sixty yards of the Turkish trenches. There a fierce hand-to-hand fight took place until the Turk's entire wing broke and fled. The cavalry again played a valorous part in the pursuit and capture of thousands of fugitives in the neighborhood of Lake Presba and Florina. The Crown Prince entered Monastir from a sick bed, where he had lain just before the battle opened. A courier brought the news to him there that General Yankovitch had penetrated to Alessio, although in many places along the route the Servian soldier had to march through snow four feet deep, with a thermometer registering 14 degrees below zero. In this war within five weeks the Servian army had overrun Macedonia and the Sandjak and had penetrated south to Salonika and west to Alessio. In these five weeks the sword conquests of five centuries were lost to the sword.

The historian of the Balkan war of 1912-13 may tell of brave deeds with much more positiveness than the ancient Servian bard. There is the case of the remarkable Sophie Jovanovitch, who fought in three pitched battles of the war, claiming no favors or consideration or mercy because she was a woman. She can indeed be classed with the Servian soldier. On his deathbed her father compelled her to swear that in the event of a war against the Turkish oppressors of her nation she would take arms and fight as a man would. She received the permission of King Peter to become a member of the battling body called Comitadjie. Her particular function was to throw bombs, a number of which she carried about in her belt.

The war also brought into notice—the military notice of Europe—General Boja Yankovitch, who commanded the Servian soldiers in the army of Macedonian invasion. The campaign was not twenty-four hours old when word came that he had gained the head of the defile in the Tenesdohl Pass after a stubborn resistance. This was the key to the objective point—Pristina. That place was entered almost immediately.

The strategical plan for the invasion of Macedonia had been mapped out almost ten years before. As it was put on paper, so General Yankovitch carried it through to a dot. And he had never seen active service before!

There are four great fighting characters of Servia by whom the Serb soldier may be judged, for the man in the ranks fully partook of the spirit of his leader in the glorious past. These four are Stephen Nemanja, the first out-and-out king; King Stephen, surnamed Dusan, the mightiest of Servian rulers and most looked up to, despite the fact that he had his father strangled; George Petrovic, better known as Kara George, the hero of modern Servian history, and Milosh Obrenovic, founder of a line that has kept Servia in turmoil for generations.

The accession of Stephen Nemanja marks the beginning of Servian mediaeval power and prestige. Historians place it at 1143 or 1159. He united Bospia to Servia—after fighting. In 1183 he sent word to the Greek Emperor that he would pay tribute no longer. War followed and the Servian soldier whipped the soldier of the Eastern Roman Empire. After he humbled all the riotous chieftains under him and gave his realm a good military sweeping up, Nemanja turned it over to his son in 1195 and retired to the monastery of Chilander, where he died as the monk Simeon five years later. He had taken Servia out of vassalhood, founded a dynasty and rooted the glory of his country so hardily that it bloomed for nearly two hundred years. There is a Stephen Nemanja regiment in the Servian army, and its members are called upon like Napoleon's Old Guard to perform what seems to be the impossible when others fail. They have always "made good." Often they have gone into battle shouting the name of the mediaeval king, as at Mount Rujan in the last war, where they took the strongly intrenched Turks completely off their feet by the vigor of their assault.

Dusan, the mightiest Servian Tsar of history, ascended the throne in 1336, after the strangling of his father in prison. His surname, Dusan, means "the throttler" in Servian, and although he occupies a proud place in Serb history they always associate the name with him. Under him the Servian soldier was destined to reach the high water mark of his martial effectiveness. During centuries of woe for Servia his name has been the incentive to struggle on to another nationality. When King Milan declared war on Bulgaria in 1885 his soldiers set out from Belgrade with shouts of "Dusan!"

The new king or Isar, as he was interchangeably called, first headed an army into Macedonia. He wanted an outlet on the Aegean. He penetrated as far as the Gulf of Volo and besieged the Emperor Adronicus III., of the Greek Empire, at Salonica. Peace was concluded after hard fighting by the Servian soldier, with Dusan retaining the country he had conquered. By the treaty of 1340 the Servian monarch had increased his possessions so that his dominions reached from the Danube to the Gulf of Corinth and from the Adriatic to within a short distance of Constantinople. In addition to this huge tract of country Bulgaria was under Servian control, so that he was master of the Balkan Peninsula from sea to sea. And it took the arm of the fighting Serb to get it and hold it together. He took sides in the civil wars of the Greek Empire, coming out about even as to victory and defeat.

Louis the Great of Hungary attacked him about 1372. Dusan defeated him and incorporated Belgrade, theretofore a part of Hungary, in Servian territory. Then he subjugated Bosnia. Seeing the Greek Empire tottering, he summoned his chieftains from every part of his realm. Then, heading an army of 80,000, he started for Constantinople. Thrace with Adrianople fell before the Servian soldier, and his advance guard reached the outskirts of the great city on the Bosphorus. But on the night of December 18, 1356, he was seized with a violent fever at the village of Diavoli, forty miles from Constantinople, and expired in the arms of his faithful chiefs.

After an interval of 415 years of submission to the Turk, Kara George arose to lead Servian soldiers to victory. He had been in abortive uprisings, but in 1804, after massacres by the Janissaries in Servia, he led a sucessful revolution—although not a complete one. He whipped the Janissaries and then demanded that only native Servians garrison Servian fortresses. This refused, he defied the Sultan, who sent three successive armies against him, only to be defeated each time. At Mischar, August 4, 1806, Kara George won an all day battle against the Turk after desperate fighting. He was now called the Supreme Chief. But after nine years more of fighting the revolution collapsed, principally through jealousies of the chief men. Kara George retired into Austria. He had established a Legislature during the nine years, and because of this is hailed as the modern restorer of Servian nationality.

At this juncture Milosh Obrenovic came into notoriety. He was hailed Supreme Chief in 1815, and soon headed a guerilla warfare that caused havoc with the Turk. The Sultan made terms and a sort of legislature was allowed. Thus under Milosh a semi-independence had been gained. Kara George was asked back by leaders who did not fancy Milosh. He returned and was assassinated through the connivance, it is said, of his rival. From this dates the great Servian family feud between the descendants of Kara George and the house of Obrenovic, which is still on. The Servian soldier has fought equally well under both. In 1839 the second founder of modern Servia was forced to flee and his son Milan reigned.

In 1860, under the rule of Michael Obrenvoc III., the modern military organization of the Servian army was effected. Two hundred thousand rifles were smuggled into the country despite Turkish protest. Drilling and conscription began. Step by step this led to the squeezing of Turkey out of the country's fortresses. In 1867 Belgrade, which had been besieged dozens of times, was for the first time in centuries entirely in Servian hands. A great outburst of triumph and rejoicing went up when the last Turkish soldier on guard marched out.

During the long centuries past when Servia hasn't been otherwise busy she has had a war on with Bulgaria. Back and forth these neighbors have tugged and pulled. They cannot seem to forget events of history that only tend to stir up animosities, and whenever foreign trouble doesn't keep things humming they fall back on settling some unsettled affront of from five hundred to a thousand years ago. The Servian soldier has cheerfully obeyed commands with respect to fighting Bulgaria, and just as cheerfully has fought at the Bulgarian soldier's side when a new war game made them allies.

The River Timok, then as now the boundary between the countries, has always been the principal theatre of the war. In the ninth century Vlastimir, head of the Servian Confederacy, was attacked by Presjam, ruler of the Bulgarians. The Servian soldier won. Later Boris, the Bulgarian national hero, tried to get revenge, but the Servian fighting man won again. In 917 Simeon, the Bulgarian, kidnapped the Servian ruler, Peter, and had him murdered, and the Servian people conquered. Simeon also defeated a ruler, Zacharia, whom he had set up over the Servians, but who had not done his bidding. Thus, while the Bulgarian empire was at its zenith, Servia was almost blotted off the map. Very shortly both countries succumbed to the Greek Emperor, following a successful fight of the Servian soldier under Ceslav against the Bulgarians. This consumed the time up to the famous Stephen Nemanja.

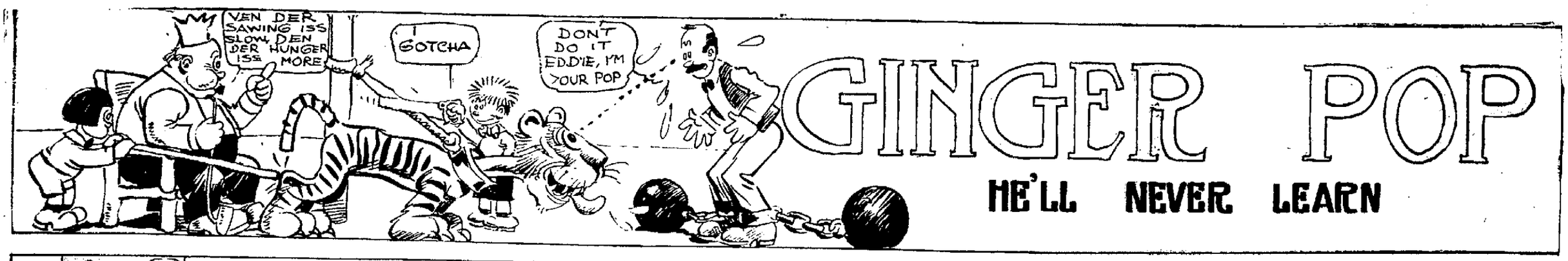
In 1884 the Servians occupied an uninhabited tract of land along the Timok, for the avowed purpose of tilling. A Bulgarian regiment drove them out. The next year Servia and Bulgaria "went to it" again, with a Servian reverse at Slivnitza. No territory changed hands, however. In the year 1912 the two countries fought the Turk side by side and the Servian soldier, if anything, outdid his neighbor in gallant and effective combatting.

An estimate of the sort of a fighter the Servian soldier is likely to be may be gathered from his willingness to go to battle. There is no record that conscription is one-half so vigorous as that of other nations carrying large armies. Yet this little nation of 4,000,000 was able to equip, put in the field and march to victory 250,000 effective troops during the 1912-1913 war! And it is plainly a harder job to assemble a large army in a small country than a large army in a large country, keeping the percentage of soldiery to population the same. In the case of Servia she put in the field one soldier to every sixteen of her population.

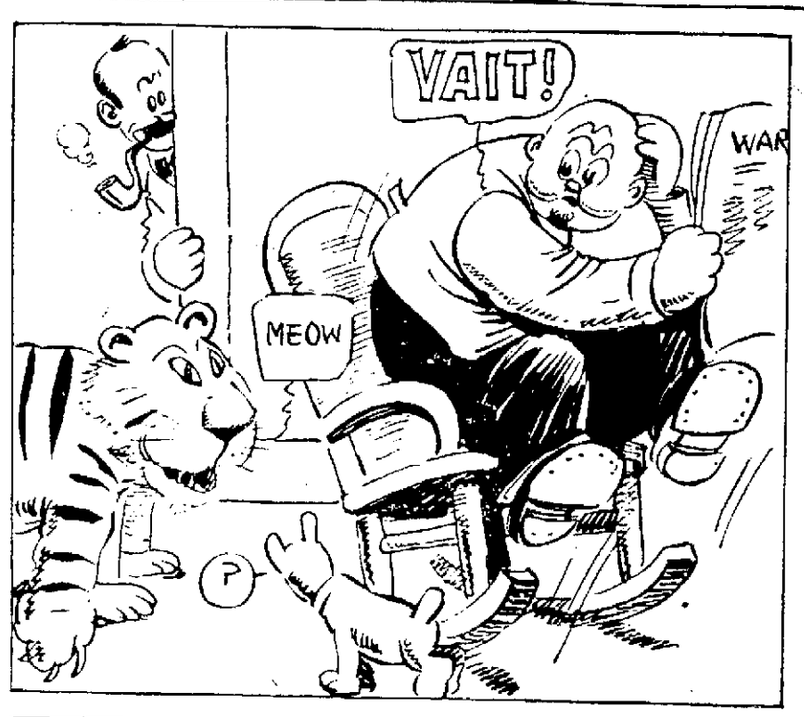
In a contrast made between the Servian and the Bulgarian soldier it has been said that the former gets all his fighting spirit from what has been achieved in the past and which he hopes to emulate, but perhaps never equal, while the latter is envious of the deeds of his ancestors and hopes to excel them beyond all cavil. There is a great deal of this suggestion that may be set down as correct insight into Servian character. A writer has it that the Servian soldier cannot get away from that awful Kossovo defeat in which his ancester fought so furiously to no avail. He has been eternally chanting these lines by a native bard, and no matter what his triumphant future may be he is likely to still keep up the chant:—

"There resteth to Servia a glory,
A glory that shall not grow old;
There remaineth to Servia a story,
A tale to be chanted and told;
They are gone to their graves grim and gory,
The beautiful, brave and bold."

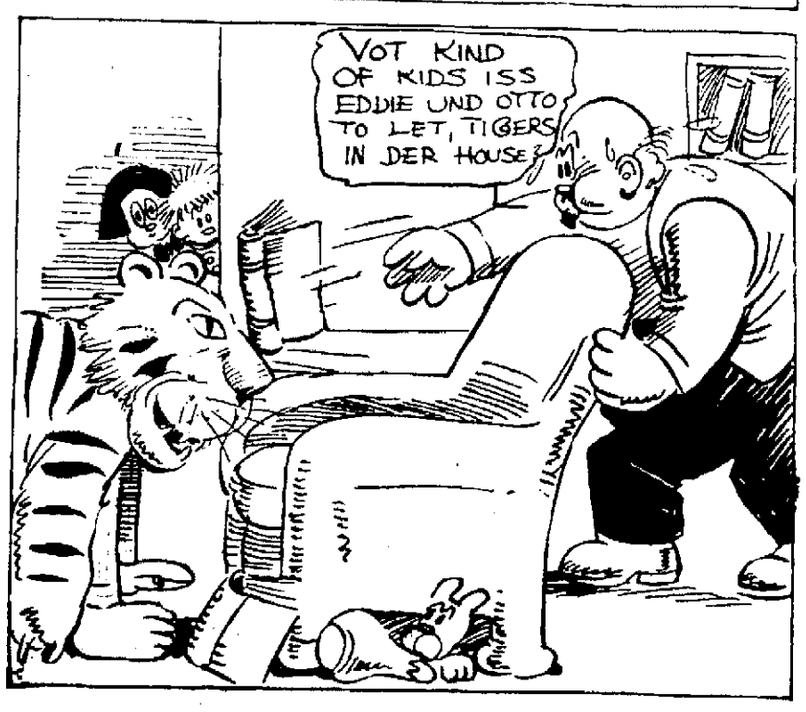
When the Servian soldier is placed in the fighting scales to weigh up his battle value alongside his fellows, either enemy or ally, it would be well to bear this in mind—he must be some "scrapper" who can keep up the fire and steam of revolt for 500 years. That's a pretty long time to battle. Try to match it and the most that history will yield is tale after tale of the peoples of the earth who submissively blended with their conquerors, or became conquerors themselves. The Servian did not blend; he was too busy fighting.


VEN DER SAWING ISS SLOW, DEN DER HUNGER ISS MORE
I GOTCHA
DONT DO IT EDDIE, I'M YOUR POP
GINGER POP
HE'LL NEVER LEARN

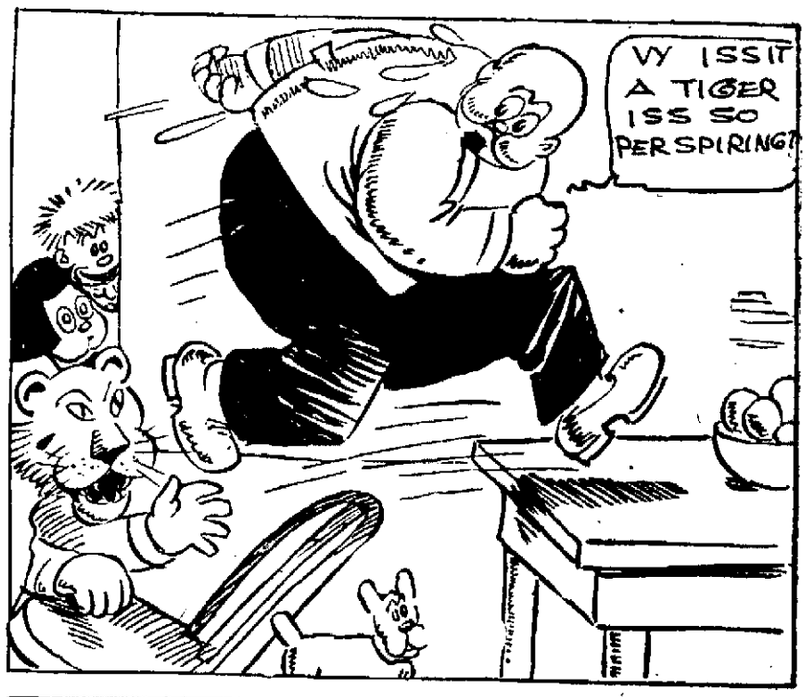
I'LL GET UNDER THE HEAD AND YOU BE THE BACK FEET, HUH, OTTO?
?
WOOF

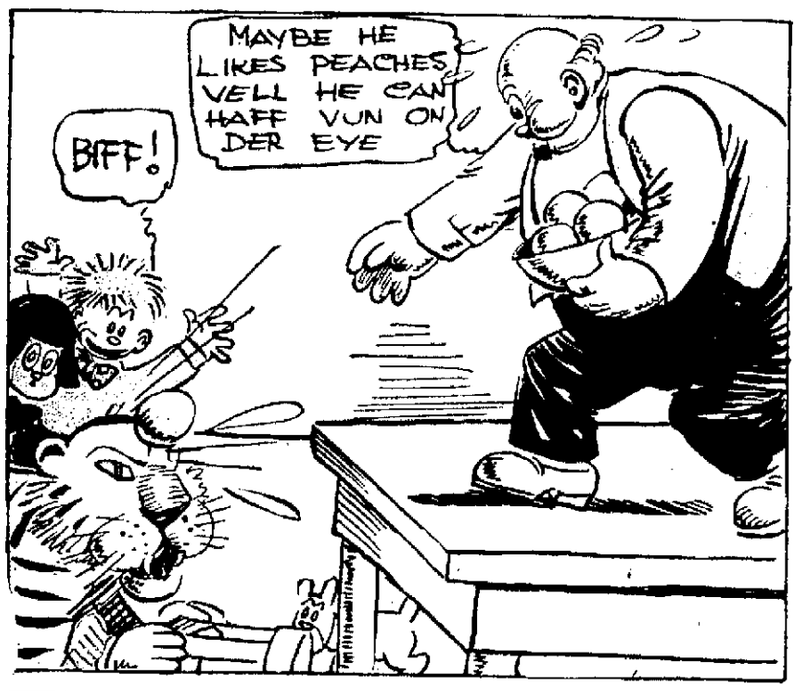

VAIT!
MEOW
WAR

LET ME PUT IT ON, BOYS AND I'LL SHOW YOU SOME REAL FUN
WE CHASED HIM OUT, DIDN'T WE POP?

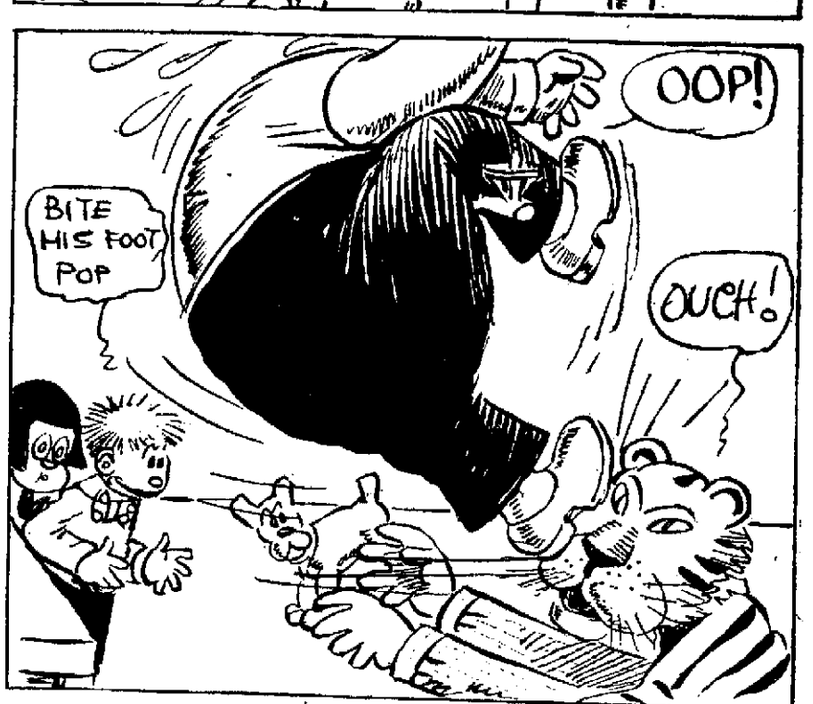

VOT KIND OF KIDS ISS EDDIE UND OTTO TO LET TIGERS IN DER HOUSE?

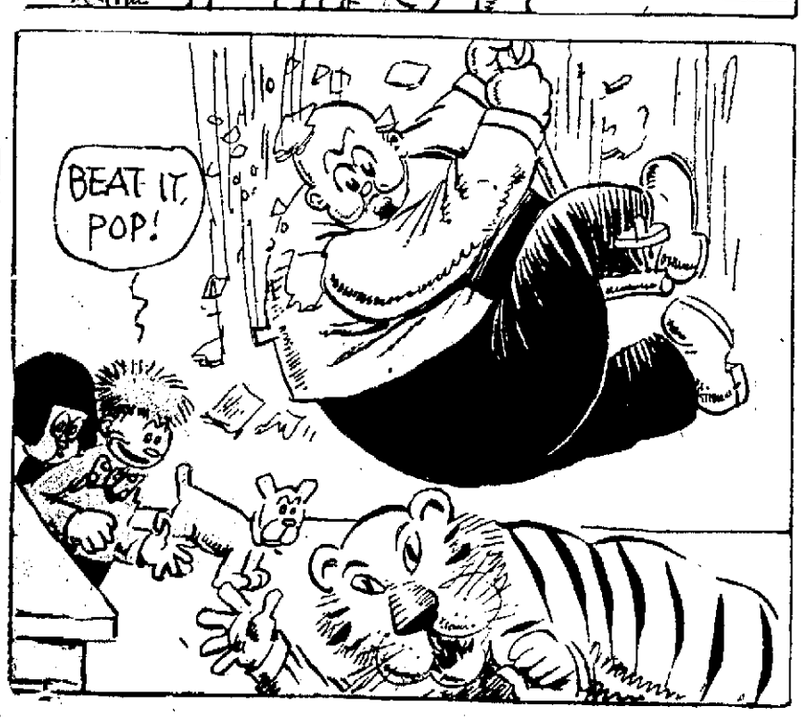
GR-RRR
HELP! DER TIGERS ISS COMING AGAIN

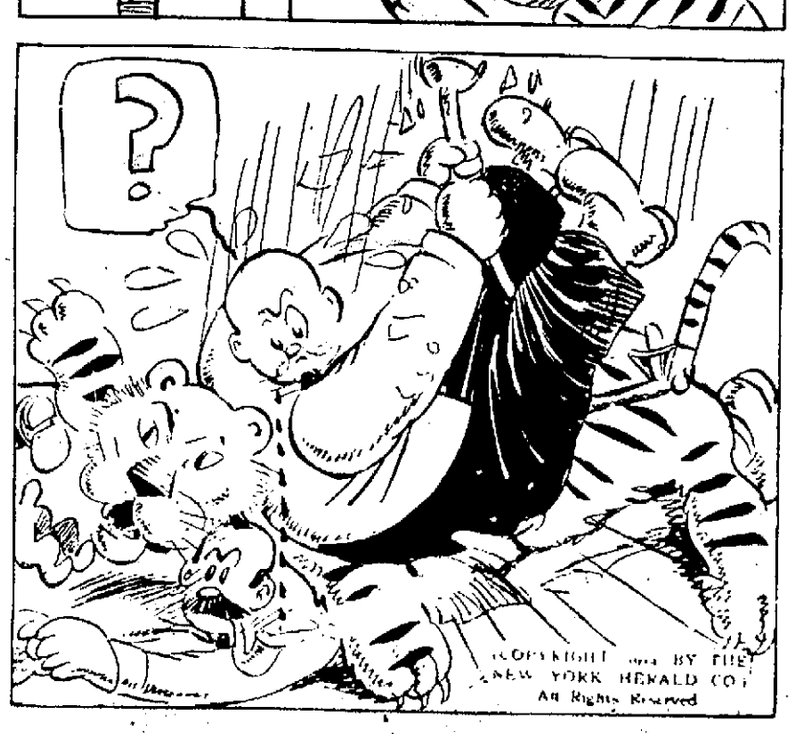

VY ISSIT A TIGER ISS SO PERSPIRING?


MAYBE HE LIKES PEACHES VELL HE CAN HAFF VUN ON DER EYE
BIFF!

YOUR FATHER IS SOME ACROBAT, OTTO
VEN I AM PRESSED HARD, DOD SOUSE IT! I STOP AT NOTHING


OOP!
BITE HIS FOOT POP
OUCH!


BEAT IT, POP!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VEN MY PATIENCE ISS OUDT, UND I CAN INSURE IT NO LONGER, MY TEMPRANCE ISS EXPLODED
AW WHAT THE SAM HILL, AINT I UP IN THE AIR?
WOW! HE WONT LET US PLAY WITH THE TIGER ANY MORE
?
RUSS WESTOVER

ADVERTISE IN THE BUGLE!

Have you got ennythink to sell or swap? Do you want to buy ennythink?

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Biggest & only newspaper in this end of the Co.

Advertising rates furnished with great cheer. Sirculashion books open to nobuddy.

YOULL HAFT TO TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT

BINGVILLE BUGLE

INERGIA FATUM PARIT

BY NEWTON NEWKIRK

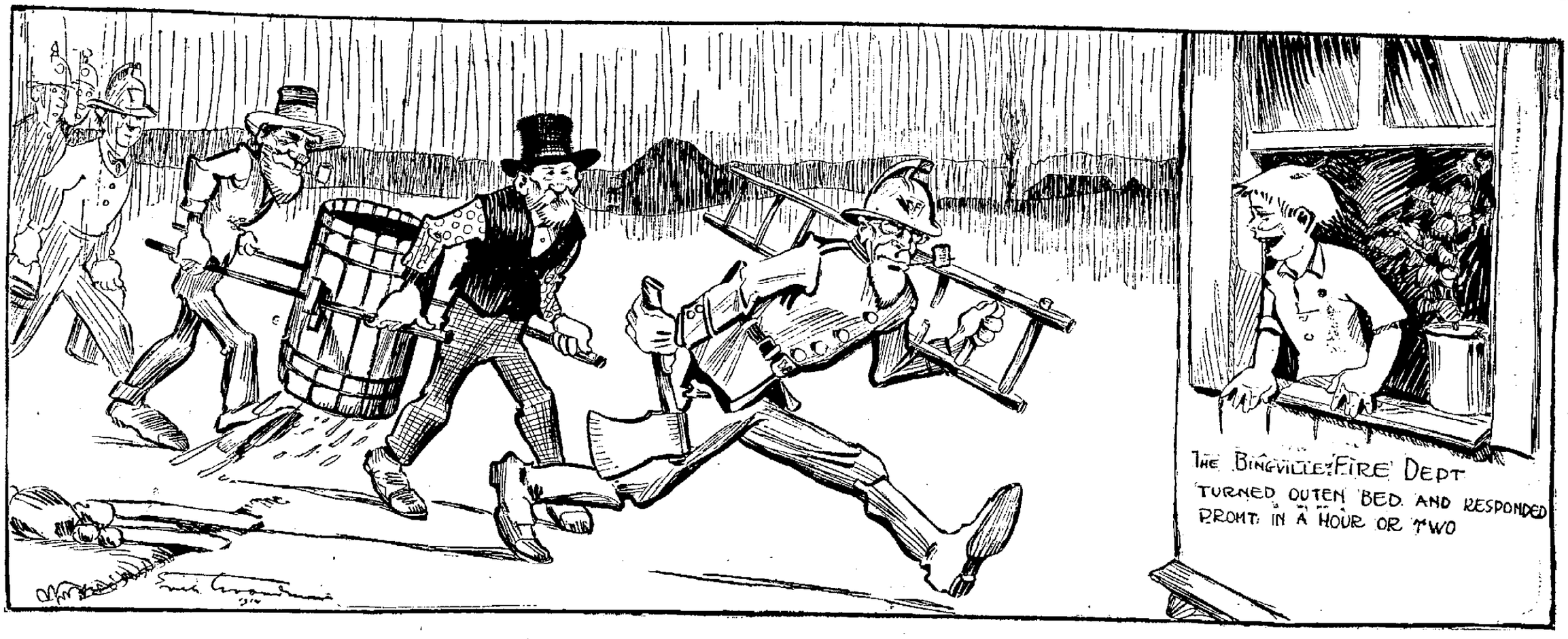
(Copyrighted, 1912, by E. A. Grozier.)

DON'T BE A TITEWAD!

Pay up your back subscription to the Bugle & thus fill a long-felt want on our part.

WE CAN'T RUN A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER ON HOT AIR & COLD POTATOZE.

P. S.—If we are not in leave the money with our wife next door.



WE WOULD JERK OFF OUR OWN SHOES (WHICH IS RUN DOWN AT THE HEELS & OUT AT THE TOES AND NEED TO BE HAFFSOLED) AND WE WOULD GIT INTO THE RICH MANS SHOES JEST
ABOUT AS QUICK AS SKAT -- YES --
BUD HAD THE KOOSTER MOST HAFF PAINTED BEFORE HIS MOTHER HEARING THE POOSTER SKWAWK RUND OUT

THE BINGVILLE BUGLE

The Leading Paper of the County
Bright, Breezy, Bellicose, Bustling

How doth the busy little bee
Improve each shining hour—
By gathering honey all the day
From every opening flour.

The cheapest advertising medium in the county. If you believe in advertising, come and see us. For further information call on or address the editor.

SPECIAL NOTIS!—Be this as it may we will have a eddytoriul in next wks Boogle on somethink or other even if we haft to lay awake nights to think up some subjeckt to write about.

WATCH NEXT WKS BUGLE FOR A EDDYTORIUL ON SOMETHINK!

Bale's Belt Wont Do

Bale Hawkins one of our most respeckted citizens had a male summer boarder who stopt with him 2 wks this summer and the feller from the city wore a belt to keep his pants up instid of gallusses.

He told Bale that a belt was a good eal better to keep a persons pants up than galluses and besides a belt was more stylish so first time Bale went to the co seat he bought hisself a fancy belt with a big brass buckle on it and sinst then Bale has been wearing same to keep his pants up but the belt aint been very satisfacktory so Bale says. Bale says it may be the style and all that, but he has to wear it so tarnashion tite around hisself that he cant skeercely git his breth and is in agony most of the time and even then Bale says his pants keeps a slippin down on him and he has to keep hitchin em up all the time unless he desires to disgrace hisself in publick. Not only that but Bale says its a turrible chore to keep that brass buckle on his belt pollsht up all the time so as it will be bright and shiny and he calkilates he will go back to suspenders soon.

Lickin for Bud

The Widder Hinckley give her son Bud who aint quite right in his head a good lickin with a birch rod she keeps on hand for that purpose one day last wk. Bud hollered like everything while he was being lickt and was heerd all over Bingville. Here is what Bud got lickt for:

Widder Hinckley had left some paint in a can after she got through paintin some flour pots and Bud ketched a big white Winedotte rooster and blamed if he diddent try to paint him red all over. Bud had the rooster most haff painted before his mother hearing the rooster skwawk rund out and discovered what Bud was doing whereupon she lickt him.

The rooster is a ridicklus lookin objeckt goin around haff white and haff red and pears kind of droopy. Mrs. Hinckley thinks the rooster wont live and if he dies she says shes afeard to eat him less she gits pizened by the red lead in the paint.

Personals

It looks like rain as we go to press. We dont need enny rain at the present writing but we persoom if it wants to rain it will do so whether we need rain or not.

Subscribe for the Bugle and supposin you are a subscriber why dont you pay up your back subscripshion?

The Bugle aint only fit to read (supposin you can read) but it is also good for menny other things namely, viz: to wit—to tie up things in and to spread on cupboard shelves and to bild fires with. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BUGLE.

It is quite coolish hereabouts and there has been considerable wood chopping in our midst during the past wk. Wood chopping allus picks up in our midst when the wether begins to git cool. We persoom the reason for this is that wood chopping is hard work and in hot wether a person swets moren they do in cold wether.

Sime Whittacre who lives two mile west of Bingville while riding home from the P. O. one night last wk had his old mare to stumble who he was riding and fall throwing Sime over her head into the dark alighting on his head and shoulders and makin him feel silly as a fool for a few minits but he is all right now. It was so dark Sime couldnt see to kick the old mare, so he waited until he got her back to the stabel and did so by the light of a lantern then he went to bed in disgust.

Skunks or somethink has been taking Widder Skinners chickens so she says. The Widder has only five chikkens left & 1 rooster. If ennybuddy should ask us we should say it was a huming skunk who has been stealing chikkens—we have mist a few chikkens ourself of late.

Bill Simms while cutting up corn one day last wk had the corn cutter to slip on him and cut a big gash in his knee cap. We understand Bill is a going to apply for a increase in his penshion on the strenth of it. We hope Bill will git the increase being as he dont seem to be able to pay for his Bugle to whitch he has been a striddy subscriber for moren seven yrs and aint never pd a cent on same.

If ennybuddy hears of enny news will they kindly leave it at this offis and if there shouldnt be ennybuddy in the offis to leave it with then leave it with our wife at the house next door & thank you very kindly for same.

Dave White our accommodating undertaker says he dont believe that it does enny good to advertise his business in the Bugle as he has been a doing in the past and after thinkin it over he has desided never to advertise in the Boogie no more. Dave says he has came to the conclusion that if folks is a going to pass on they will do so when they git ready whether he advertises in the Bugle or not. All we have to say is that if Dave thinks that all right let him go ahead and dont advertise, but he is making a big mistake thats all.

We went and orderd some printing paper speshial from the co seat to print 500 sale bills on for Amzi Gookins and after we had got the paper and paid for same Amzi come around and said that he guessed he diddent need only 50 sale bills instid of 500 and as a result we have a whole lot of paper on our hands whitch we dont need and will sell cheap at 1 ct per sheet. Some of it is pink paper and some yeller & and it would make nise paper to write letters on. Why dont you buy some of same before it is all gone?

Hot Under the Collar

Hi Henderson of Calamitty Corners was a visitor to this offis last wk and he was purty mad too. He wanted to know of us why we diddent write somethink up mentchioning his name when his horse died last Aprile of the colick. We told Hi right to his fase that we would of been glad to of wrote about this sad demise in his fambily if we had only of knowd about it and we would of not only mentchioned his name but the horses also, and how in Sam Hill can we write about items when we dont hear about em. We aint no mind reader & should not be regarded as such.

If folks wont tell us the news we cant print it thats all. Hi thort this was a purty poor excoose and ordered his paper stopt and paid up for same to date after whitch he left our offis in disgust.

Lokal Breefs

Peter Hoskins went out patridge hunting one day last wk and shot a henhawk. Peter is quite a hunter and ginerally brings somethink or other home with him if its no moren a sparrer.

Silas Osgood of Hardscrabble was a Bingville visiter one day last wk and swopt 2 doz eggs down to Hen Weathersbys store in xchange for groceries et cettery. Si has traded with Hen for 11 yrs whitch is quite a recommendashion for Hen. Come agin Si, we are allus glad to see you come and go.

Deacon Butterworth while giving his testymony in prayer mtg last Wensday evg at the Bingville church axidentally let his glasses fall onto the floor smashing same all to smithereens. They was the Deacons near sighted glasses too and he dont see how he can git along without em. Mrs. Jake Hance who sat right near the Deacon says that when his glasses fell & smasht the Deacon said a perfane word or two soft like as he stooped down to pick em up before continuing with his testymony, but we would hate to think this of the Deacon spechially in church.

Miss Susan Woodberry give our wife a receipt for baking whole wheat bread, whitch tastes terrible good to us. Our wife is a awful fine bread baker if we do say it ourself.

Abe Witherow raised a big skwash on his skwash vines that measured 2 ft from tip to tip. Abe talkt some of exhibiting said skwash at the Hardscrabblt Fair but diddent. It would of cost Abe 10 cts to of entered the skwash at the fair to say nothink of the bother of hauling it all the way there and Abe says this was moren the skwash was worth.

Miss Samanthy Deevers has a bad cold on her chest but is using boneset tea inwardly and mustard plasters outwardly and hopes to be better soon. Samanthy says it wouldnt be so bad if she only knowd where she ketched the cold but being as she dont its simply ridicklus.

Bud Hinckley who aint quite right in his head went and got up outen bed last Tuesday morning at haff past 2 a. M. and stuck his head outen the winder and hollered "Fier! Fier!!" as loud as he could holler whereas there wassent no fier a tall. The Bingville Fire Dept turned outen bed and responded prompt in a hour or two but when they found there wassent no fire they went home in disgust & backe to hed agin. Somethink ort to be did with Bud being as he has been awful obsterpperus lately.

Struck Sollid Bottom

Jim Peterson set out to sink a cedar post in his back yard last wk to stretch a clothes line from the post to the house. Jims wife has been pesterin Jim to do this for three yrs she says being as she has had moren one warsh come down into the dirt and to do same all over agane simply becuz she diddent have no good place to tie the clothes line to.

Well Jim started to dig the hole for the post but when he got down about a foot he struck a rock biggern a barl and being as Jim couldnt dig through the rock and haddent no blasting powder to blast it out, he jest set the post five feet to one side and now Sarah says it aint no more good theren if he haddent put it in the ground a tall being as its behint the henhouse clean outen sight of the house.

Country Correspondence

SNAKE BEND

Ab Wood is laid up at the present writing but with what we diddent lern but will try to do so by next wk and let you know perviding he aint up and around by that time.

Sam Henderson says he has the best pr of oxes to plow with in this neck of woods. Sam says them oxes when they start in to plow will sink a plowshear clean to the beam perviding the ground aint too stony.

Miss Carrie Hunt of Hardscrabble has been visitting friends in this vicinitty for the past wk and will probably stay on a spell longer being as she is turrible sweet on Henry Simms who had been a going with Miss Milly Brown and has dropt Millie for Carrie.

Some as was up early last Tuesday says they seen frost but they said they diddent calkilate it was enuff to hurt.

Bill Hinckley had a cow to die on his hands last wk—she broke her leg in the pastchure and Bill had to shoot her. Bill says its a turrible calamitty being as she had jest come in fresh but he reckons it cant be helpt and was to be expeckted being as she was the akardest cow he ever seen and never seemed to look where she stept.

Seth Winslow has finished pickin all his appels nearly a hunderd barls in all & now all he can git for em is $2. a barl being as appels is so plenty this yr. Seth says if he hed of knowd that he would of let em wither on the trees or rotted on the ground.

SCRIBBLER.

Lost, Strayd or Stole

This is to emfatically state that I went and lost the stem outen my corncob pipe somers about the 1st of last wk or the last of this wk I dont know whitch or where. If I knowd where I lost it do you spose I would be putting this advertisement into the paper? No, I woodent—I would go & find it. Ever sinst I lost the stem of that pipe I have been turrible put out being as I cant smoke and tuk to chewing and chewing allus did make me sick to my stummick. If you happen to find the stem of this pipe I wisht to goodness you would return same to me and receeve my liberal grattytood. HANK DEWBERRY.

Bingville.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Fair!!! FAir!!

This is to notify everybuddy in this immejit vicinnity and for miles around in every direckshion that the **Hardscrabble fair will be held this yr** wether permitting on **Friday & Satterday, Ocktober 23 & 24th respectfully, 1914.** There will be a big crowd present also a **mammoth display of cattle, horses, fruit, vegetables, live stock & other et cetterys** too numerous to mentchion, incloding a **balloon ascenshion** where a balloonatick will **risk his** life and limb to entertain the crowd. **Come one-come all** and bring your fambily with you, also your lunch unless you want to buy your lunch on the grounds where a good dinner will be served for 25 cts whitch is cheep enuff considering that you will **git all you can eat,** no matter how hungry you be.

There will be good racing in the afternoon as follers:

Four minnit pace.....Purse $10
Five minnit trot.....Purse $8
Seven minnit free for all race .....Purse $5

We almost **forgot to mentchion the Poultry,** of whitch there will be a lot also a **merry-go-round, tug-o'-war contests &** other attrackshions to say nothink of **fire works at nite. Come everybuddy.**

HARDSCRABBLE FAIR ASSOCIATION

Hardscrabble.

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RELIGION, TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH

Things I wish I had known before I was twenty-one

Recently three leading men spoke at the men's meeting in Cleveland on the subject, "Things I Wish I Had Known Before I Was Twenty-One." G. Leonard Fels, the first speaker, gave answers sent in by twenty-two men. Here they are. Every word is worth reading:

1. What I was going to do for a living. What my life work would be.
2. That my health after thirty depended in a large degree on what I put into my stomach before I was twenty-one.
3. How to take care of money.
4. The commercial asset of being neatly and sensibly dressed.
5. That a man's habits are mighty hard to change after he is twenty-one.
6. That a harvest depends upon the seeds sown: wheat produces wheat, thistles bring forth thistles, ragweeds spoil good pasture, and wild oats sown will surely produce all kinds of misery and unhappiness.
7. That things worth while require time, patience and work.
8. That you can't get something for nothing.
9. That the world would give me just about what I deserved.
10. That by the sweat of my brow would I earn my bread.
11. That a thorough education not only pays better wages than hard labor, but it brings the best of everything else, namely, more enjoyable work, better food, more of the wholesome luxuries and pleasures of life, better folks to live and deal with, and best of all, the genuine satisfaction that you are somebody worthy of respect, confidence and the priceless gift of friendship.
12. That honesty is the best policy, not only in dealing with my neighbors, but also in dealing with myself and God.
13. The value of absolute truthfulness in everything.
14. The folly of not taking older people's advice.
15. That everything my mother wanted me to do was right.
15. That dad wasn't an old fogy after all. If I had done as he wished me to do I would be much better off physically, mentally and morally.
17. What it really meant to father and mother to raise their son.
18. What hardships and disappointments would be entailed by my leaving home against my parents' wishes.
19. More of the helpful and inspiring parts of the Bible, particularly the four books dealing with the life of Christ.
20. The greatness of the opportunity and joy of serving a fellow man.
21. That Jesus Christ was with me as an elder brother and friend in every activity and relationship of life.
22. That God's relationship to me was just as helpful and delightful as that of a good shepherd toward his sheep, or of a father toward his son.
23. A faithful friend is a strong defense. He that hath found a friend hath found a treasure. A poor man may be said to be rich in the midst of his poverty so long as he enjoys the interior sunshine of a devoted friend.
24. Friendship cheers like a sunbeam, charms like a good story, inspires like a brave leader, binds like a golden chain, guides like a heavenly star.—The Industrial Enterprise.

GO TO CHURCH.

Go to church!

Reports from all over the country show that the go to church movement is exceeding all expectations. Pittsburg was one of the cities that made a record. Religious fervor there has attained a high pitch when thousands of people who had been remiss in their spiritual duties for years responded to the invitation to go to church Sunday a success. Practically every church benefitted by the innovation and some to such an extent that they were at a loss to care for the large crowds assembled.

While no attempt was made to tabulate the percentage of increased attendance on the part of the evangelistic committee which originated the movement, sufficient is known to say that it exceeded all expectations by many fold and gives warrant for the belief that at last the tide has turned in the churches' favor. Taken all in all, it was the occasion for the reception of hundreds who were lifelong strangers to church and the welcoming back into the fold of many who had strayed into other paths.

Featured by a special message of approval from President Wilson to churches in the Allegheny valley, Pennsylvania, go to church day was observed there. Advertising in newspapers, by posters, cards and personal calls was largely responsible for an unusually large turnout. The observance was under the auspices of the Allegheny Valley Ministerial association. Each church member endeavored to take five friends, who were urged to invite five more. The services were made attractive by special sermons and music.

Now that the go to church movement has been fairly launched throughout the country, don't let it lag. Keep plugging. Those who have returned to the church should not be spasmodic in their attendance. Be consistent. Be steady. Go to church every Sunday.

It is today that is ours. Yesterday has gone. Let it go. Tomorrow may never dawn. Whether roses, pinks or lilies are blooming by your side get from them all the joy you may. Whether the sun is shining, or the rain falling, or the wind blowing, get from the moment in your grasp all—to the utmost—that it holds. For that—just picking from each moment all you may—makes life round out glad and full to a triumphant end.—L. D. Stearns.

Dishonest? Or Not Guilty—Which?

How deep is your honesty?

Probably you wouldn't rob a blind man or take pennies from a baby—at least we want to believe that you wouldn't.

But if the man at the candy counter by mistake handed you back too much change and you saw the error, would you call his attention to the mistake and return the excess or would you chuckle, pocket the swag and salve your conscience by saying to yourself: "Well, it was up to him?"

News was scarce the other day in the sanctum of a certain paper—no, we shan't tell which one—hence the cub reporter was given a few small coins and told to make some experiments.

He slipped the coins to his friend, the cashier, and told her to give one to each of the first 25 persons getting change. She did so.

Eight pocketed the change without looking. Ignorance, therefore, lets them out. But the other 17, eleven knowingly kept money that didn't belong to them—nine men and two women. Six only stepped up and did the right thing—two women and four men.

Analyzing these figures, we have 50 percent of honesty among women to a bit over 30 per cent among men.

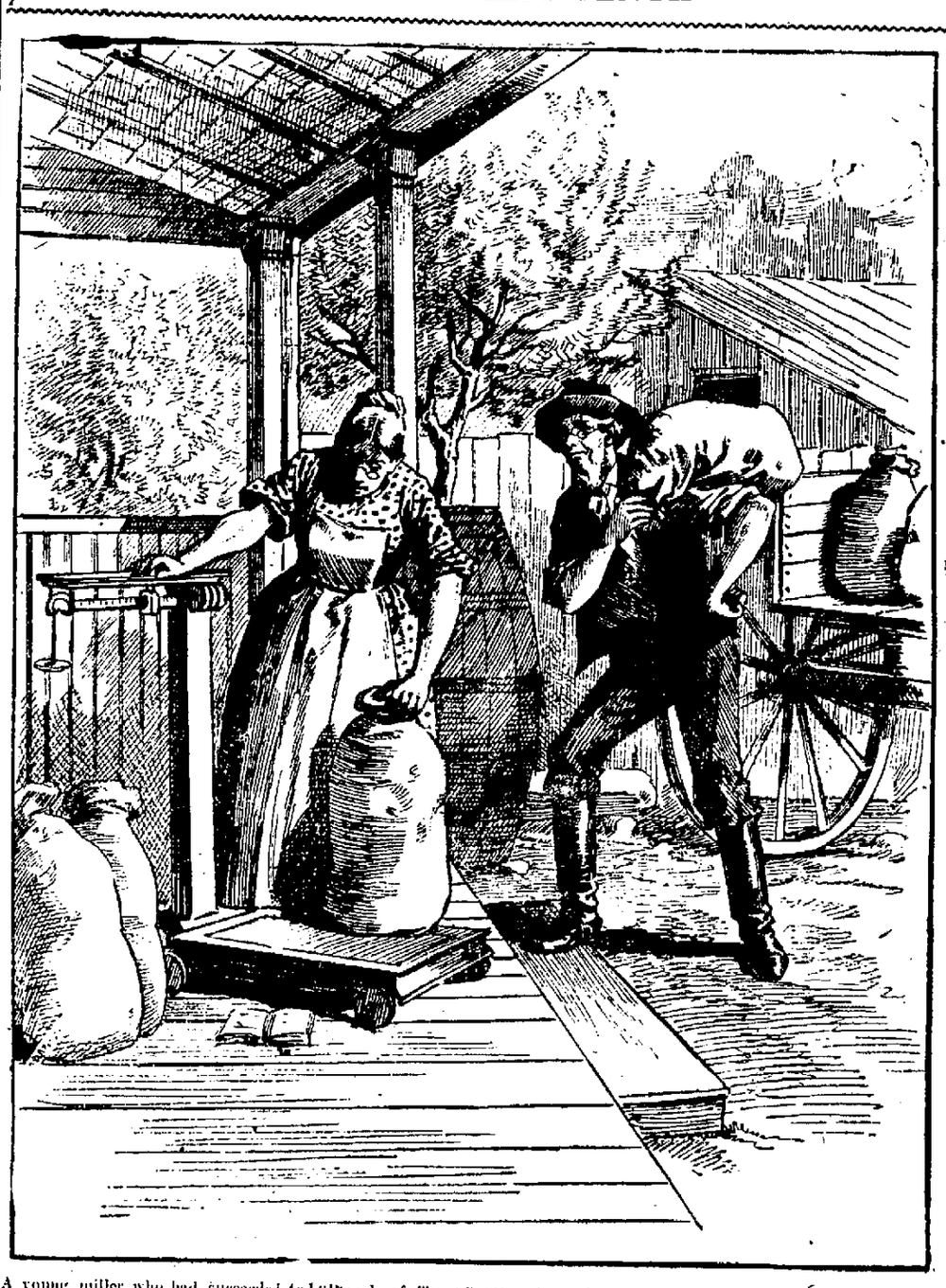
Is that, your opinion, about the average or wasn't the test decisive?

A PLEA FOR PEACE

One of the most powerful pleas for a peace policy among nations is found in the appeal made by the evangelical churches of Switzerland to the Christian churches of Europe. From their careful study of the situation, the burden not of war alone, but of "preparedness for war," entails upon Europe, they say:

"In 1880 the six great powers of Europe spent $697,000,000 for the upkeep of their armies and navies, with a total of about 2,650,000 men. Thirty years later, in 1910, the figures are $1,375,000,000 and 3,800,000 men. For 1914, it is already known that these nations will have more than 4,200,000 men under arms, and that the total of their military and naval establishment will amount to more than $1,549,000,000. Led on by the example of the great powers, the smaller European nations have steadily increased their armies and navies until Europe will have not less than 5,000,000 men under arms in 1914, on a peace footing, and will pay $1,849,000,000 for the upkeep of its armies and navies. Counting the loss of these millions of men from the ranks of producers, the cost of preparedness for war becomes appalling."—Exchange.

THE MILLER'S TENTH



A young miller who had succeeded to his father's business made flour for the people of his native village; and also for the farmers of the country around, receiving for his pay, or toll, one-tenth of the grain that he ground. He measured this out in a round box—called a "toll dish"—which contained just one-tenth of a bushel.

Among his customers was an old farmer who, having his farm all paid for and well stocked, with some money out at interest beside, was looked upon by his neighbors as a rich man. He used to come about once a fortnight to the mill, bringing four or five bags of wheat to be ground.

One day, after the old man had left, as the miller began pouring his wheat into the hopper, the thought occurred to him that if he should take a little more than a tenth the farmer would never miss it.

"Other millers do it," said he, "and so might I as well. Beside, I will make it up to him by extra care in grinding his flour."

So, after he had taken out the tenth that he was entitled to, he filled the toll-dish twice again and emptied the contents into a barrel of his own wheat that stood near.

But the miller did not feel altogether satisfied with what he had done. The thought of it disquieted him more than once. Yet he could not quite persuade himself to put the wheat back.

"I think I'm fairly entitled to something more," he said, "from such a rich man."

Then a bright thought struck him. There was in the mill some corn that belonged to a widow. She had wheeled it there in a barrow—poor women!—with her own hands, and left it to be ground into meal.

"I'll take something less than my full toll from her," he said, "and so will make matters square by remembering the poor."

This seemed for a time to overcome his scruples, and, having made a beginning, he gradually increased the extra toll that he took from the rich farmer, but soon discontinued making any allowance on his poor customer's grist.

But, though the miller had made a correct calculation concerning the farmer—viz., that he would not miss what was unjustly taken from him—he had made a wrong estimate of his own conscience. He found by thus testing it that it was not of the sort to heal while he kept on wounding it afresh, or to accept as true what he knew to be false. It was rather of the kind that we find it so inconvenient to have when we want to do wrong and still be as comfortable as if we were doing right.

The miller was in the habit of going to the village church on a Sunday, where he sat in a pew with his wife and little children, taking part in the service and listening to the minister's sermon. But now, whenever the eighth commandment was repeated, or so much as alluded to, he grew restless and uneasy and anxious for the service to be over.

On week days the stage driver, as he passed the mill door, threw out a newspaper that the miller subscribed for, and it had long been his favorite pastime, as the great waterwheel was revolving and the millstones were grinding, to sit among the bags of grain in his flour-besprinkled clothes and read his paper through and through. But of late he found himself avoiding all paragraphs headed, "Defalcation," "Embezzlement," "Breach of Trust," "Conscience Fund."

Now and then he stumbled on an account that was published there of some honest debtor who as soon as he was able paid up his back debts, or of some repentant thief who made restitution of the things he had stolen. This was unpleasant reading to the miller.

In the village there lived a man who had done just the reverse of these things, and in consequence bore a bad name. The miller disliked to meet this man. Occasionally he had to go on business to the county town, and on his way passed the jail. Peering through the bars he often saw the evil countenances of the prisoners.

"What are they in there for, I wonder?" he said to himself. "The truth is I deserve to be there with them."

And this finding of a rebuke in whatever he came across went on until everything about him seemed to join in a dreadful chorus, accusing him of his crime.

But at last the load on his conscience became too heavy, and he could bear it no longer. But what should he do to get rid of it? To confess his guilt would crush him to the earth. There was but one thing more dreadful, and that was to go on hiding it. But was there no way of escaping an open confession? Ah! happy thought! This would not be necessary. The farmer was still confidingly bringing his grain every two weeks to the mill.

"I will go over my accounts," said the miller, "and add up to the last pound all I have ever taken from him, and this I will return gradually, from time to time, with his flour, in quantities that will not be noticed; so I shall pay my debt and clear my conscience without being even suspected of wrong."

Having made this resolve, he longed to put it in practice, and could hardly wait for the next appearance of the farmer's wagon. In a few days, however, it drove up to the mill door as usual. The miller with a glad heart (which he was careful to conceal) carried the bags it was loaded with into the mill, and bade the farmer a cheerful "good-bye" as he drove away.

"Now," he said, "I will take out of this grinding a part of my toll, lest, if I should take none, the difference may be noticed and some inquiry made."

So he filled the toll-dish three times instead of six, as he was entitled to, and ground up the rest of the wheat.

But while he was thus carrying out in secret his plan at the mill, he little suspected how matters stood at the farmhouse. The farmer's wife, who was a more shrewd observer than himself in such things as came directly under her charge, had noticed for some time past that the returns from the mill seemed short in weight, and at length she confided her suspicions to her husband.

"Nonsense!" said he. "I've known the miller all his life, and his father before him. His father had a conscience, and so has he."

"Well," replied his wife, "there's one way of testing it that neither you nor anybody else can object to. I weighed what we last sent him; now we'll weigh what he sends back to us."

As the farmer could find no fault with this proposal, he called it a bargain, and the next day went to the mill for the grinding. The miller received him gladly and hastened to carry out his grist to the wagon. As he drove homeward the farmer said to himself:

"How strange that wife should speak so about the flour! But women do sometimes take up such queer notions. I'll be bound, now, that she will be waiting when I get home to have the bags put on the scales as soon as they are unloaded."

He was not wrong. As he drove through the gate around to the side porch his wife appeared in her great white apron, hardly able to keep quiet until the wagon was backed up, and as the bags were taken out of it they were laid one by one on the scales that stood near.

"How does it come out, wife?" cried the farmer as she set down the pounds contained in the last bag.

But she kept on going over the figures again and again without answering, at which the old man put on his spectacles and hastily footed them up.

"Didn't I tell you so?" he exclaimed, with a reproachful look for her and a triumphant one for himself. "Why, instead of cheating up, he has cheated himself! What a pity it is for a woman to be suspicious!"

"Don't brag too soon," said his wife, piqued at his words; "you'd better put that off till we've weighed another grinding."

The hungry mouths on the farm soon demanded a fresh supply of flour, and before many weeks had passed another load of wheat, after being weighed with extra care, was hauled to the mill. The miller, in the meantime having found some relief to his conscience by the little he had already done, was more eager than ever to carry out his plan and remove his burden altogether.

"It is certain," he said, "they have not noticed anything unusual in the last grist. I might just as well hurry matters up a little. This time I'll take out no toll at all, and after this will begin adding some of my own flour."

Putting off other farmers who had brought their grain before him, the miller ground the old man's wheat first, out of its turn, and sent him word it was ready. His wife, still smarting under the charge of being unjustly suspicious, hurried him away after it, and waited his return even more anxiously than she had for the former load. It came in due time and was promptly laid on the scales as the other had been. But if she was surprised before, she was dumb with wonder now, and her husband—who, in truth, thought there was no better woman—seeing her embarrassment, was considerate enough to do no more than join in expressing his astonishment at the unlooked-for result. The flour was quickly put away in the storeroom, and other matters requiring attention about the farmhouse were looked after.

That evening just before bedtime, as they sat together in their old-fashioned comfortable kitchen, the farmer said to his wife:

"I've been thinking about that last grist. There must be something the matter with our young miller's scales, and you know that we don't want to take without paying for it what belongs to him. I mean to go over to the mill tomorrow on purpose to look into it."

"That's exactly what I want you to do," replied his wife, seriously. "Short of weight more than once I know the grinding was, and overweight twice we both know it was; the thing keeps worrying my mind and troubling me."

The next morning as soon as breakfast was over the farmer harnessed up his horses and drove to the mill. The miller, who was standing in the door, looked surprised to see him when there was neither wheat to bring nor flour to haul away. And not only surprised—there came a look of apprehension over his face, for there is always a lurking fear of evil in the heart that is conscious of hiding some wrong.

"I don't believe you can guess what I've come over about," cried the farmer as he got down from the wagon.

The miller said nothing.

"Did you weigh the last grinding?" asked the old man.

"Yes."

"And the one before that?"

"Yes."

"And don't you know they weighed too much? But perhaps you wanted to make us a present," he continued, good-humoredly, "or maybe, as winter is coming on, you thought we stood in need"

The miller's face grew scarlet. He attempted to speak, but his voice stuck in his throat and he could not utter a word. Perceiving at a glance that he was in trouble, the farmer's manner changed.

"Tell me about it," he said. "I was your father's friend, and am yours."

Then the miller took the old man into the mill and, shutting the door, told him in a trembling voice the whole sad story.

"I've found out," he said, "that the wrong way is a hard way, and I'm in that way yet, but I long to get out of it. I'd give this mill—yes, all that is in it—were that needful to make me feel myself once more an honest man. I have set it all aside. Those bags over there contain every pound I have ever taken. But I shall never know a happy moment till I see them hauled away from here and put into your barn."

"My dear young friend," said the farmer, drawing his sleeve across his eyes, "I care nothing for the flour, yet it is mine and it is right that I should take it. Carry it out yourself and load it on the wagon, and I'll soon put it where you want it to be. I believe you have been taught, by the best of teachers, such a lesson as you'll never forget. And be assured that after it I will never fear to trust you. Take my word for it, too, that no one but wife—and she can keep a secret—shall ever hear of this."

The next Sunday the miller went to church and whatever else he might dread to hear about, it was not the eighth commandment. And the following week, and for many a week afterward, he read his newspaper as he did in former times—all through, skipping nothing, from beginning to end.

And So They are Not Disappointed

(By Billy Sunday.)

Some people pray as though they expected nothing; therefore, they are never disappointed.

I was down at a mission in New York city one night and eleven people went forward and fell on their knees. Nine of these people said nice things, nine people seemed to tell God that he ought to feel himself complimented that they were in a place like that. There was one little girl who had lost her virtue and was selling her womanhood for gain. She said: "Oh, God, save me for Jesus; I ask forgiveness for my sins and you have said that though they were as crimson they would be made whiter than snow." There was another hopeless, helpless drunkard who had staggered in and reeled with misery and squalor and want, and he said, "Oh, God, save me; I am a hopeless drunkard; I have broken my mother's heart, sent my wife to her grave, but save me for Jesus." Out of those eleven God only saved two people, because while they were miserable sinners they were honest enough to tell God that they were sinners and deserved hell; they didn't try to fix the thing up and make God believe that he ought to consider himself complimented.

Don't try to smooth things out with God; come as you are.

If I had my choice of a tabernacle filled with praying Christians and one filled with non-Christians, I would take the former, for if we get the inside right we can get the outside. The city doesn't stand that won't move for God if the church people do. Denver, Pittsburg, New York, Chicago and London will fall on their faces in repentance if the church people move.

I think the church of God has been eating too much, sleeping too much and taking things too easy. Man should be an active force, not a Dead Sea. On one day in the week you live like a saint and the other six like a devil.

All sorts of crime are on the increase. Listen. I'll give you some figures that will startle you.

There is one murder for every hour, day and night, year in and year out, in this country. Eighty-six out of eighty-seven murderers are never caught. In Germany there are eight murders to every million in population; in England, nine; in Canada, fourteen; in France, fifteen; in Belgium, seventeen; in the United States, eighty, and it is a 10 to 1 bet that they never get caught, and an 80 to 1 bet that they never will be hanged.

Graft has a strangle-hold on religion, on everything. Investigation shows it permeates everything. I know of an undertaker that offered a preacher a rake-off on all the funerals turned his way. School superintendents are offered graft by publishing houses if they will recommend their books. Labor leaders call strikes because contractors won't come across. Look at your state capitol graft. Senators are charged with buying their seats in the senate.

Church members rent their property to saloons. If you do you are just as low as the saloon. If you rent property for houses of ill-fame you are living directly off the product of graft. Graft is destroying religion. The present political system is one of graft and plunder.

I heard William Jennings Bryan, a man as clean as a hound's tooth, say that when he first started out he was afraid to mention religion for fear of hurting his political chances, but that he soon came to declare that religion of Jesus Christ shall be first in his life, if he never even held the office of constable. Such men as Theodore Roosevelt, the lion of the west—men who are not afraid to tuck a Bible under their arm and lead an prayer meeting—are the right sort.

The way out of the path of righteousness is smooth and easy; the way back to it, rough and difficult. The one is ever open to the erring, but the other is never closed against the penitent.—New Lights on Old Paths, by Charles Foster.

FOR INSOMNIA.

In cold weather see that your feet are warm. Use a rather low pillow and open a window if it is at all possible. Fresh air is not necessarily cold air, and your old enemy, night air, is now known to be a friend. In hot weather make yourself as cool as possible and move your bed over by the open windows. Then relax. Some song or poem which has pleased you will often put you to sleep, if you repeat it over to yourself very slowly and rhythmically. Above all, relax and do not try to get to sleep.—M. D.

DR. FINNEY ON CANCER

In a recent address on cancer Dr. J. M. Finney, of Baltimore, charged the prevalence of cancer of the breast to the growing disinclination on the part of mothers to nurse their infants. "The disease is a protest against modern civilization," said Dr. Finney. "It is most prevalent among childless women, and again among women who have had one or two children, but who did not nurse them. Mothers who have reared four or five children and have nursed them all rarely have it."

THE SENTINEL'S HEALTHOGRAMS

Camphor is an efficient remedy for breaking up a cold during its early stages. When the eyes begin to water and there is the accompanying tingling of the nose and feeling of chilliness, place three drops of camphor on a lump of loaf sugar and place the sugar in the mouth. Repeat this every fifteen minutes until four or five doses have been taken. At the same time place the feet where they will become thoroughly warm. For a child, but one drop should be placed upon the sugar and five or six doses administered.

* * *

When you have a cold or the grip, put a "personal quarantine" into force. Try and confine the germs to yourself. Usually they leave you by the nose or mouth in breathing, sneezing, spitting or coughing. Avoid sitting close to people and talking directly into their faces. When you are obliged to sneeze, spit or cough, hold a handkerchief to your face. Use paper handkerchiefs and then burn them. If you are unwilling to do this, change your handkerchiefs frequently. Don't allow a dirty one to remain in your pocket, where it can contaminate your clothes and your hands, and from which infection may be transferred by you to your friends.

* * *

Pure water, and plenty of it, to drink is a fundamental need of all life. The "plenty of it" is often neglected. A certain dilution with water is an absolute essential of all the chemical changes that belong to life and growth. In concentrated solutions biological action goes on with lessened vigor; in dry substances with extreme slowness or not at all.

* * *

It's a very good habit to rest a little before and after eating. It takes more time for the blood to return from the brain and muscles to the stomach when you are tired than when you are refreshed by rest. For the short lunch hour the food selected must be limited in amount and of the kind that does not overstimulate the digestive organs. Puddings, pies, meats and fat soups are heavier on the stomach than plain bread and crackers, with a little butter, raw fruit and vegetables.

THE SLAVE OF GOLD

Not long ago, in one of our large cities, a young man came of age who will soon have control of $150,000,000.

He did not earn it. He did not earn any part of it. Were he thrown upon the world now, penniless, to make his way unaided, it is quite certain that he could not, in his lifetime, get together $150,000,000, or any considerable fraction thereof.

The father who piled up that fortune got some of it by his own toil and self-denial and by the ability with which he managed a business. But by far the most of it came as gifts from people who did not know they were giving—came as if each one of a million fellow men, hypnotized, had daily dropped a penny or a nickel or a dime into his outstretched hand.

Not content with the accumulation thus made in one lifetime, the father of this young man fixed things so that the hypnotized millions will daily go on giving pennies and nickles and dimes into the outstretched hand during the life of the son and of the grandsons, every year more and more.

Indeed, the son has very little option in the matter. He could not stop the process if he would. He is as much a victim of the arrangement as are the millions who unconsciously contribute their pennies, nickles and dimes. For he can never be just a human being. He must go through life a money king—flattered, courted, lied to, shut off from normal comradeship; a body bound to the rocks while vultures devour his heart.

Now the curious thing about this tragedy of "success" is that everybody stands for it. The millions who contribute seem to prefer to go on contributing rather than to go to the trouble to put an end to the arrangement. And the youth who is the worst victim blindly takes pride in his fate.

No wonder—don't we?—that Europe tolerates war lords; and think that folks over there must be stupid to carry such handicaps.

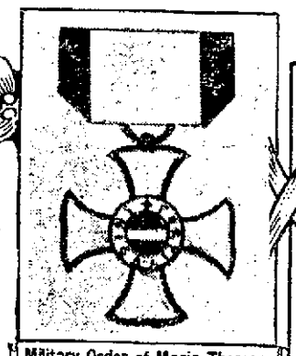
Most of us seem never to realize that our greedy lords are quite as illogical, though perhaps not yet quite so heavy a burden.

"It always has been so," the standpatters say.

True, indeed; So let's be content with a future no better than the past—is that your idea?

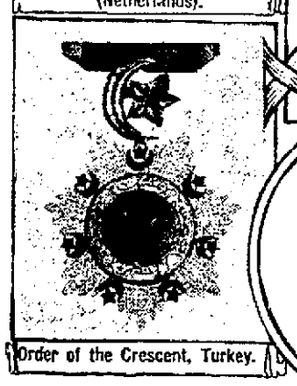
WHY MEN FIGHT FOR THESE ORDERS, *for* VALOR *and* MERIT *of* VARIOUS NATIONS

Order of Leopold, Belgium.



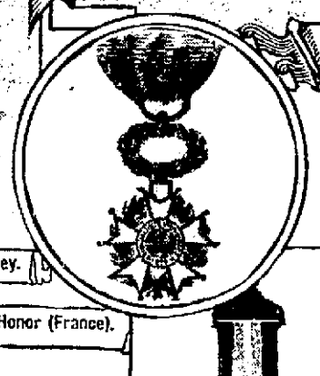
Military Order of Maria Theresa, Austria-Hungary.

Military Order of William (Netherlands).

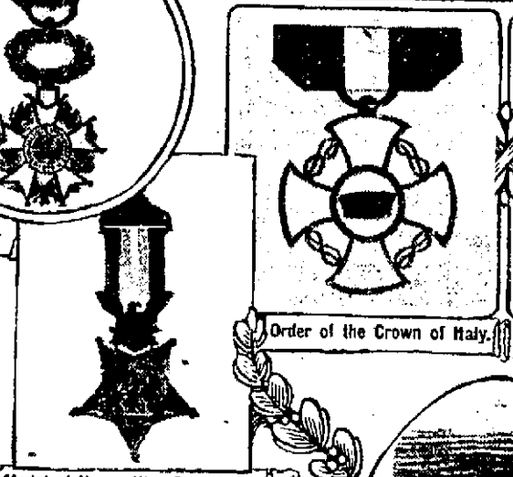


Order of the Crescent, Turkey.

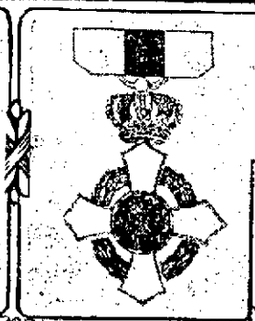
Queen Victoria Distributing the Crimean Medals.



Legion of Honor (France).



Order of the Crown of Italy.

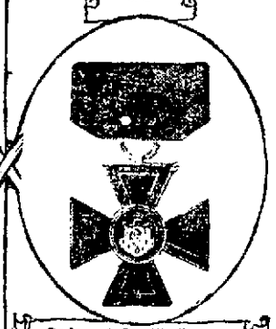


Order of Savoy, Italy.

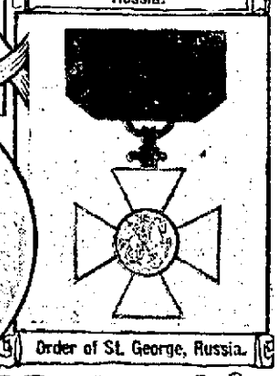
The Iron Cross (Prussia).

Medal of Honor, War Department U.S.A.

Order of St. Andrew Russia.



Order of St. Vladimir, Russia.

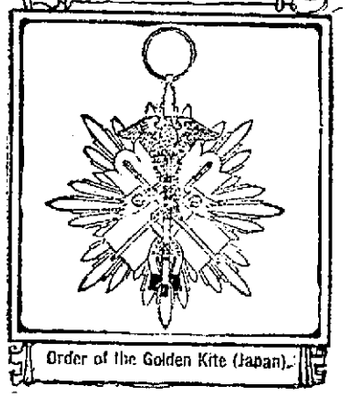


Order of St. George, Russia.

White Eagle of Servia.

Military Medal of France.

Victoria Cross (England).



Order of the Golden Kite (Japan).

FOR Valor.

These words upon the Victoria Cross tell why the proudest nobles, the greatest generals of the British forces, the master spirits of the fleet, are as passionately desirous of possessing this unpretentious bronze medal as is Tommy Atkins of the rank and file.

Tommy Atkins, warned off the firing line by Father Time, may sit in his favorite "pub" nowadays telling his tales of other days. If the listener grows weary of the old soldier's prattle there will always be some one to explain:—

"E's a Victoria Cross man, is Tommy."

Then the listener may prick up his ears and ask when and where the great deed was done.

Perhaps he will be lucky enough to win from the superannuated soldier a vivid account of the day when he bore himself with such exceptional boldness in the presence of the enemy that his or her gracious Majesty heard all about it and sent him, in recognition of his deed, this glorious cross of bronze.

And as he tells his tale there may pass some very elegant old person, one of the great ones of the land.

Victoria Cross Men

Far removed is this great personage from the private soldier, now unfit for service with the Allies, one would say.

But "Tommy" may tell you of a hidden bond which unites him to this patrician person, despite the terrible chasm formed by caste and wealth.

"'E's another of us," the old soldier will say. The patrician person is also a Victoria Cross man. He may possess in addition the orders of the Garter and the Bath, but these don't so much matter. They are only for the very great, it is true, but they are not necessarily a mark of service to the country.

The other orders have a part to play in politics, and politics and social strategy affect their award. Not so the Victoria Cross. That is for valor always, come high, come low. That is why men wear the Cross with swelling hearts and why Tommy Atkins and the patrician are united by a common bond. To each the bronze medal is but the outward expression of the red badge of courage that flames in the heart.

The order was instituted in 1856, at the close of the Crimean War, by Queen Victoria, from whom it takes its name; and the insignia, which is said to have been originated and designed by the Prince Consort, is a small Maltese cross pattee, of bronze, in the centre of which is an imperial crown, with a lion above it and a scroll below, with the simple inscription, "For Valor." Indicative of the care with which the Victoria Cross is awarded is the significant fact that no royal member of England's nobility has ever worn this bit of bronze made from a portion of a Russian gun captured in the Crimean War.

Any additional act of bravery is denoted by a bar affixed to the ribbon from which the medal is suspended. The ribbon is blue for the navy and red for the army. The cross is worn on the left breast.

Awarded for Bravery.

To Rear Admiral C. D. Lucas, R. N., who died a short time ago, belonged the distinction of receiving the first award of the Victoria Cross "for conspicuous bravery." In this connection the story is told of the bombardment of the Russian fortress of Bomarsund, in the Baltic Sea, by an Anglo-French force. In the midst of the hotly contested engagement a fused shell fell sputtering on the deck of the Hecla, to which Rear Admiral Lucas was then attached as mate. But a fraction of unburned fuse lay between him and annihilation, yet Lucas coolly picked up the sputtering explosive and, with a jerk, flung it overboard. For this act he was immediately promoted to a lieutenancy and awarded the coveted decoration.

Intrinsically worth but nine cents, it is Britain's highest award to her intrepid sons—a bit of bronze which no royal personage has as yet worn, but is the outward stamp of royal courage in a man, whether low born private or peer in command.

All the other British orders are awarded to royalty as a matter of course, but the award of the Victoria Cross merely as a prerogative of royalty and without its having been earned by valorous deeds would excite a wave of intense displeasure in England.

Although primarily a military medal, the Victoria Cross was extended to civilians who took up arms in the Indian mutiny. The decoration was extended to officers and men of the Indian army in 1911.

The Iron Cross of Prussia bears somewhat the same position among the medals of honor of that country as does the Victoria Cross among the medals of Great Britain.

An iron cross with a silver edge. No great treasure certainly from a decorative or monetary standpoint.

Yet, when Emperor Wilhelm wanted to testify his appreciation of the valor of his sons in the recent engagements in Belgium he sent a messenger scurrying across country to bear to the Crown Prince and his brother the Iron Cross of the second class. The humblest private of the German forces may win the Iron Cross, and the Emperor's son glories in its possession. No doubt as the news of its bestowal on the princes spread through the German camps many a soldier, many a fiery young officer who had given his all for Germany and lay wounded, possibly dying, felt an added pang as he realized that his own services, with all his trying, had not been sufficiently distinguished to win for him this longed for emblem.

Iron Cross of Prussia.

The Iron Cross of Prussia was founded in 1813 at Prussia's greatest moment, when after her subjection by Napoleon she summoned all her courage and patriotism for the war of liberation. King Frederick William III. founded the Iron Cross. It was revived again in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

The older medals have a crown and the initials "F. W." above the cross, and the date 1813-1815 below. The medals conferred in 1870 bear a W. for King Wilhelm, instead of the F. W. (Frederick Wilhelm) of the older medals.

There are three degrees of the Cross. The first, that of the Grand Cross, is worn at the neck. The second, that of the Iron Cross of the first class, is suspended by a ribbon, and the Iron Cross of the second class, which was the one which the Emperor conferred upon his sons, is worn at the breast.

There is a unique decoration waiting for the Russian general who may capture Berlin.

This is the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George. To win this order it is necessary for a Russian general to capture the capital of an enemy or to defeat decisively an army of not fewer than fifty thousand. In the modern acceptation of the order's meaning it would probably be necessary to defeat a larger army than fifty thousand. A modern general could hardly hope to encounter so small an army. The present standard of the service required to win the order is the command of a victorious army in the field or the capture of an enemy's capital.

Since the foundation of the order 150 years ago the Grand Cross of St. George has been conferred upon only four members of the imperial family. Tsars Alexander I. and Nicholas I., although they both served in the wars against Napoleon, received only the fourth class of the order. Alexander III. received the order of the third class. There were two women knights of the order, the Empress Catherine, who founded it, and Queen Marie of Naples, who lost her throne in spite of her vigorous efforts to defend it. Emperor Alexander II. of Russia conferred the cross upon Queen Marie because of her courage in defending the fortress of Gaeta. Her heroism on this occasion aroused the admiration of the world.

In all ranks the Order of St. George is awarded for exceptional bravery only.

The present war has already called forth so many examples of remarkable heroism in the Russian ranks that numbers of soldiers have been made members of the Order of St. George of the fourth class.

On September 3 it was announced that twenty survivors of an infantry company which under a withering fire from the enemy had saved a disabled battery and rescued the wounded gunners had received Crosses of St. George.

At the same time the Order of St. Vladimir of the Sword was conferred on General Rennenkampf, of the Russian forces, according to the despatches. This order was instituted by Catherine II. of Russia and is an order of merit having four classes. The decoration is a red cross with the initial of St. Vladimir.

The Order of Saint Andrew of Russia, like the Order of the Garter in England, is aristocratic. There are usually not more than a dozen men who are not members of the imperial family of Russia who are Knights of the Order of St. Andrew. Its possession carries with it admission to all other Russian orders except that of St. George. Two women, the present Empress and the Empress Dowager, are knights of the order. The insignia is a gold collar with a medallion pendant bearing the cross of St. Andrew. On ordinary occasions the emblem is worn on the left hip attached to a broad blue ribbon which crosses from the right shoulder. On the left breast is worn the silver star with the St. Andrew cross and crown.

French Legion of Honor.

Although the French Legion of Honor confers honors upon those who serve the state in civil as well as in military life, three-fifths of all the medals awarded must go either to the army or the navy. Napoleon instituted this order in 1802 and it has since been modified so that there are now five classes.

There are fewer than a hundred men who hold the grand crosses which are the highest award of the order. Including both civil and military chevaliers the order numbers 25,000. In each class three-fifths of the members must be soldiers or sailors.

The badge of the order is a five rayed white enamelled star. On the obverse is a female head representing the republic surrounded by the words "République Française."

On the reverse are two crossed flags with the words "Honneur et Patrie." The star is suspended from an oak and laurel wreath by a ribbon of scarlet watered silk.

The members rise in rank from the low to the high orders, except in the case of distinguished foreigners. No ignoble punishment can be inflicted on any member as long as he remains in the order.

The order of Military Merit was instituted in 1759 by Louis XV. of France. It has not been conferred since 1830.

Even more difficult to obtain than the cross of St. George of Russia is the cross of Maria Theresa. To win the grand cross it is not alone necessary to conquer an army in the field, but the enemy's force must be superior in numbers. There are two minor orders of Maria Theresa, but the members of these are also all generals, admirals or the officers of very high rank, who have been awarded the decorations for exceptional valor. There are several hundred members of the Order of St. George of Russia, but the living knights of Maria Theresa number less than a score. From 1815 until 1900 only fifty-six knights had been admitted to the order.

Visitors to Vienna once in a decade may behold a strange, impressive funeral cortège—that of one of the knights of Maria Theresa. The greatest ceremony attends these obsequies, and a knight in full armor, black with incrustations of gold, rides before the hearse on an ebon horse. Both horse and rider are selected for their impressive appearance, and the mourning trappings of the horse and gorgeous mediaeval armor of the knight produce an astonishing effect on the streets of a modern city. The knight rides with vizor lowered and his lance and mace are draped with crêpe.

Those who know their "Vanity Fair" very well will remember the great Lord Steyne's penchant for stroking his "garter" knee and that other occasion when the bitter old nobleman chose to comment somewhat caustically on the manner in which the fair Becky's husband, Rawdon Crawley, rooked the young Lord Southdown at the gaming table.

"Damme what a tender mutton, what a snowy fleece!" said Lord Steyne, of Southdown as he watched the young nobleman at play with Rawdon.

The brilliant Becky chose to give Lord Steyne a little thrust in return.

"Your Lordship should know," she remarked. "You are a knight of the order."

By which bit of repartee she meant not only to intimate that Lord Steyne was a member of that most noble Order of the Golden Fleece, but that in his youth he had belonged to a more practical contingent which might with propriety have carried the same name. He had been, in other words, a very heavy gamester in his day and much more seriously damaging to his friends than Rawdon himself.

Order of Golden Fleece.

The Order of the Golden Fleece, which Becky thus forced to serve her in verbal combat, is a royal order of both Spain and Austria. The two countries fought bitterly for its possession when at the death of the last Hapsburg who was to occupy a Spanish throne the German Emperor claimed the order for the Hapsburgs.

The Golden Fleece was founded by Philip the Duke of Burgundy in 1429. The order remained with the House of Burgundy until the death of Duke Charles the Bold, when it passed to the Emperor Maximilian of Germany. When the Hapsburgs ceased to occupy the throne of Spain they declared that the order belonged with them, but the Bourbon kings of Spain thought differently and a furious contest arose.

The order is sometimes conferred upon foreign dignitaries, but no one who receives it from Spain may wear it at the court of Austria.

The insignia is a golden fleece of a ram worn around the neck on a broad crimson moire ribbon, which is replaced on very spectacular occasions by a golden collar or jewelled chain. The insignia is returned to the order after the death of the knight, and in this manner many famous men often wear the same emblem of the order. The fleece worn by Bismarck had previously been worn by that most unpopular nobleman the Duke of Alva.

Of "the Most Noble Garter," that splendid British decoration of which Lord Steyne was so proud, Lord Palmerston frequently said: "There is no damned nonsense about merit in it." Its membership is restricted to English and foreign royalties and to British peers whose political influence is needed by the sovereign.

Very few commoners have ever received the order. Sir Robert Walpole was the only one to receive the honor for three hundred years. Lord Palmerston, who possessed it, sat in the House of Commons, but only because he was an Irish peer. It was not given to Lord Nelson.

The garter was instituted by King Edward III., who wished to have some method of signalizing his successes in France.

An insignificant episode of the court furnished the suggestion for both emblem and motto for the order. If the beautiful Countess of Salisbury had been more carefully dressed on a certain evening when it was her privilege to dance with the King England might never have had a great order of the Garter. But the careless Countess of Salisbury lost her garter while she was dancing with the King and the King picked it up and, being a gay blade, he tied it around his own leg.

The Countess of Salisbury was greatly diverted by this humorous performance, but the Queen, so historians declare, could not see the joke at all. Being something of a diplomatist the King sought to dissipate the coming domestic storm by giving back the garter to the lovely Countess.

Order of the Garter.

For a king he was a well instructed person, and as he returned the garter he remarked:—

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."

There you have it—the garter and its motto. The King immediately said that they would do perfectly well for his new order, which immediately became an immensely aristocratic organization.

The Order of the Bath comes down from the days of knighthood, when the investiture of a knight included the administration of a thorough bath. After the candidate for knightly honors had been bathed he was put to bed until he dried. When dry he was dressed in splendid new clothes, after which he went to chapel and then appeared before the King to be knighted.

Both military and civil services to the State are rewarded by the Order of the Bath. There are several classes of knighthood and also a grade below the knights, called the Companions of the Bath.

There are scores of other orders belonging to the European countries, among the most famous being the Black Eagle of Prussia, the Red Eagle of Prussia, the Prussian Crown, the Hohenzollern, the Cross of Merit of Prussia, an order conferred on women for war services; the Order of the Annunciation of Italy, the Military Order of Savoy, the Crown of Italy, the White Eagle of Servia, the Crescent of Turkey, the St. Michael and St. George of Great Britain and the Victoria and Albert of Great Britain.

Switzerland is in fact the only country in Europe that has no orders. And yet Switzerland has more patricians than any other place and the Swiss patricians are more patrician-like than those of elsewhere.

Picturesque Punkah-Wallahs Doomed.

One more picturesque feature of life in foreign lands is about to be eliminated. The punkah-wallah of India, that characteristic luxury of life in the bungalow of a British officer, is to be abolished in favor of the electric fan.

The city of Bombay became acquainted with the electric fan about six years ago. The leading hotels in all the cities of India have electric fans in all the rooms.

The old fashioned system of cooling rooms by fans in India such as is still practised in most communities where electric current is not available, is in country districts, is by means of the personal labor of coolies known as punkah-wallahs, who work spacious fans hung from the ceilings, with ropes through a hole in the wall, the punkah-wallah doing this work outside of the room and out of sight.

Sometimes at dances and big dinner parties the punkah-wallahs, dressed in picturesque costume and with huge ornamental fans, work inside the rooms, a great number being employed. For such arduous and persistent work, which they are expected to carry on without intermission for nine hours, they are paid about $2.60 a month.

At night the punkah-wallah fanning a sleeping person in his bed will often fall asleep, too, so that the sleeping individual can get no refreshing rest. Notwithstanding the very cheap wages paid, the great number of punkah-wallahs who have to be employed all day and all night cause considerable expense; moreover, such human labor, not being always steady, easily regulated, or fast, cannot compare favorably in any degree with modern electric fans.

Ceiling fans, which will operate directly over a person's bed and force air through the mosquito netting, or over the dining table, or over the business man's desk, are the most popular type of electric fans used in India. The table type of fans, usually attached to walls, are much used in theatres and other places of popular amusement, where it is desired to force a current of air along particular side directions. The churches usually have a great number of large fans suspended from the ceilings.

Spirit stove fans also are used in India. These are attached to and operated by small spirit stoves, especially in country bungalows and in tents, where no electric current is available. These spirit stove fans, often mounted on tripods, have added immensely to the comfort of trips into the jungles and in camp life generally. They can easily be packed for transport by mules, elephants, carts or boats, as the case may be.

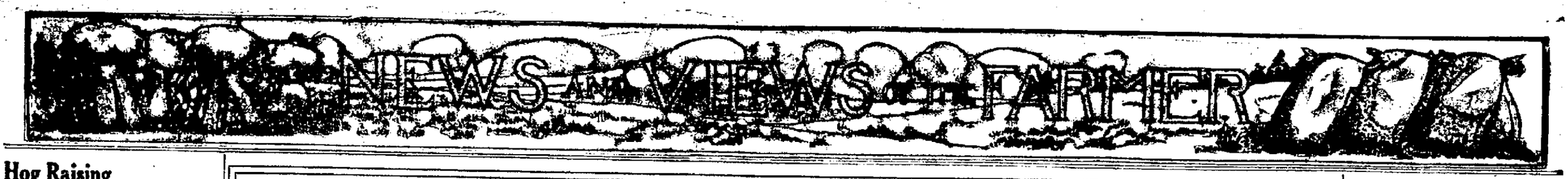
THE TROOPER'S DEATH.

The weary night is o'er at last!
We ride so still, we ride so fast;
We ride where death is lying.
The morning wind doth coldly pass,
Landlord! we'll take another glass,
Ere dying.

Thou springing grass that art so green
Shalt soon be rosy red I ween,
My blood the hue supplying!
I drink the first glass, sword in hand,
To him who for the Fatherland
Lies dying.

Now quickly comes the second draught,
And that shall be to Freedom quaffed
While Freedom's foes are flying!
The rest, O land, our hope and faith!
We'd drink to thee with latest breath,
Though dying!

My darling! Ah, the glass is out!
The bullets ring, the riders shout—
No time for wine or sighing!
There bring my love the shattered glass—
Charge! On the foes! No joys surpass
Such dying!



Hog Raising Made Profitable

By N. MAYO.

In the successful raising of swine there are problems, other than that of feeding, which often determine success or failure. The most important of these is the preservation of the health of the swine. Wherever a

Prize-winning Yorkshire boar, New York state fair; weight 904 pounds.

considerable number of animals are gathered together the risk from disease is considerably increased. Extra precautions must then be taken to guard against disease and to keep the animals in thrifty condition.

The first essential is that their quarters be kept clean and sanitary.

In purchasing swine, care should be taken that they come from herds free from transmissible diseases, that they are healthy, and have not been exposed to disease in transit. Public stock yards are liable to be infected with hog cholera; it is dangerous to bring swine from such places and put them in a healthy breeding herd.

It is an excellent plan to have a quarantine pen some distance from all other swine, and so located that there is practically no danger of transmitting diseases to the herd. All recently purchased animals should be held in quarantine in such a pen for ten days, to be certain that they are free from disease, before placing them in a healthy herd.

If a disease of swine occurs in the neighborhood, keep away from those farms and do not allow anyone who has been on an infected farm to visit your herd. If your swine have access to a stream of running water and disease appears on a farm located above yours, on the same stream, remove your hogs at once, as the infection is liable to be carried by the stream. Dogs and buzzards, also, are liable to carry the infection of hog cholera and should be kept away if possible. Such measures are simple, but they are very important.

While a few swine can be raised confined in limited quarters, if such quarters are kept clean, they will do better, will keep in better health and can be grown more cheaply if they have plenty of range for pasture. It is desirable to have the pasture fenced off into suitable areas so that the hogs can be shifted from one pasture to another, not only to provide fresh pasture, but also to afford an opportunity to disinfect the pastures, either by plowing and seeding to a forage crop or by exposure to sun and weather. Nearly all cases of intestinal worms, which are rather common in swine, are contracted from infected ground, and swine can be kept free from these parasites by frequent changes of pasture.

A PRACTICAL TALK ABOUT SILOS AND SILAGE

With the Increase of the Live Stock and Dairy Business It Is Becoming More Important to Provide Proper Feed Economically—The Value of Silage as Feed and of the Silo as a Means of Storing It, Have Been Recognized For Some Time By the Most Successful Dairy Farmers—Silage Is Now Known to Be a Very Valuable and Economical Feed For Beef Cattle as Well.

Experience has shown that the best form for a silo is round with the walls perpendicular. The round silo does away with corners in which silage is likely to spoil. It gives the largest capacity for the amount of material in the walls, and where built above ground this form of construction resists the winds and the pressure of silage from within better than the square silo.

When the silo exceeds 16 feet in diameter, it requires more work to get the silage to the door than in the smaller silo. It also requires a larger amount to be fed daily in order to keep the silage from spoiling on account of its contact with the air. A silo of large diameter and not very tall has more spoiled silage in it per ton of good silage than a silo of greater height. The pressure on the silage is measured by the height of the silo and not by its diameter, so that the tall, slim silo will hold practically as much silage per square foot of wall surface as the short, broad one. On account of this greater capacity of tall silos, it is seldom advisable to build one less than 30 feet in height. Where built of masonry, or where well anchored and carefully looked after, they may economically be built higher, to give the needed capacity without getting the silo unduly large in diameter.

It is a great mistake to make a silo with thin walls because the silage, particularly in the northern states, will freeze badly and not only spoil its quality but make it difficult to handle. Of course the advocates of thin-walled cement silos assert that it will freeze no more than the silage in a stave silo, which probably is true; but frozen silage, from whatever source, is not desirable.

Silage at the Illinois station has been used for the past 30 years, and they have learned how to build silos that will stand the test of time and preserve the silage. Experts at this station say that the square silo has not proven satisfactory because it is practically impossible to build this form so that the side walls will not spring out and allow the air to get in and rot the contents. In fact, very few square silos are now constructed; the round silo being more substantial and more desirable in every way.

The deeper the silo, the greater the pressure and therefore the more compact will be the contents. Naturally this increases the amount that can be stored per cubic foot.

A silo 20 feet in diameter and 40 feet deep will hold twice as much as one of the same diameter and 25 feet deep. No silo should be less than 30 feet deep, and to get sufficient depth for one not over 12 feet in diameter it should be placed about five feet in the ground.

The construction of doors in the silo is of the greatest importance. A good form of construction is to set two-by-four pieces, spiked together on each side of the line of doorway. They should be placed so that the edge of the two-by-fours face the doorway, leaving the flat side for the doors to rest against in resisting the pressure from the silage. In this way no crack is left through the double two-by-fours where the plaster and doors join.

In one type of silo the side where the openings are left for the doors is reinforced with an extra thickness from the bottom to the top with one-half inch lumber or the same with which the silo is lined.

The doorways are left in the middle of this extra sheathing and the spaces between them are thus covered with two thicknesses and no broken joints for 14 feet. The ends of the boards broke joints on three studs, and these irregular ends were filled out with short pieces so that the edge of the extra thickness would come in a straight line.

As the inner seating leaves a jog of a half inch, this can be overcome by butting against the end the thick edge of common shingles, which, of course, run down to a featheredge, leaving a very smooth surface on which to nail the lath.

In order to produce good silage something more than good construction of the silo is necessary. If the proper material is not used, if it is not prepared as it should be, or if it is put into the silo too green or too dry, the results will be unsatisfactory.

If corn is allowed to mature before being put into the silage, sufficient water must be added to take the place of the moisture which has dried out of the corn since the time it was just in the right condition in the field.

If corn is put into the silage when too green it will rust or produce spots of mold and have an unpleasant smell and will not be palatable to the animals. Very often corn is put up before it is properly matured. It requires nice judgment to determine just when it is ripe, but it is always better to be sure that the corn is ripe enough,

The right way to conserve the corn crop.

rather than take chances the other way.

Professor King, of the Missouri station, says corn will generally make the best silage when cut as near full maturity as possible, and yet when the tissues are filled with sap.

Where corn is put into the silo in a very succulent state, it is filled with a large per cent of compounds which are easily decomposed and beside, there has not yet been developed enough of the woody tissues in the plant to enable the juices to be retained under the pressure of the silage.

Corn is in the best stage for the silo when it is in the best stage for cutting and putting in the shock—that is, when the ears are fully matured, but the stalks, leaves and husks are yet green.

While corn is the principal material from which silage is made, experiments show that alfalfa makes excellent silage and has great feeding qualities when fed with barley, mixed corn and cottonseed-meal or dry hay. The Kansas station people say alfalfa makes cheaper silage than corn or any other material. Alfalfa when used as silage should be cut when in bloom, and put into the silo as quickly as possible thereafter. It seems to make no difference whether it is rained upon or not, as cattle, sheep and hogs eat it with avidity.

One of the causes mitigating against more general use of the silos is the cost of filling them. This requires machinery and a great deal of help from both men and horses.

It is necessary to put the crop into the silo at exactly the right period and it is not always possible to obtain the help needed at that particular moment. Of course the most important thing is to get cutters and engines when needed, because an early frost or a period of dry, hot weather may make it necessary to cut the crop several days before it had been expected to be ready.

Some farmers buy their own cutters and depend upon their ability to hire an engine to run them. Probably the best plan for small farmers is to own an outfit of cutter and engine in partnership; distributed among three or four men whose farms adjoin, the expense is not very great to any one of them, and by exchanging labor, the machinery may be made available whenever needed.

The common practice in the corn-belt states is to use three horses on a corn-harvester, two men to load the wagons in the field, three men with teams to haul corn to the cutter, one man to run the engine (only when steam power is used, however), one man to feed the cutter, and one man to spread and tramp the silage in the silo. This makes a crew of eight or nine men exclusive of the man who attends to the engine.

Much depends upon good management; as, after all, like most other kinds of work, the man behind the job is responsible for the greater or lesser cost.

If he has his working force evenly balanced so that everybody is working all of the time and at top speed, the work will be done cheaply, but if there is too much fuss and "hurrah boys," too much talking of politics, loafing on the shady side of the barn, or poking along with the teams to and from the fields, the cost will be naturally very much increased.

It should be always the aim not to keep too many men in the field for the number at the cutter, or the other way around. Sometimes the crew is too large for the size of the cutter, and men and teams with loaded wagons are waiting their turn. These all cut considerable figure in the cost.

In these days of scarce labor and high prices, farm machinery of all kinds must be used whenever possible. The corn-binder has come to be a very important factor in the harvesting of the crop. Most farmers who own silos also own their own harvesters. Corn-binders do not save much money, but they do save time, because it takes twice as long to unload the same quantity of corn when loose as when in bundles.

Some farmers are so careless as not to supply twine for their harvesters, and the cost of labor is much more than offset by the saving of this small item.

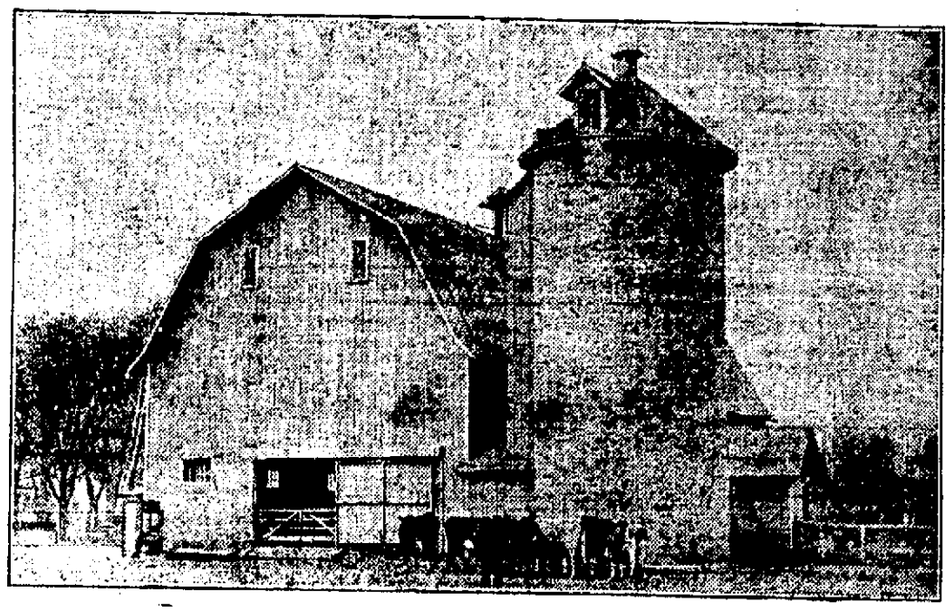
A low-wheeled truck is best for hauling corn, because it is easier to load. They are also very useful for general hauling about the farm, and should not be counted as an extra expense when figuring corn-harvesting machinery.

We do not know of any harder job on the farm than tugging and lifting heavy green corn. It requires considerable skill in addition to strength in order to do the work with anything like ease and facility, and every practice that can be adopted to lessen the work should be put into execution. The cutter should be low enough so that the corn may be dropped upon it instead of being lifted up to it.

Some of the best silage-cutters on the market now are self-feeding and will eat up the corn as fast as two men can pitch it on to the table.

In a silo more than 36 feet in depth it is not necessary to have a man tamp the cut corn. If the surface is leveled two or three times a day while filling the silage will pack sufficiently to keep, but our experience is that it is better to keep the corn level all the time, and unless the end of the blower tube is flexible so that the silage can be distributed evenly, it is best to have a man with a fork on the inside.

Silage can be elevated into the silo by the slap elevator, and this takes much less power than a blower, but there is no doubt that the use of the blower will reduce the cost.



MODEL BARN WITH SILO ATTACHED.

Trees Injured By Various Sprays

By F. W. MOORE.

We have at different times had occasion to observe injuries to shade trees brought about by various causes, in many cases resulting from treatment applied by careless or ignorant persons. The present widespread

Effects of spraying heavy oil on trees. The oil penetrated the bark and killed the tissue.

treatment of different pests has made necessary the testing of many remedies, some of which have proved to be more injurious than the pests themselves. These materials have not only been used by careful people trained in the use of different methods for controlling insects and fungi, but by others who are reckless to the point of seeming to delight in taking chances.

Many kinds of oils have been used for spraying insect pests, some of which have proved reliable and others injurious. Kerosene oil can be used on some plants under certain conditions without causing injury, while in other cases it will kill them. We have seen quite a few shade trees killed by spraying with kerosene and water to exterminate woolly aphis; the oil soaked into the bark, reached the cambium and sapwood, destroying the tissue.

Gas oil, a heavy oil used in the manufacture of water gas, is very injurious to trees when used as a spray. A few years ago several hundred shade trees were severely injured in one of the eastern cities by spraying the trunks with this oil to kill clusters of gypsy moth eggs, it being used without any knowledge whatever of its adaptability to this purpose.

Ordinary house paint has sometimes been used on smooth-bark trees with great injury.

Occasionally commercial oils used for spraying fruit trees for the San Jose scale cause local injury, and some shade trees have been known to be affected by their use.

Oils and other materials to keep down the dust in roadbeds are now much in use, and we have observed some injury from this source, when the trees were located close to the highway and the buttresses of the roots were exposed.

Salt used on sidewalks, in gutters and trolley lines in winter has been known to injure the root systems of trees. Arsenate of soda, potassium cyanide and other chemicals are extremely poisonous to trees and will cause death.

COMMON DISEASES OF NURSERY AND ORCHARD

By M. T. COOK.

Diseased nursery apple stock.
Callous on the left. Crown gall on the right

Crown gall and hairy root are diseases of very great importance to both nurseryman and fruit grower. The fact that they are so very widely distributed throughout the world and that they attack such a very large number of species and varieties of plants, places them among the most important of the plant diseases. Although they are referred to as two diseases, they are in reality due to the same organism. The crown gall form was the first to attract the attention of the observers but it was soon learned that hairy root was frequently associated with it.

The disease in one or both forms are now recognized as occurring on almond, apple, apricot, arbutus, alfalfa, blackberry, beet, cherry, chestnut, clover, corn, cotton, dawberry, English daisy, grape, hop, honeysuckle, marguerite, marigold, oleander, peach, plum, prune, pear, potato, poplar, pecan, peony, raspberry, rose, radish, Shasta daisy, walnut, willow, and many other plants. On many of these plants it would be of very little importance were it not that they serve to carry the organism from season to season and from place to place. On many plants it is quite serious, reducing their vitality and fruitfulness. In commerce, its greatest importance is on apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, and dewberries.

The disease is due to a bacterial organism living in the cells of the host plant and stimulating them to excessive activity, which results in the formation of cancerous and hairy growths occurring at the crown, on the roots, trunks and branches of the affected plants. On herbaceous plants and cane fruits it usually causes the soft galls, which originate in the spring and are irregular in size, whitish and roughened. During the latter part of the season they decay and slough off. The plant may survive the attack, but some of the roots will be killed and undergo a decay, permitting the entrance of other organisms of disease. On hard, woody plants, the disease usually takes the form of hard galls. On apple and some other plants it may take the hairy root form, in which it produces a flat gall or callous covered with a great mass of hair-like roots.

Diseased trees will frequently grow, make a fine, healthy appearance and produce fruit, while in other cases the disease is without doubt the cause of reduced crops, dwarfed growths and frequently death. The disease is probably less serious on apple trees than on some other fruits. It appears to be more destructive on peaches than on apples. It is very destructive to bush berries, especially red raspberries, and in some parts of this country has caused this industry to be abandoned.

Swat the Fly.

Science has demonstrated without the shadow of a doubt that flies are disease carriers. That their feet carry millions of germs that may mean death to any one whose food or drink they come in contact with. It behooves us, therefore, to kill the fly or keep our food from his contamination.

All bacteria are not harmful. Although the majority of the ills effecting man and beast come from germs, this does not prove that there are not healthful germs as well.

Indian corn, or maize, although the last of the great cereals to be discovered, is now grown over a broader extent of the earth's surface than any other grain, excepting wheat.

Do not tease the gander. There is no more dangerous fowl in the poultry world than an old gander, especially during breeding season.

There are opportunities of great usefulness in horticultural life. No field is more inviting and no theme offers greater encouragement to the real student — the honest student. There is nothing in store for the faker.

Care of the Colt.

Most colts have a hard time the first winter of their lives. In many cases they are not given the proper rations and are confined too closely. In such cases growth all but ceases, and the colts may be permanently injured. Watch them carefully the first winter, for it is the most important period of their lives. They have just been weaned and it isn't easy for them to adapt their small systems to dry feed.

Oats make the best concentrated feed for young horses. If you have to use a substitute, see that it is high in protein, for the animals need plenty of material for growth. Up to one year of age, two to three pounds of oats, or just a little less than they will eat up clean, is a fair ration. Feed the amount of hay they will eat up clean. It is not a good idea to let the colts "stuff themselves" with roughage, for they will not make the best growth with such treatment.

See that the colts get plenty of sunshine. If they are kept in a lot where they do not get enough sunshine, they will become stunted. The general things you should do to care for young colts properly are these: Provide sufficient grain and not too much hay, see they are both of good quality, and be sure the colts get plenty of exercise and sunshine. Then, of course, always handle the colts carefully, and teach them you are their friend.

Planting Strawberries.

Strawberry plants fail to grow more frequently from being set too deeply, than from any other cause. The crown should always be above the surface of the ground. A dibble is better than a trowel for planting. When the hole is made the long, fine roots should be placed in the hole, and the earth pressed very tightly about them. If there is danger of a dry time,—water may be put in the dibble hole, and allowed to soak away before the plant is set in.

The farmer's orchard is passing not because it should but because he doesn't care. Like the calf that ran off with the steer he will miss his supper by and by.

Minnesota is now producing nearly 2,500,000 acres of corn annually.

SCAB OFTEN DEVELOPS ON FRUIT IN STORAGE

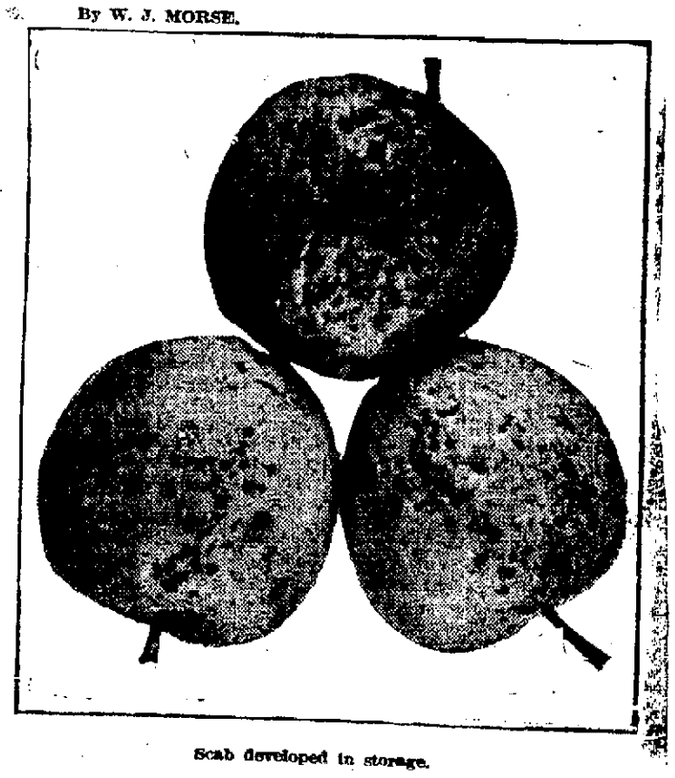
By W. J. MORSE.

Scab on apples is too familiar to need much description. It first appears as small, circular, olive-colored spots on the skin of the apple. These later enlarge, many of them becoming one-fourth of an inch or more in diameter, rounded, roughish and dark olive-colored, usually surrounded by a light gray border. Several spots may coalesce and form irregular patches, sometimes covering a large portion of the apple. In severe attacks, especially those resulting from early infections when the fruit is small, the apples often become cracked and badly distorted in shape due to the unequal growth of the healthy and diseased portions.

While scab on the fruit is largely a superficial growth, the injury it does directly and indirectly is by no means confined to simple damaging of the appearance of the fruit. Epidemics of pink rot and some of the blue mold decay come from secondary infections of these fungi through scab spots. Scabby apples in addition to being more likely to decay, wither more rapidly in storage than do perfect apples.

Apple scab fungus may attack the flowers, twigs, leaf-stalks, leaves and fruit, but it is upon the last two that its appearance is most prominent. While severe attacks on the leaves do much to weaken the trees, the direct monetary loss to the orchardist is greatest from the effects of fruit injury.

It is a matter of common experience that the lower leaves on the tree are the first to show attacks of scab. Hence raking and burning the leaves would do much to lessen the danger of infection. The formation of winter spores takes place more readily when the leaves fall on sod or are partly covered by grass or other leaves. Orchard cultivation produces conditions unfavorable to the propagation of scab



Scab developed in storage.

spores and early plowing buries many of them where they will decay and do no damage.

From information by men who have made a study of this disease, it would seem that the appearance, growth and spread of apple scab in storage is by no means uncommon. Scab in storage may develop on fruit which, when placed in the cellar, appeared entirely free from the disease. Fruit from trees that are well sprayed will be less likely to develop the disease in storage. Scabby apples should be carefully sorted from the sound before storing. The temperature of storage should be as low as consistent with safety and not subject to abrupt changes. Very moist storage conditions should be avoided.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in the United States in 1826.

Alfalfa with a fair chance always makes good.

It is not a good policy to wait for the good things to come to us. Better go out and look for them.

See that the celery gets plenty of moisture and good cultivation.

All sour soils are benefited by the application of lime. Cold soils are made warmer and acid soils are made sweeter. Soggy soils, after being underdrained, can be made friable and sweet by applying lime.

To While Away an Idle Moment

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JOE THE WAITER

He Turns Practical Joker and Plays a Clever Trick on the Art Critics, the Habitues of the Oriental Cafe and Restaurant.

By ISRAEL J. ZEVIN ("Tashrak.")

ONCE upon a time—as the story goes (it was election time)—Mike Callahan, the district leader, gave me a cigar. I am not a smoker, but one cannot refuse a cigar when it is given to him by a big man like our district leader. It is such an honor, you know. So I took the cigar and when Katzenellenbogen, the literary and dramatic critic of the Daily Voice, came here I treated him to Callahan's cigar. I found out afterward that Katzenellenbogen, who prefers a pipe, gave the cigar to Borishevsky, the actor manager, and Borishevsky, being suspicious of a cigar that was coming from a critic, gave it to Weiss, the undertaker. It so happened that on that day Weiss had to ask Levy, the fixer, who knows all police captains and judges, for a favor, so he gave the cigar to Levy, telling him that it comes from Borishevsky. Levy smelled the cigar and said:—"That must be a fine cigar if it comes from Borishevsky. I am sure it costs

about 50 cents." So he did not smoke it, but tucked it away in his pocket.

Then when Mister Levy met Mister Callahan here, in this restaurant, he offered him the cigar. And—what do you think of that!—the district leader recognized that it was one of his campaign cigars that he buys by the bale, or by the barrel.

This bit of history repeated itself a few weeks ago.

Here is the horseradish for your stuffed fish. Wait, I'll bring you a little more gravy for your fish. The cook did not know it was for a special customer.

Now—as I said before—history repeated itself. Seven or eight weeks ago came to me a young man from my old home town Dribin, which is in Russia. He was a little boy when I left home for the golden America.

But I remember well that little Boruch had a fine voice. Now he came to America a grown up man and a singer with a diploma from a Russian singing academy. He asked me that I should help him to get a position in a synagogue choir or in a theatre. He made a very good impression on me, so I asked Golubchik, the play writer, to give the talented greenhorn a letter of recommendation to Katzenellenbogen, the critic. I had a reason for not asking any favor of Katzenellenbogen myself. I was sure that Katzenellenbogen, who boasts that he has a pull with all the managers of the east side theatres, opera houses and moving pictures, will easily get my countryman a position. But all that Katzenellenbogen did for him was to give him a letter of introduction to Big Sam, Grand Master of the Order of Pi-Tomid, to use his good influence with Borishevsky. The Grand Master, who is a fine fellow, gave him a letter to Borishevsky. Borishevsky said that without the consent of the union he cannot engage any singer, even he may be a Caruso. If Caruso himself would want to sing in a Yiddish theatre he would first have to get permission of Kelsey, the Irish walking delegate of the Allied Yiddish Stage Workers. That's what Borishevsky told my countryman, and he gave him a letter to Commissioner Baranowitz, who is in the wholesale charity business.

If any one wants to rid himself of a bore or a shlumiel, he gives him a letter to Commissioner Baranowitz.

One day my countryman comes in here with a broad smile on his face.

"What happened, Boruch?" I asked him. "What did the honorable Commissioner tell you?"

"He gave me this letter to you."

"To me?" I was quite surprised and I took the letter and opened it. I have it here, in my pocket. Let me read it to you:—

"My Dear Joe:—The bearer, Mr. Boruch Levinson, was recommended to me by Mr. Borishevsky as a talented singer. It will be impossible to get him a position until the union accepts him as a member.

"You, as a waiter in the Oriental Café and Restaurant, and on friendly terms with the critics of the Yiddish papers, are in a position to help him. Therefore, I would suggest that you ask your literary patrons to do something to induce the union to accept the bearer as a member and give him a chance to get a position.

"Sincerely yours,

"I. BARANOWITZ."

So the recommendation came back, just like the campaign cigar.

Well, it just happened that at that time the Yiddish Writers' Association arranged to give a literary entertainment and concert. I asked the programme committee to give my poor countryman a chance to be heard in public. The committee invited him to sing something at one of their meetings, and after listening to him a minute or so they told me that he would make a good barker in Coney Island. This decision was a hard blow to the young man, and out of desperation he hired himself away to a fruit peddler who goes around with a horse and wagon. I was told later that Boruch's voice, crying out his employer's apples and onions at so much a quart, is making big sales. And once it happened—as it usually happens with great talents and geniuses—that his talent was at last discovered. It happened just a few days before Rosh Hashono, and it came this way.

As my countryman Boruch Levinson was walking in one of the avenues of Harlem with a basket of apples on his shoulder and singing out:—"Apples, a-a-apples, ten cents a quart!" an elderly man came up to a window of a big flat house and invited him to come up to his flat. Boruch came up and waited at the door by the kitchen.

"Come in, young man," the old gentleman said. "Don't be bashful. Sing that again, 'Apples, a-a-apples, a-a-apples!'"

"Apples, a-a-apples," the young man started to sing.

"Once more, but faster—ah, you are a fine tenor. You are a second Caruso."

The old gentleman was a rabbi and a cantor and his choir was just short of one singer—a tenor. He had some trouble in finding one, and it was by good mazel that he met Boruch.

Boruch has a good position now, but I made up my mind to teach the bunch of kibetzers, the so-called art critics, a lesson.

One day, while Katzenellenbogen, Goldstein, Golubchik, Pashkin, Lawyer Rosenson and other literary men, artists and lovers of art were sitting here and watching a game of chess I showed them a framed picture—a landscape—telling them that it was left with me for safe keeping by an artist from up town who is doing a bit of shlumming down here, and who said that he will call for it late in the evening.

Katzenellenbogen looked at the picture once. Then he told me to hold it a little at a distance, and he looked at it a second time. Then he stood up and stepped to the right side of the picture, then to the left, and then he gave a last look at it from under his hand and declared it was a wonderful piece of art—a masterpiece. And then, taking the picture in his hands, he began to explain to the bunch the artistic merits of the landscape and what he called the wonderful combination of colors.

The game of chess was soon given up, and the bunch began to discuss the picture. Every one tried to show what he knew about painting.

"I think there is something wrong with that stack of hay," said Goldstein, the associate editor of the Voice.

"But this is not a stack of hay, it is a mountain," Golubchik corrected him.

Goldstein blushed. And after that no one dared to find any faults in that picture.

"Well," said Goldstein afterward, "when that artist calls for his picture offer him ten dollars for me."

"I'd give him fifteen," Lawyer Rosenson tried to bid him out.

"Fifteen cents, or fifteen dollars?" I asked.

"What question do you ask me?" Rosenson was a little mad. "Do you think I can't afford to pay fifteen dollars for

art? I'd give him twenty if he'd only take it."

"Twenty dollars, or twenty cents?" I asked.

The bunch began to suspect me of something. Rosenson looked at Katzenellenbogen and at Goldstein, and both of them looked at him.

"For twenty-five cents you can have it," I said to Rosenson. "I bought the picture for 19 cents in a 5, 6, 9 and 19 cents store!"

And not waiting for an answer I went to attend a customer who just dropped in. I saw the bunch laughing and pointing their fingers at one another.

None of the bunch tipped me that night, but I am satisfied. I had my revenge.

Tim's by Right of Discovery.

THERE are times when differences in rank do not count, and an Irish soldier who was in one of our wars chanced upon one of them.

It was a time when Tim should have been in active service that he was discovered by his sergeant in a hole, well out of the way of even a stray bullet.

"Get out of that hole!" commanded the sergeant, sternly. "Get out of it immediately!"

The usually good-natured Irish face looked up at him with stubborn resistance written on every feature.

"You may be me superior officer," he answered boldly, "but all the same, O'im the one that found this hole first."—National Monthly.

Not Due to Ignorance.

DR. BRIGGS received a note from a farmer living back quite a ways in the country, requesting him to come as quickly as possible to see his child, who was very sick with "a very bad cold."

The doctor examined the child and then turned to the mother.

"Don't you know," he asked, "that your little girl is coming down with the measles?"

"Yes, doctor," was the woman's reply, "I knew she was."

"Then why in the world," asked the doctor, "did you write me that she had a very bad cold?"

The woman hesitated for a moment, then, looking at her husband, said, with sullen frankness:—

"Neither him nor me knew how to spell 'measles.'"—National Monthly.

Thought He Never Knew.

THE other evening, when calling for a friend, I walked into the house unannounced and was rather surprised to see my chum in the dining room, reading aloud from a letter, while just back of him stood the Swedish hired girl with her hands clasped over his ears. Upon my asking for an explanation, the girl said:—"Ay bane get a letter from my young man and ay not know how to read, so Mr. Gaut he read him for me."

"But why do you hold his ears?" I asked.

"Ay not like to have him hear what is in dot letter," she replied.—National Monthly.

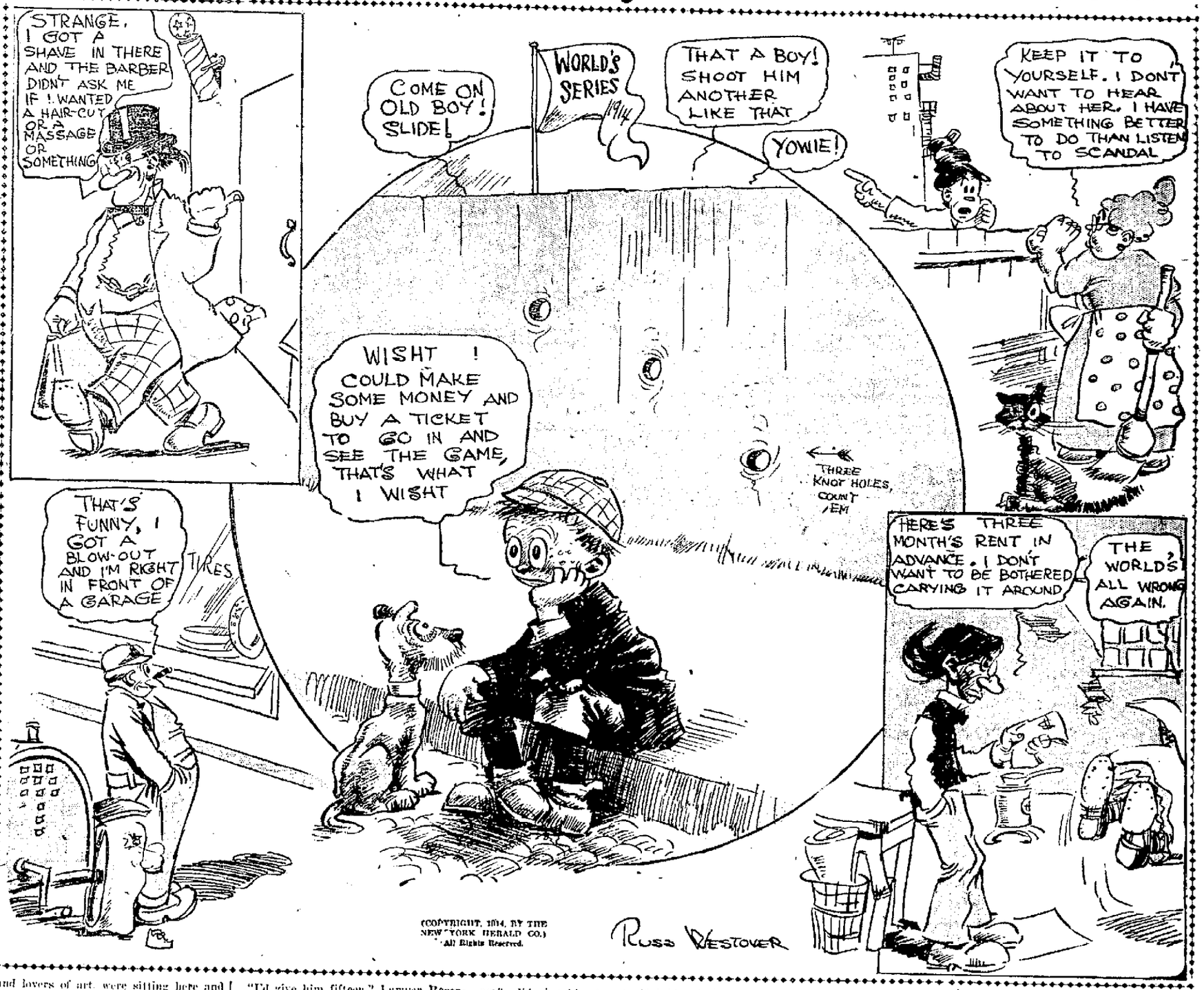
Clarence—I hear you are going to start housekeeping.

Tom—Yes I am, at once.

Clarence—What have you got towards it?

Tom—A wife.

FAT CHANCE!— —By Russ Westover


STRANGE, I GOT A SHAVE IN THERE AND THE BARBER DIDN'T ASK ME IF I WANTED A HAIR-CUT OR A MASSAGE OR SOMETHING
COME ON OLD BOY! SLIDE!
WORLD'S SERIES 1914
THAT A BOY! SHOOT HIM ANOTHER LIKE THAT
YOWIE!
KEEP IT TO YOURSELF. I DON'T WANT TO HEAR ABOUT HER. I HAVE SOMETHING BETTER TO DO THAN LISTEN TO SCANDAL
WISHT! COULD MAKE SOME MONEY AND BUY A TICKET TO GO IN AND SEE THE GAME, THAT'S WHAT I WISHT
THREE KNOT HOLES, COUNT 'EM
THAT'S FUNNY, I GOT A BLOW-OUT AND I'M RIGHT IN FRONT OF A GARAGE
TIRES
HERE'S THREE MONTH'S RENT IN ADVANCE. I DON'T WANT TO BE BOTHERED CARRYING IT AROUND
THE WORLD'S ALL WRONG AGAIN.
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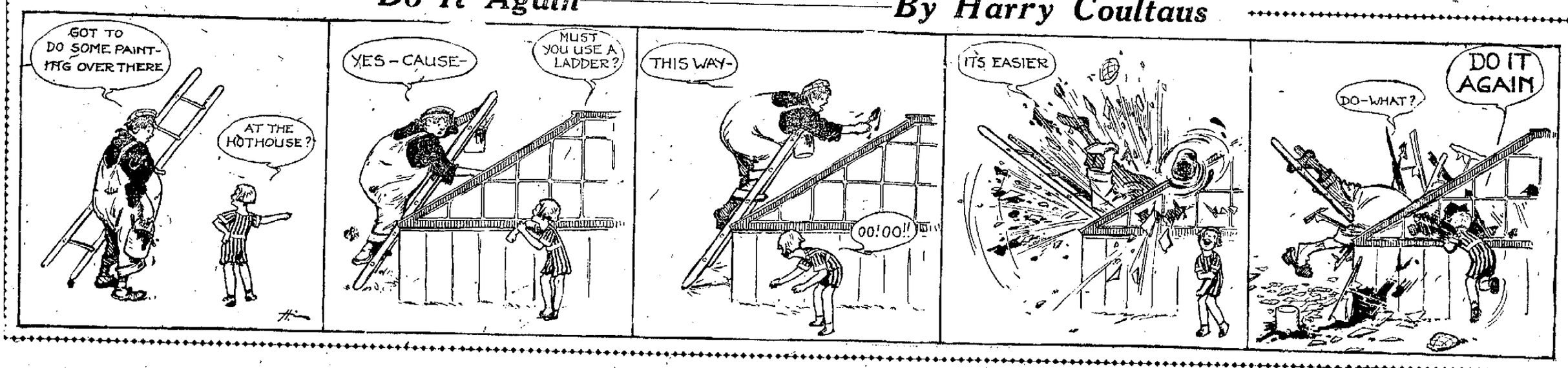
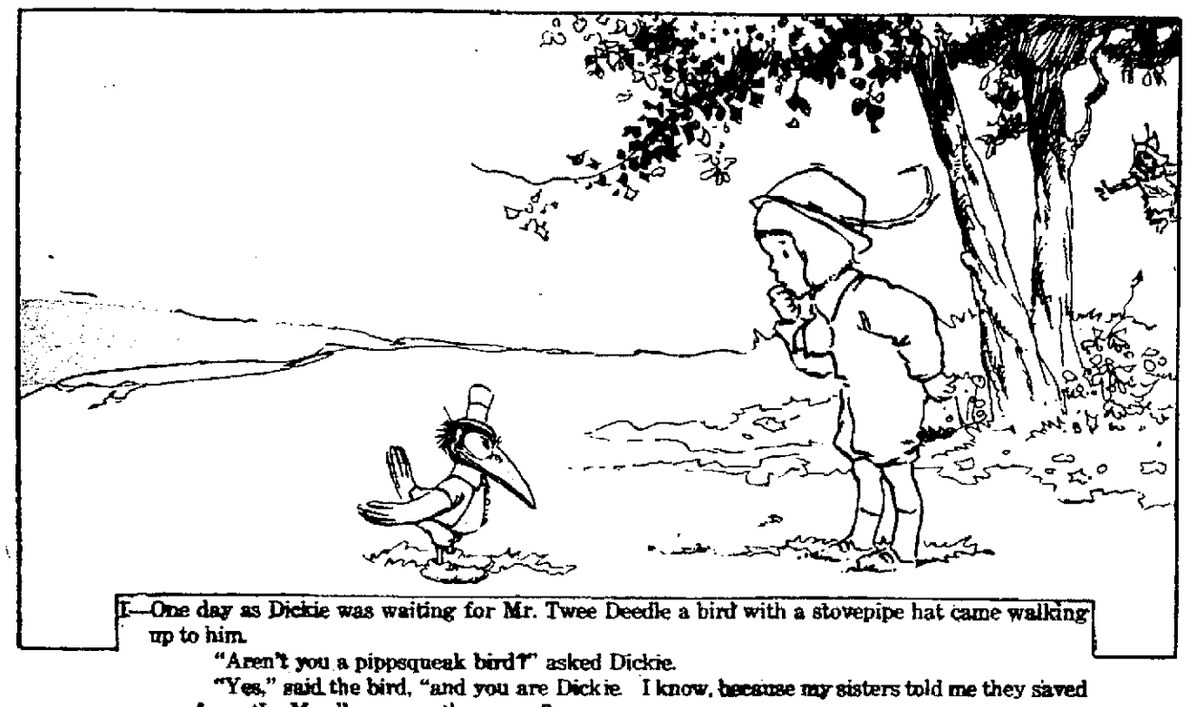
Russ Westover

Do It Again— —By Harry Coultaus



MR. TWEE DEEDLE.

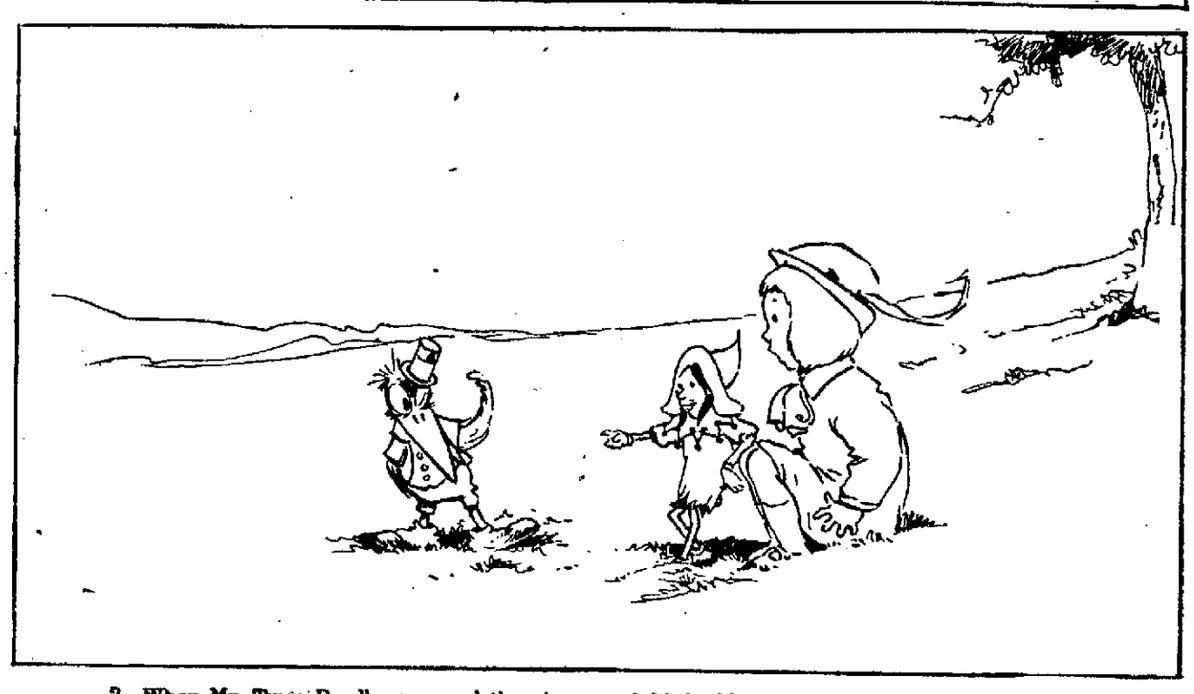
THE ADVENTURE WITH THE PIPPSQUEAK BIRD. BY JOHN B. GRUELLE.



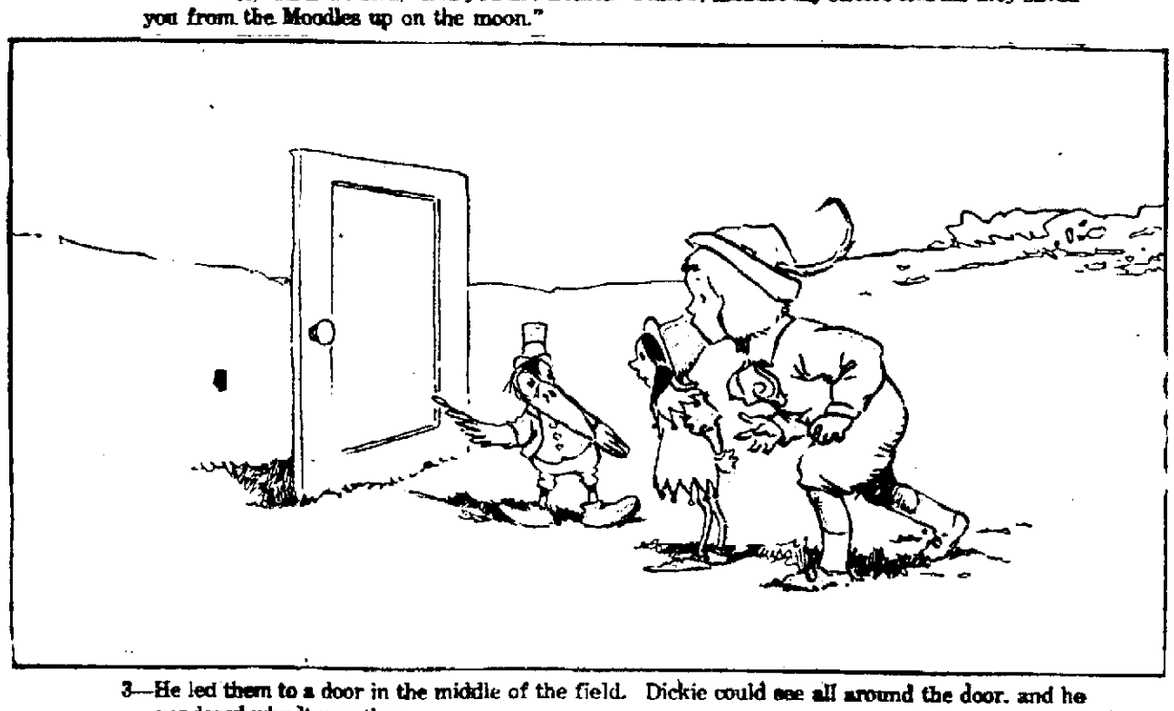
1—One day as Dickie was waiting for Mr. Twee Deedle a bird with a stovepipe hat came walking up to him.

"Aren't you a pippsqueak bird?" asked Dickie.

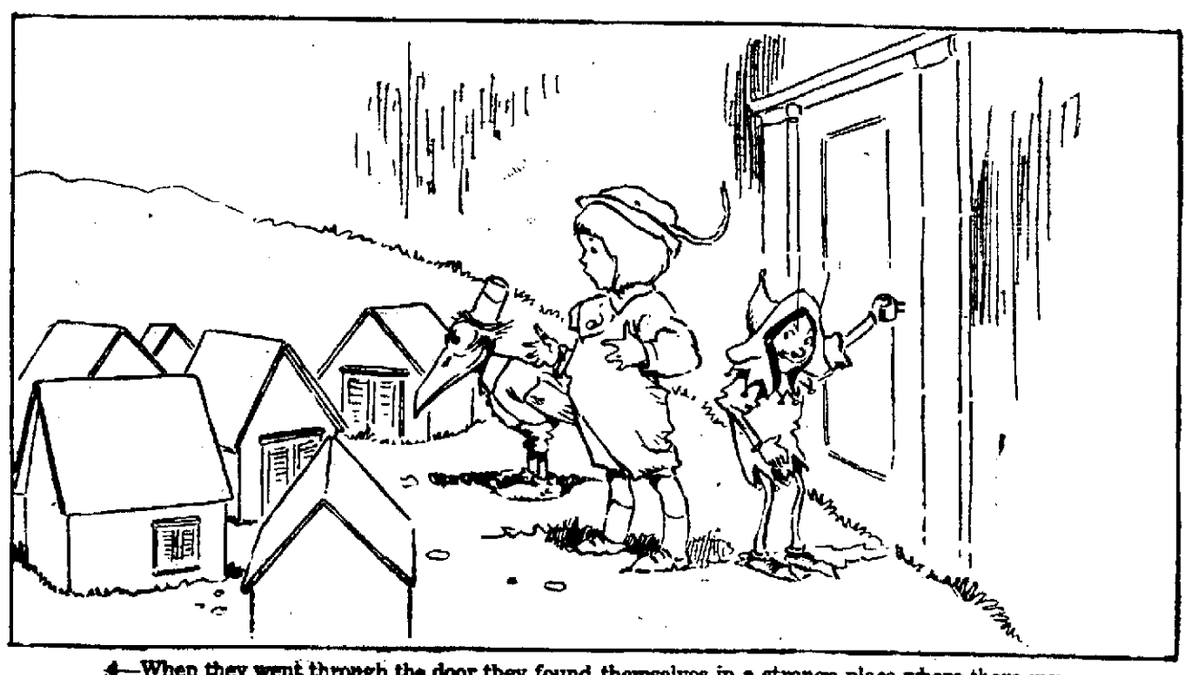
"Yes," said the bird, "and you are Dickie. I know, because my sisters told me they saved you from the Moodles up on the moon."



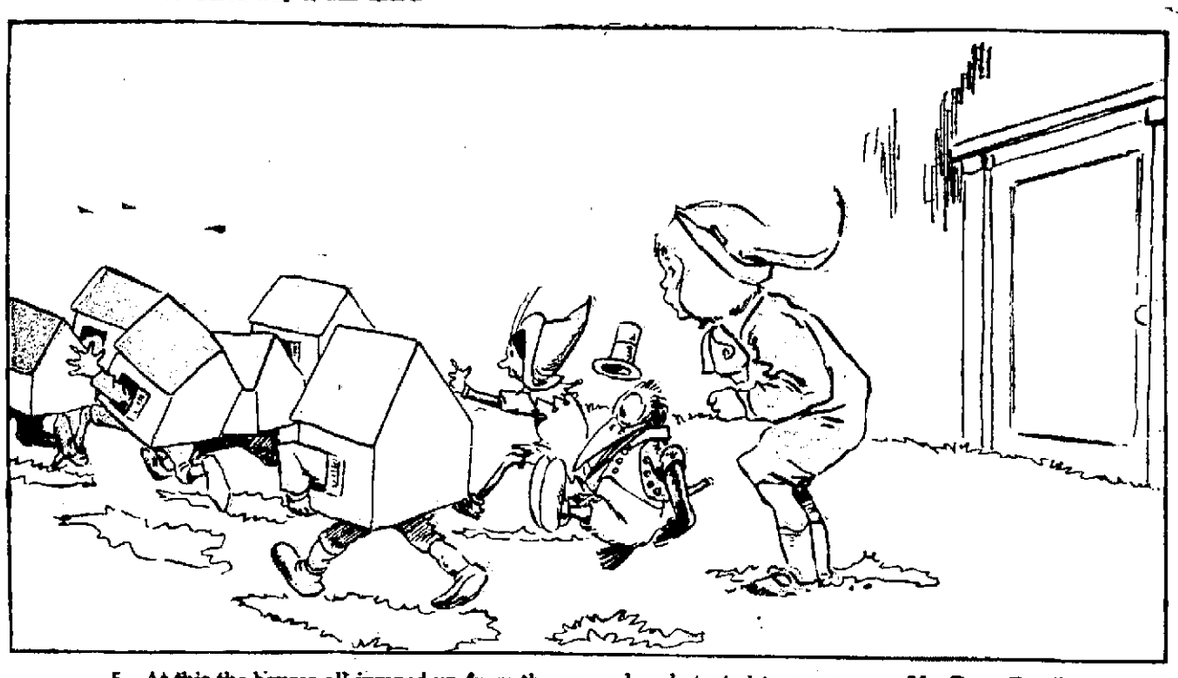
2—When Mr. Twee Deedle appeared the pippsqueak bird told them he had something strange to show them.



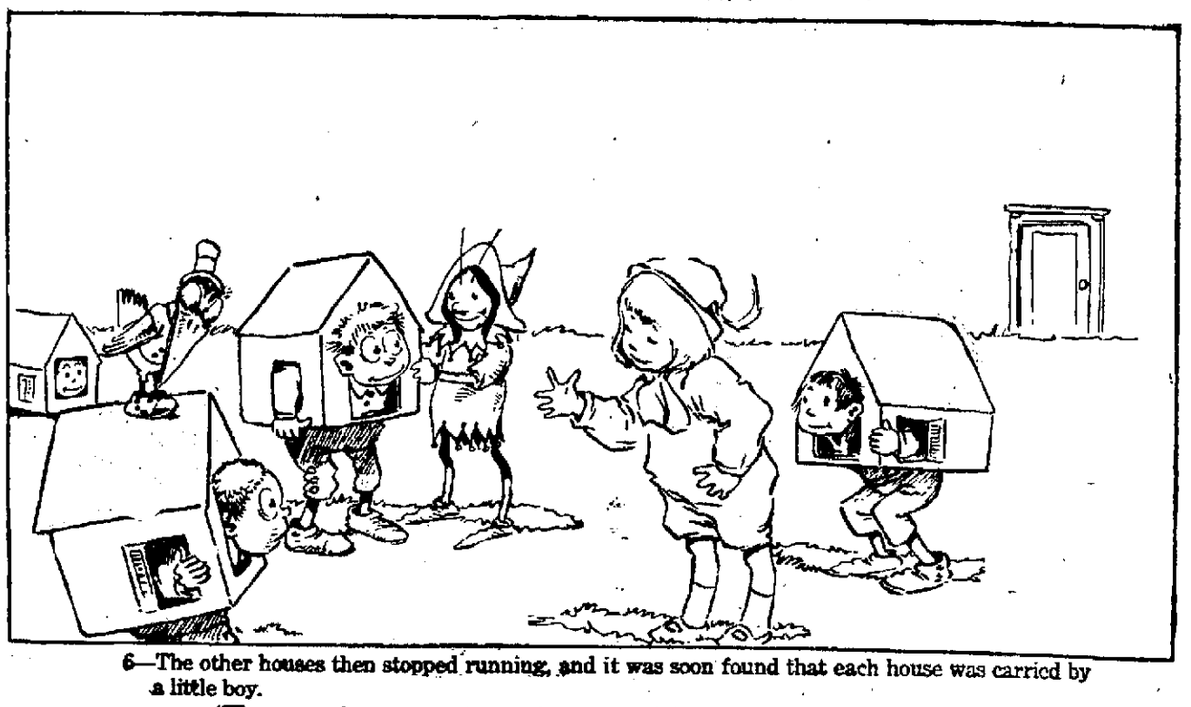
3—He led them to a door in the middle of the field. Dickie could see all around the door, and he wondered why it was there.



4—When they went through the door they found themselves in a strange place where there were many tiny houses. Mr. Twee Deedle knocked on the roof of one of them.

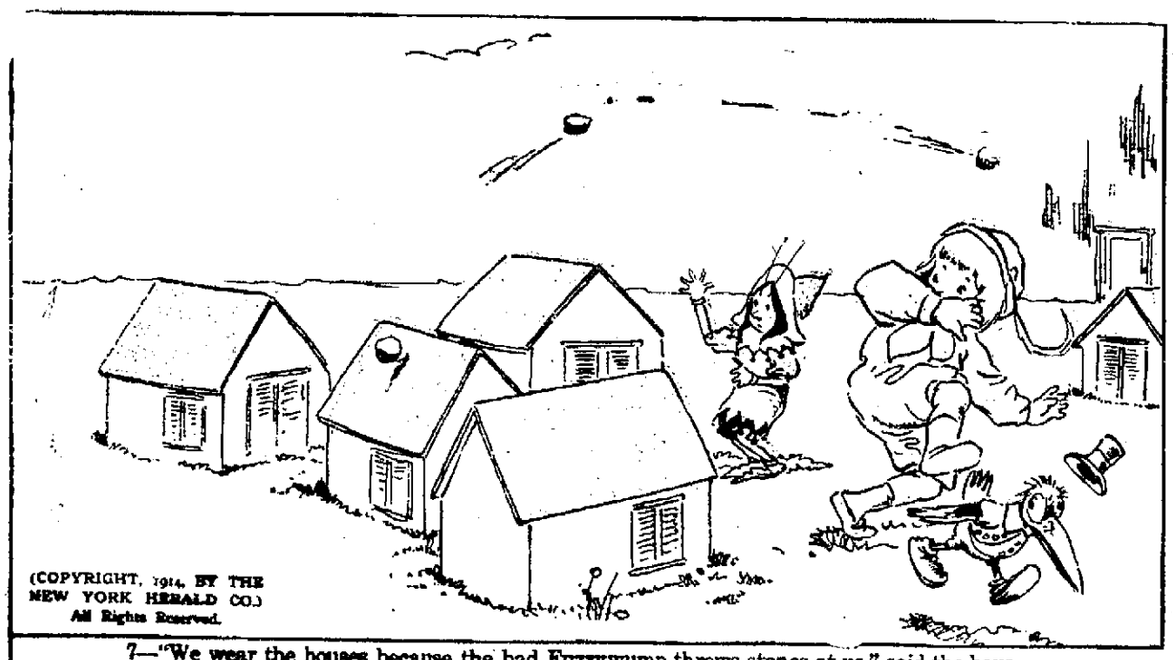


5—At this the houses all jumped up from the ground and started to run away. Mr. Twee Deedle caught one before it had gone far.



6—The other houses then stopped running, and it was soon found that each house was carried by a little boy.

"They must have copied the turtles," said Dickie.



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7—"We wear the houses because the bad Fuzzywump throws stones at us," said the boys.

They had hardly spoken when a stone rattled upon one of the roofs. With sharp cries the boys went into their houses. The stones kept on falling on the tiny roofs.

8—Dickie Without stopping to think, grabbed a stone and threw it at the Fuzzywump, and broke the house he wore upon his back all to pieces. "'People who live in glass houses should never throw stones,'" said Mr. Twee Deedle, "I did not know that," said the Fuzzywump between sobs, I will never throw any more stones at the wooden house boys. So the boys forgave the Fuzzywump and took off their houses.